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SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Capital University)

Columbus, Ohio

June 14-16, 1950

Additional copies of these Proceedings may be secured upon request to Miss Evah Ostrander, Secretary, The Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 9:30 A.M. (President Jannette Newhall, presiding)

DEVOTIONS

L. R. Elliott, Librarian
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary

REMARKS OF WELCOME

Edward D. Fendt, Dean
Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dorothea Conrad, Librarian
Capital University

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT*

Presented by Herbert H. Schmidt, Chairman

Summary: During the past year the Committee on Library Buildings and Equipment has served in a consultative capacity to members of the Association, many of whose institutions face immediate or future building prospects. In making its plans for maximum usefulness at the Fourth Annual Conference, the Committee circularized a sampling of the institutional members, as to their building needs and plans. "Of 41 questionnaires returned 25 indicated their present library-building facilities were inadequate. Of this number 14 are planning to remedy the condition by either a new building or by remodeling." Eight indicated a desire for the services of a consultant or a committee on buildings at the Columbus Conference. Such a consultative service operated informally throughout the Conference.

*(By decision of the Executive Committee this Report, and all other Reports of the Special Project Committees are omitted from the Proceedings, and are accounted for here only by brief, summary remarks. Full copies of the Reports are available upon request. Inquirer should write to the Secretary, Miss Evah Ostrander, Librarian, Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A MASTER LIST OF RESEARCH STUDIES IN RELIGION

Presented by Niels H. Sonne, Chairman

Summary: "In accordance with the instructions of the ATLA at its meeting of June 1949, this committee has prepared a manuscript of theses 'limiting inclusion to Master's theses on the four-year graduate level, i.e. the B.D. plus one or more years.' In the prepared list, forty-four institutions are represented by 2150 titles in a classed arrangement. We regret that we were unable to include about 300 titles submitted by two seminaries after the completion of the typing. Preparation of a final manuscript incorporating corrections and additions awaits the decision of the Association..."

(Following the presentation of Dr. Sonne's Report it was "voted that the Association authorize the expenditure of not more than \$500.00 for the completion, publication, and distribution of the Master List of Research Studies in Religion, under the general direction of the Executive Committee.")

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Presented by Miss Elizabeth Royer, Chairman

Summary: In carrying further the work of last year's Committee, specific arrangements are reported permitting a joint curricular program by means of cooperation by six library schools and adjacent theological seminaries (Columbia, Chicago, Emory, Simmons, U. of Denver, and U. of North Carolina). In-service auditing of courses by library personnel is recommended, especially for those without theological training. The possibility of the creation of library internships is suggested for consideration, following the example of the Medical Library Association. Steps for recruitment of qualified candidates for the field were mentioned. As a further step in this direction, it would be helpful for formal notification of our informal "placement service" to be sent to the library schools... The Report concludes with a summary of "recommendations for qualifications of assistants in seminary libraries."

Discussion from the floor: It was felt that both recruitment and faculty relationship were important considerations for future committees to work on, in this field. In connection with recruitment, it was suggested that the Personnel Committee might consider the preparation of articles on theological librarianship for the professional library journals. Also, in this connection, it was felt that the Association should be in close connection with library schools on the matter of position, candidates, and placement.

The recommendation was approved that the American Association of Theological Schools be informed of our placement service, and of our concern for improving the personnel standards of the library positions in our seminaries.

Voted to ask the President and Secretary to approach the American Association of Theological Schools and seek the appointment of a joint committee to work towards adequate classification and pay plans for theological librarianship.

It was proposed that we take the initiative in placing before college upper classmen specializing in the field of religious study the vocational opportunities and desirability of theological librarianship. Also, it was suggested that we approach vocational guidance groups in the colleges, in order to keep this field before them.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

Presented by L. R. Elliott, Chairman

Summary: As the first step in the work of the Committee, a survey was made in an attempt to secure a list of book and serial titles needed but not readily available. Replies from twenty-five (25) libraries listed one hundred ninety-eight (198) book titles and thirty-eight (38) serial titles. However, in view of the fact that there was a minimum concentration of request upon single titles, it was revealed that "there are not enough requests for any title, to

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reproduce economically." In order to determine that the minimum number of some of these titles may yet be secured (for microcard--a minimum of twenty orders; for microfilm--at least five orders) "a list of the requested titles with the name of the library is appended to this report. The Committee urges the members to study the list and send to the chairman additional requests for as many as possible of the titles listed."

The Committee's Report includes the observation that "some of the desired titles may be secured from used book dealers. As a further service to the members there is appended a list of dealers who have supplied needed books since January 1, 1950."

(At this point, Dr. Elliott introduced Mr. Bapte, a representative of the Northern Engraving and Manufacturing Company (Microcard Corporation). Mr. Bapte answered specific questions from the floor concerning recent developments and possibilities in the microcard field.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A SURVEY OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Presented by Dean Edward H. Roberts
Princeton Theological Seminary

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Theological Schools on December 10, 1948, the idea was expressed that the time had come that a survey of theological education in America should again be made. A committee was appointed to confer with Dean Luther A. Weigle asking him to serve as chairman of a committee to give direction to a Survey of Theological Education in America. Because of previous commitments Dean Weigle felt he could not accept the Chairmanship of a Survey Committee. However, he and the committee that conferred with him were strongly convinced that a survey of theological education should be made. Whereupon the committee recommended that the Executive Committee of the American Association of Theological Schools, the Accrediting Commission of the Association and President Henry P. Van Dusen have a meeting and give consideration to the advisability of said survey.

The above named group met in New York at Union Theological Seminary on March 25th and 26th, 1949, and constituted itself a Survey Commission of the American Association of Theological Schools to give direction to a survey of theological education in America.

Dean Lewis J. Sherrill was named chairman of the Survey Commission, President Walter N. Roberts was made secretary. An Administrative Committee was appointed consisting of Dean Edward H. Roberts, chairman, Dean Walter G. Muelder, Dean Charles L. Pyatt, President Walter N. Roberts, Dean L. J. Sherrill, President Henry P. Van Dusen and Dean Luther A. Weigle. The Administrative Committee was to devise a program and budget for the Survey, give direction to the Survey itself and select a Surveyor and his staff of employed workers.

A committee consisting of Dean Weigle, President Henry P. Van Dusen, President John A. Mackay and Dean Edward H. Roberts was appointed to approach a foundation to secure the financial support for the survey.

Antecedent to all this it may be remembered that the Association, at its meeting in Dayton, Ohio, on June 16, 1948, took action to make the study and improvement of theological libraries its main emphasis for the biennium 1948-50. To carry out this intention the Association voted to appoint a committee of three to make a preliminary study and report to the Executive Committee a plan for a thorough study of libraries which would lead to the establishment of standards, budgets, collections, personnel and objectives by which theological seminary authorities, faculties and librarians as well as the Association's Commission on Accrediting, could be guided. The Executive Committee was authorized to appropriate up to \$1000 to carry out the work of the committee. The committee appointed was as follows: President E. E. Aubrey, Dr. A. F. Kuhlman, President Walter N. Roberts, Dean Lewis J. Sherrill, ex officio, and Dean Charles Lynn Pyatt, ex officio.

The committee met in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 15, 1948, and decided unanimously to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Association that there be conducted a survey of the libraries in relation to the curriculum and teaching methods of the accredited theological schools in the United States and Canada; and indicated that this survey might be extended in some matters beyond the list of accredited theological schools if the Advisory Board so determined. In addition this Committee on Library Survey presented to the Executive Committee an excellent paper setting forth the need, the objectives and the scope of such a survey and proposed a budget for the plan.

It was decided by the Survey Commission of the Association that its Administrative Committee should prepare a statement regarding the need of a survey of theological education, incorporating in it much of the material in the paper prepared by the Committee on Library Survey and with this composite statement make one united approach to a foundation which it was hoped would provide the financial support needed.

A paper, therefore, was prepared, sketching very briefly the beginnings and the remarkable growth of theological education in America, mentioning the serious attempt to appraise the work of the Seminaries by Dr. Robert L. Kelly, under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research between 1922 and 1924, and coming to the far more comprehensive and conclusive study begun in 1929 and published in 1954, in the four volumes entitled, The Education of American Ministers, under the auspices again of the Institute of Social and Religious Research and directed by Dr. Mark A. May of Yale University.

A comparison was then made in the paper between the status of theological education in this country before the survey of 1929 and since its findings were made known. To that really comprehensive survey was traced a great part of the progress in theological education in recent years. But it was pointed out that there was need of a new study to appraise the many changes, to guide the seminaries in a process of self-examination and to help them to develop further cooperation for the improvement of theological education. It was emphasized that the data for the last survey were gathered twenty years ago, and that in no other twenty year period of the world's history had such changes been wrought in the economic, social and political realms. Since, in the midst of this world revolution secular education had found it absolutely necessary to make a new appraisal of education in general (the most notable studies being those published by Harvard, Yale and Princeton Universities), how much more theological education!

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This was especially true in view of the changed religious climate in our country, evidenced by a deep concern for the things of the spirit, a return to theology and to the Scriptures. It was pointed out that in a recent volume entitled The College Seeks Religion the author maintained the thesis "that the secularization of higher education in our country seems to have reached its peak around the time of the First World War, and that since then the colleges have recaptured much of their lost concern for the religious development of their students, and have increasingly assumed responsibility for such nurture." Whether this be true or not it was an evident fact that some of the finest young men in our colleges and universities were thronging our theological seminaries. It was highly important, therefore, that we know accurately the present situation in our theological schools and that, where necessary, we take steps to improve the training provided.

Moreover, it was emphasized that the most significant factor evident in the theological world as a result of the convulsive changes of the past twenty years was the shifting of the primary responsibility to America. The same forces which had placed our country in a position of power and leadership in the world had placed the chief responsibility in theological education and biblical scholarship upon her shoulders.

It was imperative, therefore, that we thoroughly appraise our institutions and improve them in order that the responsibility placed upon us may be adequately discharged.

The paper then went on to indicate the scope of the survey. The Survey should cover at least four areas as follows:

1. The Protestant Ministry. .

A re-examination of the findings of the survey of 1929 in the Work of the Minister in the light of new knowledge provided by subsequent studies made by various denominations, and in the light of the changing economic conditions and the changing educational situation.

Educational preparation of the present ministers.

Provisions for support of ministers and for placement of ministers.

Denominational provisions for the education of ministers for service.

Denominational provisions for continuing education of ministers in service.
Denominational provisions for the recruiting of ministers and the care of candidates.

Denominational recognition of inter-denominational and non-denominational theological education.

What effect has the ecumenical movement on the education of ministers today?

2. The Accredited Seminaries.

a. Status in respect to present standards.

Each accredited seminary is required to file annual reports on their present status. As a result, there is on hand a great body of continuing data. This should be studied in the light of the following standards for accreditation:

- (1) Requirements for admission.
- (2) Requirements for graduation.
- (3) Curriculum.
- (4) Faculty.
- (5) Library.
- (6) Equipment.
- (7) Finances.
- (8) General tone.

What have been the effects of accreditation?

b. The Students.

- (1) Background and prior experience, including religious outlook and experience.
- (2) Educational preparation in college.
- (3) Intellectual ability.
- (4) Ministerial aptitude.
- (5) Economic support.

c. Teaching methods.

d. The Library.

- (1) The Library in relation to the objectives of the seminary.
- (2) Integration of the seminary's program with library resources and services.
- (3) Status and relations of the library.
- (4) The collections.
- (5) A checklist for theological libraries.
- (6) Study of personnel.
- (7) Organization of materials.
- (8) Building and equipment.
- (9) Financial support.
- (10) Extension service.
- (11) Standards.

e. Field work - its significance.

f. The provision made by the seminaries for the students' physical and mental health.

g. Religious life - corporate and individual.

3. Institutions other than accredited seminaries.

a. Those in pattern and aims similar to accredited seminaries.

b. Those of divergent patterns and aims.

- (1) Colleges and theological majors.
- (2) Biblical institutes and training schools.
- (3) Part-time schools.
- (4) Diploma-mill institutions.

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4. The place of the accredited theological seminary in the national educational situation.
 - a. The changing situation in the colleges.
 - b. Plans for financial aid.
 - (1) To institutions.
 - (2) To students.
 - c. Comparison of educational provisions with other professions.
 - (1) Law.
 - (2) Medicine.
 - (3) Teaching.
 - (4) Social Work.
 - d. Relation to state colleges and universities.
 - e. Provision for graduate study and research in the fields cognate to religion.
 - f. Provisions for extension work in theological education.
 - g. Relation to the world situation and the ecumenical movement.

Finally, the paper proposed a tentative budget, estimating that the total cost of the survey would be between \$100,000 and \$120,000 and that the project would probably take three years for its completion.

Approaches have been made to large foundations, and to certain individuals. It is our sincere hope that support for the undertaking will be provided in the near future. If this shall not prove to be the case the Committee will go on undaunted to find the funds. Somehow, somewhere, they must be found. It is passing strange how difficult it is to secure financial support for theological education. In the realm of the material defense of our country everyone will concede, upon sober thought, that West Point and Annapolis where the future military officers are being trained, are the key points in our security plans. By the same token would not our theological schools, where God's future ambassadors of good will and peace are being educated, be the pivotal centers for our spiritual resources. Never have the laymen spoken and written so extensively and so eloquently regarding the need of a return to God and his Word. Let them implement their words with material gifts devoted to the training of our ministers of tomorrow.

When the funds for this proposed survey of theological education are in hand a surveyor and his staff of employed workers will be selected at once and given the green light. Meanwhile, there is being gathered together all that we already know about theological education such as our own annual reports to the Accrediting Commission, the denominational surveys of theological training, the reports of the denominational departments of the ministry, the reports of the department of the Ministry of the Federal Council, of the Inter-Seminary Commission for the Rural Ministry, of the Inter-Seminary Movement, of the Conference on Professional Education, of the American Council on Education, of the President's Commission on Higher Education, of the Harvard and similar studies, and of the Hazen Foundation. These documents and others will be turned over to the surveyor together with a memorandum indicating the points at which new inquiry is needed.

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It is recommended:

1. That individuals and schools send in at once any suggestions they may have in connection with the survey.
2. That the Executive Committee of the Association keep the survey especially in mind when appointing and commissioning the standing committees for the coming biennium and when planning for the program of the meeting of the Association in 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

The Administrative Committee of the Survey
Commission

Edward H. Roberts, Chairman
Lewis J. Sherrill
Walter N. Roberts
Walter G. Muelder
Charles L. Pyatt
Henry P. Van Dusen
Luther A. Weigle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1:30 P.M.

JOINT SESSION WITH AATS (See their Bulletin, for report of meeting)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 7:30 P.M. (Vice-President Kenneth S. Gapp, presiding)

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES IN CANADA TODAY

Presented by Mrs. T. G. Kier, Librarian
Divinity Hall, Montreal

Canada falls naturally into the same broad geographical divisions as your United States. The Atlantic seaboard comprising the two provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, just over the border from your State of Maine. Then the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario commonly called the East. These two are the most densely populated part of Canada and, here, we find the largest group of Universities, Theological Colleges and Libraries. In fact, we can visualize a strip of territory running from East to West across Canada just north of the Border where our biggest cities with their educational institutions are located.

West of the Great Lakes we have the prairie provinces of the Middle West (Manitoba and Saskatchewan); then Alberta situated, more or less, at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. From there on to the Pacific coast we have British Columbia. The population of Canada is about 13 million and, of this figure over 43 per cent are of the Roman Catholic faith. With less than 6 million Protestants, Canada has 31 theological colleges and schools.

Denominations. Church of England in Canada (which is generally known as Anglican)—

Anglican	10 colleges
United Church	8 "
Presbyterians	2 "
Baptists	6 "

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Lutherans	2 schools
Church of Christ	1 school
Reformed Episcopal	1 "
Undenominational (Faculty of Divinity, McGill)	1 Faculty

The United Church came into being in 1925 with the union of the Methodist and Congregational churches, and a part of the Presbyterian. Some Presbyterian congregations did not join this union and these bodies are called "Continuing Presbyterians" and will be referred to here as Presbyterians.

The Reformed Episcopal Theological College was only incorporated in 1948 and I have no report on a library.

All of the United Church, Anglican and Presbyterian Theological Colleges and the Lutheran Seminaries are affiliated with the Universities in their respective locations.

The information about our theological libraries is not as complete as I had hoped to present as I received only 20 replies out of 31 questionnaires sent out.

Libraries. As we survey our theological libraries in our progression from East to West it is interesting to find that the library we first come to on the Atlantic seaboard, is also the oldest in Canada, that of King's College situated in the city of Halifax. It is an Anglican college and was founded by Royal Charter in 1789 by George III. As this college comprises the Faculties of Arts, Sciences and Divinity there are no separate figures for the theological collection. (Total collection is 30,000 volumes, 600 serials, seats 90.) It is staffed by 1 librarian and 3 untrained workers. King's College library is particularly rich in late 18th, and early 19th century works; it has 43 incunabula and several fine mediaeval illuminated MSS.

In this same city of Halifax is the United Church Pine Hill Divinity Hall with 23,000 volumes; with seating capacity for 40; has an honorary librarian and 8 part-time student assistants. Founded 130 years ago this library is the result of the union of colleges of Presbyterianism in Nova Scotia. Most of the early books were gifts, many from friends in Scotland, which, accounts for the large collection of books on the older Reformed Theology. All books purchased in the last 50 years have been bought in Scotland. Their annual budget suffices only for the addition of recent publications.

The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick provinces are further represented by the theological collections of the two Universities: Mount Allison of the United Church and Acadia of the Baptist church. These collections are part of the main university libraries. Mount Allison has an additional collection of 2000 volumes housed in a separate room for the exclusive use of theological students. The Eastern seaboard thus contributes four comprehensive theological libraries with facilities for research. Three of those mentioned are the oldest libraries in Canada.

Quebec and Ontario. The chief centres for theology in Canada are in Toronto, Ontario and Montreal, Quebec. In the French-speaking province of Quebec we have 4 well-equipped Protestant theological libraries. On the campus of McGill University is the Divinity Hall library. The Faculty of Divinity is undenominational. The library contains an excellent working collection of 32,000 volumes, 75 current

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serials, and an adequate budget—if any librarian will admit to such a thing—one librarian, and some student assistance is given during the session. The policy of the Divinity Hall Library Committee has been to build up a thoroughly sound library for students, staff and research. It is strong in Old Testament works and has a good section on Sociology. Many valuable first editions were acquired as gifts and we are endeavouring to pick up on the market volumes to complete our set of the Vienna Corpus. A spacious reading room accomodates 50 and extra seating capacity is available in the Canadian Church History room which also houses the Archives of the Diocese of Montreal and the United Church Archives for this district.

The Presbyterian Theological Library of Montreal totals a collection of 15,500 books and 25 current serials, with a seating capacity of 16. There is one librarian and the Library participates in the union catalogue. It is supported out of general college funds. Throughout its existence since its foundation in 1865, this library has continued to benefit through many notable gifts. Among its collection are to be found:

Migne's Patrologia, 378 volumes
 Works of the Reformers of the 16th century
 Works of the English Puritans
 The Sobright collection of 394 volumes including the Complutensian Polygott
 Facsimilie copies of the Codex Sinaiticus, Alexandrinus, Vaticanus
 Publications of the Parker Society
 Brampton Lectures 1780 - 1886 and many works published from the 16th to the 18th century

The Diocesan Theological College of Montreal has 12,980 books in its library with 2 large reading rooms and seating capacity for 30. The staff consists of an honorary librarian, one part time trained cataloguer and part time student help. It is also one of the participating libraries in the union catalogue at Divinity Hall and practices co-operative buying in relation to Divinity Hall book purchases. Direct periodical subscriptions have ceased since the inception of the Library at Divinity. The book fund consists of interest on Endowment and an occasional appeal for an extra grant from the board. The Library is rich in Liturgics, has a large collection of Prayer Books and an emphasis on Church History, especially Anglican. All three libraries in Montreal have facsimilie copies of the Codex Sinaiticus, Alexandrinus, and Vaticanus.

Divinity Hall library maintains a union catalogue showing the complete holdings of each of these 3 Montreal libraries; this is a very useful tool as it prevents unnecessary duplication of book orders and loans are freely made between these participating libraries. The comprehensiveness of the book selection of our Canadian Theological libraries has been due in large measure to the interest and knowledge and high calibre of the professors, past and present of our Divinity Schools.

100 miles from Montreal is the Anglican College of Bishop's University with a theological collection of 5,000 volumes. (Annual budget \$200.00.) Thus in the Province of Quebec the Protestant Theological library holdings total some 64,500 volumes.

Toronto. The hub of theology in Canada is in Toronto. Clustered about its University are 8 theological schools:

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1	United Church
1	Presbyterian
3	Baptist
2	Anglican
1	Reformed Episcopal

(with 5 libraries reporting; 2 Baptist seminaries not heard from)

The United Church, Presbyterian and Anglican colleges have free access to the University of Toronto library.

Knox Presbyterian College has the largest strictly theological library in Canada, holding 44,000 volumes; 49 periodicals; having a seating capacity for 48; 1 librarian and 3 third year student helpers. Interest from bequests forms the book fund. Among its collection are to be found: 388 volumes of Migne's Patrologia, Facsimiles of the Codex Alexandrinus, Sinaiticus and Vaticanus, and many other valuable works in facsimile and rare editions of Bibles and New Testaments. At the time of church union (1925) this library was vested in trustees for the ministers and members of the United Church as well as for members of the Continuing Presbyterian Church; therefore the United Church students of Emmanuel College, the leading Divinity School of the United Church of Canada, have access to this material as well as maintaining their own college theological collection of 8,000 volumes.

There are 2 Anglican colleges in Toronto: Trinity, with Arts and Divinity (holding 44,000 volumes, 51 periodicals and 2 full time librarians) and Wycliffe. Divinity only has 10,000 volumes, 30 periodicals, 1 untrained assistant and 11 student workers. Toronto Bible College (Baptist): It is interesting to note that this college is affiliated with the University of London, England. They report 5,900 volumes, seating capacity 100, 1 librarian, and 1 part-time untrained worker. They are building up a section on Puritan literature, and more time and money is to be expended on the library. The Divinity School of McMaster University is Baptist. Situated in Hamilton a few miles west of Toronto, there is no separate theological library: the book stock is over 87,000 volumes. A new library is being built at this University, and a seminar room off the Religion and Philosophy stack will be assigned to the Divinity School.

Of Special collections the Baptist Historical Collection room will house the special collection of books and periodicals which form a valuable record of Canadian Baptist History. Other collections include Migne's Patrologia and works on church history.

In three other cities in Ontario we have theological libraries. Queen's Theological College (United Church) is administered by Queen's University. The library has its own collection of 20,000 volumes and 60 periodicals.

Special collections. Queen's University Bible collection contains over 500 Bibles, the oldest being the BIBLIA LATINA printed in Venice in 1493. The Archives of the Presbyterian Church before union and now a depository Archives of Bay of Quinte Conference are included. Huron College (Anglican) has an honorary librarian and 6,000 volumes. The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada has an untrained part-time staff with 4,590 volumes; and 32 periodicals.

This makes a total of 9 theological libraries reporting for the province of Ontario. As noted, the Special collections are concentrated in the Eastern libraries. Denominational holdings are not always in the theological libraries themselves. The United Church Archives Committee is collecting all the early records

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of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Canada, the headquarters for this collection is in Toronto at Victoria University which also has an extensive collection in Canadian Church History.

The Middle West—Prairie Provinces. In Winnipeg of the province of Manitoba we have St. John's Anglican College with 6,000 books, and 25 periodicals, and the United College of the United Church, containing an Arts as well as a Divinity faculty, with no separate library for theology. Owing to the disrupting effect of the Winnipeg flood I have no report from either of these two libraries.

The second Mid-western province, Saskatchewan, has 3 theological libraries and all of them in the city of Saskatoon. These are the Lutheran, Anglican and the United Church. Their libraries are small of about 9,000 books, a dozen periodicals; seating from 10 to 20 students and administered by honorary librarians or untrained workers. The budgets do not exceed \$300.00 per annum. The Anglican library has established a union catalogue.

At Regina, the capital of the province, there is a small Anglican College with a library of 2,300 books which they are beginning to catalogue. The lack of funds and personnel effect all of these libraries.

Alberta. The Church of Christ maintains the Alberta Bible College; it has a small collection of books, 500, and seating accommodation for 30. This library is financed by the commissions on book sales from the college book-room and friends are generous with gifts. They have one honorary librarian.

The United Church also has a theological college in Alberta, with 10,000 volumes, 15 periodicals, and seats 20. This library was formed at Church Union by the amalgamation of the Methodist and Presbyterian libraries; in consequence there is an immense amount of duplication among the older books and no accession records of the earlier libraries survives. The honorary librarian in this instance is Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature.

British Columbia. In Vancouver, on the shores of the Pacific, is the Anglican College of British Columbia with 8,300 books catalogued and seating 20. It is at present engaged in building up a library adequate for their special needs and the honorary librarian hopes to have some staff before long. Union College library (United Church) in the same city (Vancouver) has 14,000 books; 25 periodicals and seating for 40. It is staffed with 3 untrained and part time help. This makes a total of ten theological libraries in the combined Western area, with sixty-seven thousand theological volumes, with united colleges.

Staffing and Services. Excluding the theological collections staffed by University and college library personnel, the separate theological libraries in Canada appear to be understaffed: with 7 honorary librarians, 4 professional, 2 part time professional librarians and 9 untrained assistants reporting. In most cases these numbers are augmented by student help. The honorary librarians are usually members of the college teaching staff. However, with but one exception, those libraries reporting honorary librarians and untrained personnel do not exceed a total of 10,000 volumes in their collection, with budgets from \$200.00 to \$600.00. Wycliffe College, Toronto, gives, in addition to regular bursaries, Assistant Librarianships, eligible to any member of the student body. This appointment is for one year and may be renewed from year to year. The student receiving the Assistant Librarianship is required to undertake such duties as the librarian may direct.

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All the theological libraries in Canada report active Interlibrary loan cooperation, with loans and mailing services to graduates and the local clergy.

At Divinity Hall I have inaugurated two special services to the clergy. I issue every two months a selected list of our recent additions to the library. These lists are sent to all Protestant clergy in Montreal and the surrounding area, and to our graduates wherever they may be in Canada. I also ship every month the past numbers of serials which we do not retain for permanent record. Those I send for distribution to the clergy of the Gaspé coast.

The great lack of stack and storage room is a pressing problem with all Canadian libraries. The first steps towards a Bibliographic Centre for Canada are being taken in Ottawa, the capital of our country, and the outstanding holdings of libraries in Canada will be listed in the Bibliographic Centre. The first publication of this Centre, which is scheduled to be distributed in June, is called A Checklist of Canadian Imprints, 1900-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE FIELD OF AMERICAN CHURCH HISTORY

Presented by Richard D. Pierce
Andover Newton Theological School, Emerson College

The American Theological Library Association in asking me to present a paper on American Church History has accorded my field far more generous treatment than it ordinarily receives in gatherings of church historians. American History, in general, and American Church History, in particular, have been tardily recognized by the historians as worthy areas of investigation. The first chair of Modern History was not established in this country until 1839 when Jared Sparks was appointed McLeon Professor at Harvard, and it was not until 1927, that the University of Chicago was to create the first professorship in American Christianity by the appointment of William Warren Sweet.

It is not the purpose of this paper to examine the reasons for this studied neglect of American Church History. The fundamental explanation, however, lies in the fact that church history has in general been presented in connection with the history of Christian dogma; hence those formative centuries immediately following New Testament times and the moving events leading up to and constituting the Reformation have seemed more relevant to the preparation of ministers than has the examination of the social and cultural patterns that make up American Church History.

By the time the professor of Church History has untangled the complicated issues and decisions of ancient church councils and set the student straight on the various ecclesiastical heresies and schisms ancient and modern, the year is over and America is still undiscovered, much less considered from the standpoint of its church history. Since the churches in this country have rather generally taken over European theological thought and patterned themselves upon Reformation models, there is little in our three or four centuries of Christian history which adds much to the corpus of Christian dogma. American Christianity differs from its European original and counterpart chiefly in the matter of voluntarism in its support and in the fact that it partakes of the American tendency to activism, best indicated perhaps in its social emphasis.

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Our concern, however, is with the matter of bibliography in American Church History, and by American Church History we shall mean Church History in that portion of America now included in the area of the United States. This does not imply any discrimination against our Canadian friends or those to the south of us but simply that in order to keep our discussion within manageable proportions, it is necessary to set up this arbitrary delimitation. So too we have excluded any discussions of foreign language publications in this field, although there are a few which should be considered in any full bibliography of this subject. This group, I assume, is interested primarily with developing library resources in the various theological disciplines of which Church History is perhaps the most voluminous in bibliography and American Church History not without its considerable collections. I shall address myself, therefore, to this phase of my subject, namely, the bibliography of American Church History. This can best be accomplished, it seems to me, by considering the matter from three points of view, viz., (1) the development of American Church historiography, (2) the existing bibliographical tools, and (3) the more serious lacks in bibliography about which this group may be in position to do something.

1. Development of American Church Historiography. As soon as the American colonists began to write down their annals, recorded church history began in this country. Bradford in Plymouth and Winthrop in Boston intended merely to keep permanent records of the general political, social and religious life within their communities from day to day, yet the results were fairly complete church histories of the period. To the Puritan mind, the hand of God was in every event and each episode was related to Christ and his church.

Edward Johnson's Wonder-working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England, published in 1653 is perhaps the first substantial church history coming out of America. Despite its pious bias, it preserves a good deal of first-hand religious history and is still useful.

In 1701 there appeared a curious volume entitled Magnalia Christi Americana, or the Ecclesiastical History of New England. The work of Cotton Mather, it is seriously marred by a pedantry of style and considerable inaccuracy of fact, yet it is still indispensable to American Church Historians. It was the first avowed ecclesiastical history of New England of any proportions.

Thomas Prince, the minister of the Third, or Old South, Church in Boston, published his Chronological History of New England in the Form of Annals in 1736. This was the first volume of a proposed two volume history but the second volume was never forthcoming. The first volume begins with Creation and comes down to 1630, ending at the point where Mr. Prince began to have some original contributions to make to his study. His library which he bequeathed for the use of the successive ministers of the Old South Church in Boston is perhaps the most complete collection of imprints of American books and pamphlets issued prior to his death in 1753 and numbers two copies of the Bay Psalm Book of 1640. Since about 1867 the Prince Collection has been in the custody of the Boston Public Library where it is constantly referred to by students of American Colonial history.

Soon after 1725 New England became conscious of the fact that it was rounding out a century of history and thereafter there began to appear anniversary addresses, sermons, proceedings and the like all devoted to a recounting of past achievement and heavily weighted with church history. Toward the end of the century there came the founding of historical societies--the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1791, and following in rapid succession those of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, and

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eventually societies within each state. As yet these historical societies were primarily secular in emphasis but the high proportion of clerical members and the theocratic nature of the colonial state tended to direct their studies into ecclesiastical channels.

Denominational historical societies came soon after the mid-year of the Nineteenth Century: The American Congregational Association founded in Boston in 1853 was among the first, and some idea of its proposed scope of activity may be seen in the statement of its objects, viz., "To maintain in the city of Boston a Congregational House, to care for and perpetuate a library of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and a collection of portraits and relics of the past." Among other societies founded about this time were the American Baptist Historical Society (1853), the Backus Historical Society (1853), the Presbyterian Historical Society (1853), and later the American Catholic Historical Society (1885) and the Unitarian Historical Society (1900). In fact, by the end of the century, each major denomination was to have its own historical society usually maintaining a library often in connection with one of its theological seminaries.

Denominational histories appear throughout the latter half of the Nineteenth Century in a never-ending stream. Unfortunately most of them are seriously lacking in objective historical scholarship, although within their pages is preserved a good deal of information not otherwise available. Written ordinarily by clergymen of antiquarian bent of mind, they seldom indicate even a vague awareness of the existence of denominations other than their own, or any willingness to share the progress of Christianity with others. In fairness to these ministerial forerunners in the field of Church History, it should be remembered, however, that historical writing in general had not emerged from the pattern of filial bias and subjective moralizing.

In 1777 Isaac Backus completed his History of the Baptists which is still standard and, although clumsy in style, is remarkably free from bias in view of the unfortunate position of Baptists before the law at the time he was writing. In 1841 George Punchard published his History of Congregationalism; in 1855 Joseph Felt issued the first volume of his Ecclesiastical History of New England; in 1857 George E. Ellis his Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy; in 1862 I. D. Stewart's History of the Freewill Baptists, while in 1880 Henry Martyn Dexter came out with his monumental study of Congregationalism as seen through its Literature.

The list might be prolonged indefinitely but this random selection will serve to indicate the type and quantity of bibliography of this period. In the last decade of the century, however, a new age of denominational history writing dawned with the launching of the American Church History Series. Under the auspices of the American Society of Church History, which had been founded in 1888, the general editorship of Philip Schaff, and the generous financial sponsorship of Samuel M. Jackson, the series brought within the compass of thirteen volumes, histories of the major denominations prepared by the ablest historians within their ranks, together with an additional volume on the History of Religions in America by Leonard Bacon. The volumes vary in quality by reason of this composite authorship, but the series, as a whole, despite some limitations in the individual volumes, is still useful and marks the opening of a new epoch in American church history writing.

Although histories of individual denominations were the most popular in the Nineteenth Century, a few general histories of American Christianity appeared in this country among which, beside the volume by Bacon mentioned above, perhaps Robert Baird's Religion in America (1856) and Daniel Dorchester's Christianity in the United States (1880) are representative. The former contains much useful information

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but is marred by its acrimonious bias particularly against Unitarianism; the latter is chaotic in presentation but contains a mine of facts.

The Twentieth Century saw the introduction of courses in American Christianity in the divinity schools, and in 1927, as we have noted, the creation of a distinct chair of American Church History at the University of Chicago. The academic world began to recognize that Christianity had played an important part in shaping American culture and secular historians began to explore our religious heritage from the standpoint of social and cultural history. Men like Perry Miller, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Ernest Sutherland Bates, and Ralph Gabriel have given us many insights into our religious history and their writings have contributed much to our bibliography. The publications of William Warren Sweet and his students at Chicago have helped to bring American church history writing up to the standards of historical scholarship comparable to those used in secular studies. Particularly should be noted Sweet's basic volumes, The Story of Religion in America (1930) and Religion in Colonial America (1942). His four source books of documents relating to Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists respectively are excellent beginnings of a type of annotated publication which is sorely needed in the field of American Church History.

Dean Willard L. Sperry of Harvard Divinity School has given us a delightful little volume in the American Life and Institutions Series under the title Religion in America (1946), in which he presents our religious life from the point of view of an Englishman's inquiry. Although in large part given over to an analysis of contemporary religious matters, the historical chapters are perhaps the most readable survey of the subject in print and are in every detail accurate and trustworthy.

Mention should be made of the volume entitled American Idealism in the Pageant of America series which was prepared by Dean Luther Weigle of Yale, for, although largely pictorial, the text is well prepared and the illustrations carefully selected.

From 1650 to 1950, therefore, American religious history has been in the writing as well as in the making, but only in this century has it assumed the characteristics of sober historical scholarship from the pens of trained historians. Despite the considerable bibliography already existent in the field, there are still many lacunae which need to be filled up and with these we shall be concerned later in this paper.

2. The Existing Bibliographical Tools. The religious aspect of American culture through the middle of the last century so generally pervaded its entire literature that our national bibliography up to that time may be said to partake of a religious nature. Certainly it could be maintained without question that the bibliography of colonial New England through the time of Edwards was almost entirely theological.

No student of any aspect of American history can afford to be without the two great standard American bibliographies of Evans (American Bibliography, 10 v.) or Sabin (Dictionary Relation to America, 20 v.). Evans only comes down to 1800 and Sabin is far from complete, yet both stand as monuments of scholarship and indispensable tools of research.

P. G. Mode's Sourcebook and Bibliography for American Church History (1921) is excellent as far as it goes despite its miserable print and format. Indispensable too is Allison's Inventory of Unpublished Materials for American Religious History (1910), although to be sure only a preliminary check list and long since out of date

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A few bibliographies of individual men have appeared such as those of Cotton, and Increase Mather and Jonathan Edwards; the first two are models of perfection but obviously only possible when ample subsidy is available. The published Proceedings and Collections of the various state and other historical societies contain much of religious nature, especially those of the eastern state historical societies, such as Massachusetts and Connecticut, or those of the American Antiquarian Society.

In the field of American religious biography we have, for example, Sibley's Lives of Harvard Graduates, representing full biographies of Harvard graduates down into the Eighteenth Century and now being carried forward by Clifton Shipton of the American Antiquarian Society, Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit (9 v. 1857-69), although old, is still excellent especially for human interest items. The materials used by Dr. Sprague are divided among Princeton, Drew and Andover-Harvard and in each case constitute a valuable collection.

The work of Frederick L. Weis needs to be more widely known. Weis' Colonial Clergy of New England and Colonial Churches of the Middle and Southern Colonies are invaluable check lists of painstaking accuracy. Weis is the founder of the Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, membership in which is dependent upon "lineal descent (from) an ancestor who was a clergyman, regularly ordained, installed or settled over any Christian church within the limits of the thirteen colonies prior to July 4, 1776." This Society is the publisher of Weis' two volumes and from time to time of other publications of considerable value.

In the East, and, to some extent, elsewhere, a mass of church history is available in local town and county histories but these sources need always to be used cautiously for amateur historians have been the chief laborers in these publications and legend and fact are all too often presented interchangeably.

Official minutes of denominational organizations, such as associations, missionary societies, national conferences, etc., are mines of information but often contain typographical errors as well as statistical misinformation. In many cases, however, the original manuscripts are still extant and may be inspected. In fact the mass of this archival material is a little appalling to the beginner--the bound letter books of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for instance, number thousands of volumes and occupy several alcoves in the Harvard Library. Similar collections of official papers are available for other denominational groups and practically none of them have ever been fully calendared or collated.

Pamphlets represent a large body of source materials, and difficult as they may be to handle from the library point of view, they should be discarded sparingly for much that would never see the light of day otherwise has been recorded in a centennial address or a polemical essay or a funeral sermon. Only a skilled historian can handle pamphlet materials without the hazard of over-credulity on the one hand, or over skepticism on the other, but they cannot be ignored. In this connection, mention should be made of the vast store of local church records, which exist in vast numbers. The records of the First Baptist Church in Boston, for instance, together with its constituent bodies run upward of a hundred huge folio volumes, and this is by no means unusual for the older churches of the East. These records are source material, par excellence, for any church historian who wants to get down to primary sources.

This discussion of available sources might be extended considerably further but perhaps we have presented the major facts adequate for our present discussion, which brings us to our last point, viz:

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3. The More Serious Bibliographical Lacks. Let me say at the outset that I quite realize it is far easier to point out lacks and limitations than it is to meet them, but librarians, I am sure, are quite inured to professorial pronouncements and advisements. Furthermore, most of the existing bibliographical difficulties which I shall consider are more the responsibility of historians themselves than of theological librarians.

What is most needed at the moment is to finish and bring up to date projects already undertaken. Evans needs to be carried on to its projected date of 1820 and, perhaps beyond—a work begun under the W. P. A. some years ago but awaiting completion and publication. Allison's Inventory needs to be re-edited and supplemented. The publication of documents as begun by Sweet needs to go forward with the same careful editorial policy. Check lists such as those undertaken for Baptist History by Southwestern Theological Seminary should be instituted for other denominational groups. All of which adds up simply to saying that the good work must go on.

The theological librarian and the church historian should be on the lookout constantly for archival materials in danger of loss or disintegration. We have all been disturbed, I am sure, to discover church records lying in a lumber room or a deacon's back porch. I suspect in such cases it is simpler to spirit the records away to the seminary library than it is to teach the deacon the rudiments of an archival sense. These records, of course, will take up considerable space but are well worth it. Many state historical societies, such as New Hampshire, solicit and welcome deposit of such records and in such instances it may be fully as satisfactory to encourage deposit with them where the general historian may have easy access and where techniques of balancing safety against theft and mutilation with accessibility have been worked out more systematically than most theological libraries have achieved. At any rate, my primary point is to get these records where they are safe and relatively available to the historian. To be sure, some churches such as my own, the First Church in Boston, dating from 1630, pays a considerable sum per year to a safety deposit company for the protection of the records—an arrangement which protects them so securely that neither I nor the minister of the church after four years has ever had the courage to round up the necessary officials of the church and bank to inspect them. In times of peace, at least, the average library has sufficiently fire-proof and burglar proof space with possibilities of greater accessibility than bank vaults.

If I were to make concrete suggestions to this group I should emphasize first of all the desirability of union lists and catalogues of available resources particularly manuscript sources. Perhaps it could best be achieved cooperatively by the church history departments and the seminary librarians, the former hunting out and evaluating the materials, the latter providing the necessary bibliography skill and preservation. The average historian would welcome such listings if only in mimeograph form.

A second suggestion would be for this association to prepare a detailed study of their individual library holdings which could be made available to scholars in all the seminary departments answering such questions as

1. Where are the strongest collections of Baptist or Methodist or Universalist local histories?

2. What seminaries have the best collection of books on Indian missions, or immortality, or Calvinism, etc.?

Such listings would, of course, require some general editorial work but the results would more than repay any outlay of time or energy. The section of theological libraries in the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge (11:336-

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341) is useful, as well as books like Allison's Inventory, but the work has only begun and the average professor as well as graduate student has no easy guide to what is where and why and in what quantity.

In the last place, American church history is in serious need of more regional studies especially in the West and South. The Eastern seaboard and especially New England are fairly well covered but, as Sweet once remarked, no general history of American Christianity can be adequately written until such local and regional studies have been made for the entire country. This lack is largely the province of the American church historian to take care of, but it is a very important area in which he needs all the help he can get.

I come now to my conclusion. A paper of this sort must, by the nature of things, leave much unsaid and treat very sketchily a large area of knowledge. If I have appeared too critical of existing facilities, I would hasten to add that every church historian in my acquaintance has an abiding gratitude to the scores of theological librarians throughout this country who have ever stood ready to assist him in his labors and sometimes, I suspect, have labored far too much in his behalf with all too little recognition or acknowledgement. As a former theological librarian and a continuing church historian, I have perhaps a dual point of vantage, and the librarian, I suspect, is far more important to scholarship than most professors have wanted to admit or, for that matter, have even realized. The library is the core of the university or the seminary; moreover, it is the core of the scholar's activities. The librarian is the key to the collection, despite what library schools teach us about the card catalogue being the core, for it is the librarians who make the catalogue and who have to interpret it to their readers. I congratulate you on your good work, and venture the hope that this convention will prove useful in furthering your work and usefulness.

THE TEACHING OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

Presented by Kenneth S. Gapp, Librarian
Princeton Theological Seminary

The importance of the teaching of Bibliography in theological seminaries is well understood by librarians, although sometimes it is not stressed by other members of the seminary faculty. Some knowledge of the bibliography of the fields of study is essential to every theological student. Bibliography is important not only as a tool in the daily course of study in the seminary, but it is so closely related to the content of the courses that the student understands only imperfectly the subject of study unless he knows also something about the major books written on that subject and the simpler bibliographical tools which serve as a guide to the literature of the subject. Bibliographical instruction and graduate work, of course, are by common consent very closely related, so that most practical problems which the librarian must face in bibliographical instruction tend to be concentrated in the undergraduate program rather than in the course of graduate study. If the seminary students who plan to enter the pastorate immediately after obtaining their first theological degree are expected to carry on by themselves some kind of continuing education, and if they are to find that the intelligent reading of books is an important factor in maintaining competence throughout a lifetime of service in the ministry, some instruction in the bibliography of the fields of theology is essential for all undergraduate students. The major responsibility for preparing adequate bibliographical instruction falls most directly upon the curriculum-making body of the seminary administration, but the librarian has a special function in urging the adoption of forward-looking programs, and in giving whatever assistance he can in furthering the effectiveness of such programs.

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Perhaps the first subject for discussion tonight might be whether various courses in bibliography should be taught by the librarian or whether bibliographical instruction should be incorporated into the general courses on specific subject fields now being taught by the professors in the several departments. There are, no doubt, advantages in both procedures: the librarian usually knows more about the general bibliographical tools and has better command, in some aspects at least, of the resources and the standard tools in the library; the professor has command of the content and methodology of the specific field, and should be able more easily to show to the student the close relation between content and the bibliography of each field of study. The professors themselves are sometimes in doubt as to the best procedure; some seem to claim all bibliography and all library resources as the area of their special teaching function, while others, realizing the importance of general bibliographical tools of which the librarian usually has better command, seem to be willing to shift all responsibility for the teaching of bibliography to the librarian.

When the librarian undertakes the teaching of courses in bibliography, one might expect that general bibliographical and library tools will be adequately presented to the students, and that whatever difficulties may arise will probably arise in connection with the bibliography of special subjects such as Church History, theology, Christian ethics, and similar fields. If, as is becoming increasingly clear, the bibliography of these fields is closely related to the content and methodology of study in these fields, how is the librarian to teach bibliography without teaching also subject content and subject methodology? Or, to state the problem somewhat differently, how is the librarian to obtain adequate knowledge of the content and methodology taught by professors in other courses of the curriculum, and how is the librarian to relate the course in bibliography to the content taught in other courses in a way that will be effective with students? If, as sometimes happens, the relation of the course in bibliography to courses in subject fields is not clearly grasped by students, there is great danger of losing student interest and of failing to arouse enough student motivation to make courses in bibliography effective. Allied with this difficulty there is also the problem of the methods of instruction to be employed in bibliography courses—a problem which becomes increasingly acute if student motivation is weakened and if the understanding of the relation of bibliography to content is not grasped. Is the lecture method to be used? Or are problems and assignments given, and, if so, do they relate narrowly to the one course, or do they relate directly to the content of courses in special subject fields? Or do such problems relate only to the procedures to be employed in the preparation of a term paper or a thesis? Is the bibliography course to be elective, chosen only by a few of the undergraduate students, or is it to be made important enough to attract the majority of students?

All of these difficulties have been solved in one way or another by librarians who have been given enough time for preparation, enough cooperation from the professors in special subject fields, and full support in the teaching of bibliography. However, the nature of the difficulties mentioned would seem to have their simplest and easiest solution if bibliography should be taught by the professors in their courses required of all students enrolled for study in each department. In this way, it would appear, the problem of the relation of bibliography to the content of the fields of study, the problem of student motivation, and the problem of methodology of teaching would be merged into the general departmental problem of instruction, and could be solved as an essential part of the over-all problem of institutional policy.

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However, on the latter procedure, problems of a slightly different kind arise, which merit the attention of librarians. One difficulty might well be that professors in some instances are reluctant, because of the vast amount of material required in each course, to give enough time to the bibliographical aspects of the subject to make bibliography an important part of the course. Obviously, in such a case, the average student tends to infer that bibliography is not important, and goes through the course without paying too much attention to this aspect of the subject. Even where individual professors stress bibliography, there may be difficulty in making instruction in bibliography effective unless the student understands that such instruction is an essential part of the institutional program, and is supposed to be adequately stressed by all professors in all departments. Then, too, there possibly have been isolated instances of individual instructors who have not kept themselves fully abreast of recent developments in general bibliographical works that bear perhaps indirectly on their subject specialty, or who are unaware of books in allied or diverse fields of study that have relevance for certain aspects of study in their department, or instructors who expect the librarian to have such information available if it should ever be needed, but who find no necessity for incorporating it into their own teaching procedures. Thus, there may arise the ever-present problem of co-operation between professor and librarian that becomes most acute when the professor assumes the major responsibility for bibliographical instruction.

In institutions where co-operative procedures between the librarian and the faculty are being stressed, it might be possible to develop the view that bibliographical instruction should be planned jointly by librarian and professor, and be taught in the required courses in the various departments. Obviously, the librarian might be called upon for teaching in class certain aspects of bibliography, but the over-all program would be the program of the department or even of the whole institution. The ways and means of developing such co-operative programs in bibliographical instruction throughout theological seminaries of America might well be a subject for discussion before our Association for several years to come.

It would appear obvious that the attempt to achieve co-operative procedures will have the greatest prospect of success when the librarian and the library staff maintain the usual services within the library at a high level of efficiency. A reference collection well selected and organized for undergraduate use, a card catalogue that is maintained in accordance with modern standards of cataloguing procedure, constant advice and assistance from a library staff that knows library procedures, library tools and something about the content of the seminary curriculum, prompt and courteous service at the circulation desk—all these serve to assist the mastery of bibliographical procedure by instructors and students, and at the same time confer the greatest benefits, with a minimum of frustration, upon scholars who have acquired some bibliographical knowledge. Perhaps it is not too much to claim for librarians of theological seminaries that which is usually claimed for librarians of colleges and universities, that their place on the faculty and their status as teachers is based essentially upon their ability to place normal library services on such a level that their work is of distinct instructional value to the institutions they serve. If that point of view is to be maintained and strengthened in the coming years, this Association may find it wise to strive for the greatest possible degree of co-operation between professors and librarians in all matters pertaining to bibliographical instruction.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 9:00 A.M. (President Jannette Newhall, Presiding)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE

Presented by Henry M. Brimm, Chairman

Summary: The basic data of this Committee's Report has been derived from two basic surveys, conducted by questionnaires. "The first attempted a wide survey of the extension work of American and Canadian theological libraries. The second aimed at a more intensive inspection of the extension services of 46 libraries during the period of January-March 1950." Findings are graphically presented by tables, summaries, and a selection of the opinions of those responsible for directing and executing actual library extension programs.

While there is insufficient space for an adequate presentation of all essential findings here, several of the more significant data may be cited. "About half of the theological libraries engage in some form of extension service." "The trend is toward an increasing amount of extension service by an increasing number of libraries." There is reported "total annual loans-by-mail of 50,000 books", which may be impressive in view of the inadequate staffs of our theological libraries, but which "is much less impressive from the standpoint of book resources of more than three and a half million volumes, a group of potential borrowers numbering some 100,000 and the fact that 10 libraries account for 77 per cent of the total circulation."

The Report voices the tentative view that the majority of the persons who make use of available extension services "are seeking more than a means of keeping abreast of new books. The evidence indicates a primary interest in study."

Among the possible developments suggested are: the compilation and distribution of information concerning existing non-theological library services now available, and a program of publicizing such services among the nation's ministers. It is possible that fruitful results might come from an exploration of the possibility of the establishment of regional theological circulating libraries. Improvements and standardization of methods and policies among theological libraries which now engage in extension book lending would be beneficial, especially to individuals drawing upon the services of more than one institution.

The second section of the Committee's Report consists of a description of an intensive "experiment in continuing education," carried out by a graduate student at the Union Theological Seminary (Richmond) working in close cooperation with the Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICAL EXCHANGE

Presented by Miss Evah Ostrander, Chairman

Summary: Progress is reported, following one year of operation of the Periodical Exchange Plan. "Approximately 1,200 items have been exchanged as reported by 26 of the 36 checking libraries." The Committee suggests that the greatest barrier to a more successful operation of the Plan is the fact that many libraries holding duplicates and/or desiring issues have not yet listed their duplicates and wants. Until this is done extensively, the potential of the Plan cannot be reached. Participating libraries are urged to send in the necessary data so that the materials may move more freely to institutions desiring them.

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Discussion from the floor: Despite the lack of immediate "takers" for duplicates offered, it is proposed that libraries maintain their present stock of duplicates for the next year, which should allow sufficient time for the Plan to more nearly attain its potential usefulness.

The decision on whether to break up a run, or a bound volume, will have to rest with the offering library.

Small packages may best be sent by book post; large packages by express colle

It was felt that we should not try to add new titles for the present.

Lists of wants and offers should be sent out flexibly, as they come along. The question of the need for revising records should rest with the offering library.

The Committee was asked to bring its code symbols into uniformity with those of the Union List of Serials.

Individual libraries wishing to be relieved of checking responsibilities were asked to communicate with the Chairman of the Committee.

If a library wishes to dispose of its duplicates "to other sources than our members," it should be free to do so, but in any case should notify the library holding the records.

It was requested that participating libraries record complete data in every instance, i.e., volume, issue, and date; and, if a common title, the place of publication.

Miss Ostrander urged those libraries which have not listed their wants and offers to do so in the near future so as to help the Plan to reach its greatest potential usefulness.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICAL INDEXING

Presented by Edward C. Starr, Chairman

Summary: Under the Committee's guidance, a number of libraries have prepared slips for the indexing of periodical articles in specified periodicals for 1949. The Committee poses frankly the difficulties of bringing the material into usable form, and discusses in its Report the several alternatives which appear to be open. After citing the advantages and disadvantages of the plans for the preparation and distribution of "unit cards," and the possibility of the preparation of an annual mimeographed volume, giving references in one alphabet, the Committee suggests that the following plan may be most practicable: "It is proposed that the author entires, with indicated subject headings, be alphabetized, and mimeographed for each periodical. Then if a library received, let us say Modern Churchman and wished to make use of the Committee's work, it would order a set of the mimeographed sheets for the Modern Churchman. From these mimeographed sheets can be typed as many card entries as desired or needed The advantages of this use are many. The indexing itself is provided by the Committee. The librarian has the responsibility for deciding which articles are worth bringing out in his own catalog. A good typist can produce the cards with no difficulty from the mimeographed material supplied."

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(Following the presentation of this Report, it was voted to appoint a committee to continue this project for at least a year, exploring the possibility of the publication of an index in book published form.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICROPHOTOGRAPHY
(Continued from Wednesday A.M.)

Presented by L. R. Elliott, Chairman

Summary: As a continuation of the report of the work of the Committee on Microphotography, Dr. Elliott introduced Dr. Fremont Rider, Librarian of Wesleyan University, and Chairman of the A. L. A. Microcard Committee, whose remarks may be summarized briefly as follows:

The main savings in the use of microcards lies in space saved. The storage cost of the average book is \$3.00, but under our traditional system of budget keeping, the high cost of this storage item is obscured.

The microcard is not the complete solution to all book problems. We need to keep in book form titles which are apt to be steadily and heavily used. We should consider replacing research or little-used materials with their microcard equivalent.

Consider the selective microcarding of periodical articles, as but a small proportion of periodical contents are of permanent value.

Dr. Rider suggests that the ATLA, through its Committee on Microphotography, draw up a list of periodicals to be considered for microcarding, which would be supported by a number of actual subscribers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 2:00 P.M. (O. Gerald Lawson, presiding)

RESEARCH RESOURCES AND COOPERATIVE SPECIALIZATION

Presented by E. L. Sheppard, Librarian
Swift Hall Library, University of Chicago

In any discussion of resources of theological libraries two distinct aspects are readily discernable. One is the problem of providing a live collection of basic materials which will function as a literary laboratory for the professional student. As Dr. Elliott justly emphasized in a paper presented to this group in 1948, there is a re-evaluation of the relation of the seminary library to instruction in process constantly. This re-evaluation is forced by the growing realization that the traditional "lecture-plus-required-reading" method of instruction is inadequate for the preparation of a discerning and intellectually aware ministry. The "teaching-with-books" emphasis which has had considerable influence on both the college library and methods of undergraduate instruction in the past decade or two is only beginning to influence theological education. At the great liberal University of Chicago, the dominant method of instruction is still the lecture and reserved book pattern, although the prospect of a tutorial method of teaching is anticipated by some faculty and students in the Federated Theological Schools.

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But besides this problem of the functional relation of library to instruction, there remains the problem of research resources. This term has never been adequately defined, and is really incapable of precise description. So, although this field is indefinite, many very definite problems are created by it.

No seminary is an undergraduate institution only. Even if a seminary library is not faced by the necessity of meeting the demands of a Master's or Doctor's program, it must provide material for first-hand investigation of problems peculiar to the history and practical mission of the church or churches it serves. The mission of any collection demands the relatively intensive development of some field of religious knowledge beyond the confines of the B. D. curriculum.

When Charles B. Shaw, writing in 1926, observed that college library collections were pitifully small, unsuited to the legitimate demands of instruction upon them, and were growing at only a snail's pace, he might well have been speaking prophetically of seminary libraries in the last ten or fifteen years. Assuming that occasional weeding of collections would not make statistical comparison completely meaningless, we can look for some clue to growth in the recent issues of the American Library Directory. In a sample of eighty-four seminary libraries in the 1949 issue, over fifty contained less than 40,000 volumes, and twenty contained less than 20,000. In the decade from 1939 to 1949 in a sample of fifty-five seminary libraries of all sizes, about one-half increased their total holdings by less than 5,000 volumes. Such a comparison would seem to justify the application of Shaw's comment to theological libraries of the recent past.

The scene is, however, rapidly changing so that the "snail's pace" description needs some qualification. One observation made from replies to a questionnaire is that in not a few cases there is a very recent rapid growth. Seminaries formerly offering only a B. D. degree are expanding their curricula to include advanced and more diversified work. Long existing inadequacies resulting from small book budgets are being corrected. And in recent years there has been frequent purchase of foreign libraries comparable to the purchases of the late 19th century which have provided nuclei for the great theological libraries of today.

Rapidly expanding library resources demand the critical scrutiny of acquisition policies. The rapid expansion of university collections in the past three decades has inspired critical study of the problems created by library resources. The basic assumption behind the numerous surveys of resources published in the last two decades is that a critical evaluation of holdings in various scholarly fields can provide the basis of acquisitions policies which will concentrate future accessions in a specific field on the basis of present strengths so that the expensive, scarce and infrequently called for materials of the special collections of one institution will not be duplicated within the area, and so that all special collections will be available to a community of scholarship which is larger than any individual institution. While the seminary library is not so acutely threatened by astronomical growth as is the university, the idea behind surveys of resources has definite meaning for us insofar as we are all research institutions.

For lack of a better term in discussion of research resources, the one of "special collection" is available. If we demand a definition, perhaps the one implied by van Hoesen is most adequate:¹

¹A. L. A. Board on Resources. Library Specialization. Chicago, 1941. P. 12.

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A special collection may be described, first, in terms of the field of collecting. It may be a subfield, or some subdivision of a subfield. It may be concerned with different types of material Then it might be described as to its policy within the field of collecting: inclusive, selective, or undefined. Thirdly, in relation to its completeness, is it adequate for its objective.... A special collection might be defined in comparison with other collections and with standard bibliographies in its field, and by its rate of growth....

Consideration of all these factors and more would be necessary to define the nature of a "special collection." By defining and delimiting "special collections" it is possible critically to analyze library research resources.

In this same significant publication, Paul Vanderbilt, writing with reference to specialization and cooperative acquisition, points out the growing needs of specialization of research resources:¹

Aspects of the problem are overcrowded stacks, insufficient funds, processing, analytic study of literature decades behind, and omission of bibliographical work. (1) Our libraries were not built and conceived as cooperating units, and we need to consider whether the same internal organization, the same functions, and the same operations prevailing in the past are suitable for a program of cooperative specialization. (2) There are taking place in institutions and in education generally changes which libraries will need to take into account. There will probably be greater specialization among institutions on the higher research level. (3) The form of library materials is changing, with a tendency toward the film for great bodies of material, and this is bringing a new series of techniques....

While these comments were made with the university library in mind, they are also applicable to theological libraries as tools of research.

Any overview of the changing problem of resources of theological libraries will call forth several fundamental questions:

- 1) What conditions at the moment call for definition of special fields of collection, cooperative acquisition, and description of resources?
- 2) What is the present situation in policy of theological libraries pertaining to the development of special collections?
- 3) What are the patterns of cooperation and specialization which could point the way to further development?
- 4) What are the existing types of aid in organizing an effective program of cooperative specialization and study of resources?
- 5) What is the most expedient method of establishing communication and cooperation among concerned libraries with reference to research resources?

These questions are too broad to be considered in all their ramifications in any one meeting, and their answers are to be found only in cooperative experience. The following remarks contain only a few scattered examples touching on each question.

First among the several factors which necessitate some specialization is the increasing bulk of literature available, most particularly European literature which can fill gaps in American collections. In 1907 the great German librarian, Milkau,

¹Ibid., p. 13.

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wrote of the "American peril," or of the danger of trans-Atlantic exodus of German library resources en masse. The peril was realized in the inter-war period, and is being realized today. The base of the great Biblical and historical collections came to our libraries in the last century: Lücke's library at Harvard, Niedner's at Andover, Leander van Ess' at Union, Hengstenberg's at Chicago, and many others. Now a second wave of migration seems to promise source materials in fields covered hardly at all by even major American collections. In connection with this point, I should like to quote a couple remarks of Dr. F. C. Littell, active in free-Church work in Germany with the military government. In a letter to a member of the Chicago Federated Faculty he writes:

As a glance at the Bibliotheca Reformatoria Nederlandica will show, there are great mines of material of significance not only to sectarian Protestantism, but also to Calvinism and Lutheranism which must yet be unearthed here....

and in connection with one Predigerseminar library, he continues:

What possibilities are there of getting some of these treasures microfilmed? And how might we get edited and published some of the minor and middle-ground figures which will certainly never appear in ventures finances in Europe.... Only in America can such ventures be carried through.

Not only is there new material becoming available, but there is a new demonstration in the needs of American theological libraries. New directions in Church history, for instance the study of the radical sectarian aspect of the Reformation and its later influence on denominational forms, point out large areas of weakness in our resources. The quest of primary source materials continues, and it is not limited to the American continent.

New interpretations of denominational history and sectarianism focus the attention of the librarian on the innumerable periodical titles of value as a record of the social and cultural origins and developments of religious groups. Joachim Wach, writing on church, denomination and sect, observes that there is no immutable pattern in religious organizations. He notes that the sociologist and historian alike must constantly be aware of the deep and far reaching developments and transformations which religious groups undergo in the course of any length of time. American sectarianism is indeed one of the most meaningful fields of investigation today, and the vast and diverse periodical literature produced by it is the record of those developments and transformations of which Dr. Wach speaks.

In summary, then, there are at least three factors which will probably force some sort of cooperative specialization and systematic development of collections if the waterfront of religious literature is to be adequately and economically covered. Besides the rapidly expanding body of current literature, there is a bulk of foreign material becoming available, hitherto difficult to obtain; there are new directions of scholarship which point out gaps in our present resources which must be filled; and there is a body of literature of somewhat ephemeral value which, in light of new emphases, has become meaningful for research. These major, plus many minor administrative factors demonstrate the logical necessity of developing special collections which do not duplicate needlessly and which cover the ever expanding body of significant literature. No library, even the greatest, can cover the waterfront by itself.

Next in our consideration are present policies and procedures concerning special collections.

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One very meaningful comment on a returned questionnaire stated that an acquisition policy including any sort of exhaustive coverage of one field, however strictly delimited, would imply a lack of comprehension of the vast amount of literature in existence. The truth of this comment is self-evident. Nevertheless about one-half of over fifty returned questionnaires from both large and small libraries indicated that the practical objectives of their acquisition programs included at least an attempted comprehensive coverage of literature in some more or less narrowly delimited field. This field was usually some aspect of denominational history. Other fields mentioned several times were hymnology, Americana, missions, Bible and Judaica. Limits of special collections mentioned other than in the very largest collections were well defined in view of the magnitude of existing literature. Denominational history is intensively collected for one geographic area, selectively for others, or collection is comprehensive for one historical period, selective for titles in other periods. Briefly these generalizations can be made concerning prevalent policies.

A significant majority of libraries of all sizes indicate a comprehensive collection in some well defined field, not as an achieved reality, but as an ultimate objective in keeping with the teaching and research interests of the school. With few exceptions, special collections are not inherited white elephants, but exist for a purpose. Duplication is avoided, particularly where church historical libraries serve a positive function, and where specific geographic areas are served, particularly in the case of Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran institutions where regional responsibility is shared.

For the greatest development of cooperative specialization we can look to the university library field. Here the most significant development is the bibliographic center (Seattle, Philadelphia and Denver). Perhaps the one in Seattle has been most far reaching in scope and activity. Under John Van Male and Ralph Esterquest it came to be far more than a union catalog. It served as a clearing house distributing the burden of inter-library loan, and provided an unrivaled collection of bibliography. In conjunction with his primary work at the center, John Van Male published a survey of library resources of the Pacific Northwest. On the basis of this survey which included not only university libraries, but also smaller collections contain significant resources in narrow fields, and through the agency of the center and the cooperation of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, individual libraries developed their own delegated areas of specialization intensively avoiding duplication of effort so as to serve the region as a whole. This idea is one which might well prove profitable to theological libraries on a local, regional or denominational level.

A concentration of numerous theological schools in several educational centers makes this idea a practical possibility. In Berkeley the union catalog of the libraries of the Pacific School of Religion, Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley Baptist and Starr King School could evolve into some sort of bibliographic center. Among the four Federated Theological Schools at the University of Chicago there has been discussion and a preliminary cost survey of a union catalog which might be expanded to include holdings of the several other seminaries in the Chicago area. In both Chicago and Boston informal cooperation can be extended to bibliographic ventures. In Chicago there has been this year some relocation of denominational material consolidating one type of material, synod, diocese and convention proceedings, in single appropriate locations. The article in Special Libraries (February, 1949) by Francis W. Allen describes a pattern of cooperative specialization. Subject specialization among the American Board, General Theological and Congregational libraries assures relatively complete coverage of significant literature in specific fields eliminating much duplication, while informal cooperation among all twenty-two libraries assures an advantageous use of all special collections.

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Existing tools and materials for a survey of special collections and resources are diverse and unorganized in application to theological libraries, although techniques of surveying resources have been extensively exploited recently in the field of university and research libraries. Notable among general surveys are those by R. B. Downs for New York City and the Southeast and that of John Van Male for the Pacific Northwest. For a guide to surveyors published by A.L.A., Harvie Branscomb devised an effective and comprehensive outline for the description and evaluation of research material in religion. This guide was the basis of Downs' Resources of Southern Libraries as well as several less ambitious studies. Besides these regional studies, there have been individual surveys to serve an administrative purpose.

Inventories of church records by the Historical Records Survey and W. H. Allison's Inventory of Unpublished Material (Carnegie Institution, 1910) are valuable sources of information, but are incomplete and dated. Inventories are in constant need of supplements.

Another source of information is found in periodical notices of accessions. Besides the typical monthly or quarterly mimeographed lists distributed by individual libraries, there is the type represented by the Library Quarterly "Notable Materials Added to North American Libraries." This selective list of unusual and monumental works is compiled from university reports and is consequently poor in its coverage of theological materials. Such a periodical review of notable accessions for theological libraries could be of inestimable value to both scholar and librarian.

Lastly there are directories giving a very brief clue to type of special resources such as the American Library Directory and local and regional directories such as those published by Special Library Association and the Chicago Library Club. A very cursory description of service and research resources is now in preparation for the twenty religious libraries of the Chicago area.

Our last consideration, the best method of establishing communication and cooperation among libraries with reference to research resources, is too ponderous to be more than hardly hinted at. The old answer to the problem was that of one great catalog of all unusual books showing in what libraries they are to be found. But this idea only proposed a joint finding list, not a cooperative coordinated development of resources. The union catalog of the Library of Congress suffices for all practical purposes as a finding list. The value of union catalogs of a region or locality is their use in coordinating resources and as a ready reference tool; a duplication of a comprehensive finding list apart from the ever growing L. C. catalog would be plainly extravagant. Nor is an acquisition plan like the Farmington Plan for university and research libraries practical considering the limited nature and immediate function of most of our member libraries, apart from the large universities. Such an all embracing plan was proposed by E. C. Richardson in 1928:¹

The problem (of complementing rather than duplicating resources) is by no means solved, and the suggestion having been made that it could be solved for theology by cooperation of the 200 more or less theological libraries, first by a joint catalog of these libraries and then by distributing the burden of purchase, it seemed worth while to make a little experiment as to the actual facts of American library resources for theological study....The result was

¹American Society of Church History. Papers. 1928. P. 173.

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surprising and suggestive. About 90 titles were found (under Aa to Aba) in the Library of Congress Union Catalog. Of these only 27 titles were found in more than one library. The largest number found in any theological library was six, showing that the main reliance for theological research is not the theological libraries, but the great reference libraries.

How true Richardson's observation is for today cannot be readily measured quantitatively. But, while theological libraries have developed their resources, the basic truth is probably more applicable than not so. In concluding his comments, Richardson poses a solution:¹

Certain theological libraries have now taken up the matter for their well-defined specialty—all along the line of the question whether it will not be possible to organize the cooperation, selection, purchase, cataloguing and lending. All who have worked any field of research in church history will appreciate the value of this. If they will lend a hand to the publicity of the need, there seems no reason why librarians should not apply the solution on a right scale.

It would seem that the "right scale" to Richardson would be some comprehensive scheme among all theological libraries whereby every title of theological significance would be purchased and assigned to some library on the basis of present holdings if the term "research material" were applicable. However recent trends in cooperation would point to a different sort of approach to the same solution. A few questions might clarify our thinking on this line.

Firstly, do we know the resources of our libraries, do we know the gaps to be filled and do we have some ultimate goal which will dictate criteria for selection and location of research resources? How can we critically evaluate our existing resources? Is their distribution most adequate for our community of scholarship? What factors are significant for a resource survey of a regional or local nature?

Secondly, what sort of cooperation is most practical in developing special collections? Is cooperation on a national, regional, local or denominational level most expedient? Is not existing local informal cooperation the most logical point of departure for our venture? What techniques and tools are applicable for various types of cooperation?

Thirdly, to what extent will technical developments as microfilm and purely bibliographic ventures such as inventories of manuscripts and research in progress simplify our problems of resources? And what parts of our problem can be solved only by integrated acquisition policies?

The answers to these specific questions and many others are only to be found in the practical realm. No amount of mere conjecture will clarify them. Questions about specific details are difficult to frame without an intimate and critical knowledge of resources. The idea of the resource survey and a regional treatment of the problem has proved its value in the university and reference field, and its techniques are applicable to theological libraries, each one of which is, to some extent, a depository of research material. Critical survey, not only of resources, but of policies concerning resources, is the preliminary data gathering operation preliminary to the real solution of the problem at hand. Existing informal cooperation in several centers of theological education would seem to indicate that regional study of resources centered in those localities, rather than a venture engaged in by all theological libraries is the better approach.

¹Ibid. p. 176.

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The most significant question, however, is one which can be answered by an affirmation rather than by data. That answer is that the whole idea of cooperative specialization affirms the assumption that research resources of individual institutions to some real extent exist for a community of scholarship embracing many institutions.

LIBRARY ORIENTATION OF NEW STUDENTS

Presented by O. Gerald Lawson

Some type of orientation program for new students has been accepted procedure in many liberal arts colleges for some time. As far as our seminary is concerned, and perhaps it is true for other seminaries, orientation is a comparatively new development. In the institutions where some form of orientation has existed, the library's part in it has been a variable element. It is not my purpose to make a speech on library orientation of new students, but to lead a discussion in which I hope that many of you will participate. This is your own period. I should say that this is "our" own period. If you will share with the rest of us your experiences or your opinions we shall conclude with a composite picture of what orientation might be and perhaps we shall have some principles to guide us in setting up a program of orientation.

I. TYPES OF ORIENTATION

1. Those Who Have Not Grasped Library Procedures

We might assume that college graduates would know all about how to use the library. They certainly ought to know library procedures, but do they? To what extent is it true of college graduates who enter a theological seminary. Maybe some of you could refer to instances such as I have in mind. One of our graduates returned to visit the campus and wanted a certain book. He knew its title but not its author. He did not know that it was possible to find the book in the card catalog under such circumstances. The chances are that he did not learn how to use the card catalog while in college, and he had resisted learning the procedure while in seminary. I am sure that there are many students like this. Their library illiteracy extends in a greater or lesser degree to periodical indexes and other library tools. This group of students ought to be considered in any orientation program.

2. Those Who Know Library Procedures

Many incoming seminary students have successfully used college libraries, but I think that you will agree with me that these students will need some definite introduction to the seminary library which they expect to use for the next few years. I am assuming that you would handle their orientation in a manner somewhat different from the orientation program for the first group described above.

Discussion from the floor: Following Dr. Lawson's general introduction of the topic there was an extended discussion, which may be summarized as follows: At Harvard a library "open house," with display and explanation of new reference tools, has been helpful. Dr. Linn (Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary) suggested the wisdom of postponing orientation of new students until late in the fall so that the students may have come to know their own needs.

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There is a special need for orientation help if students are coming to a classification which is new to them. There is a value to a close tie-up between library orientation and the assignments of individual instructors. Orientation is a matter of good will, as well as information.

In connection with the charging of fines, a variety of practices was revealed. Dr. Wernecke (Eden) brought the experience of his own school, at which the student body assessed their own fine rate. Some librarians present are opposed to the use of fines, or of placing time limits on the circulation of books. Others feel that some such limitations are necessary.

Dr. Trost (Colgate-Rochester) reports the use of the Peabody information test with incoming classes, in order to discover the points at which guidance may be most needed. Dr. Trost is working out an adaptation fitted to his own library situation.

The use of printed and mimeographed guides was cited as an important aid in orientation.

President Heck (Evangelical School of Theology, Reading) reported his experience with a general orientation course, spread over a period of time, in which program library instruction was an integral part.

BOOK-LISTS FOR MINISTERS

A Discussion, led by Alex R. Allenson

Summary: There is a very serious interest in book-lists on the part of ministers. At present, a number of theological seminaries issue lists which are of help to the parish minister. These lists vary greatly as to purpose, plan, and topical coverage. Some are annotated, topical lists in specific fields. Others are selected listings, without annotation.

At present there is no coordination among seminaries issuing lists, as to their mutual relationship, either as to timing, fields covered, or uniformity of classification, captions, etc. Some cooperative approach along these lines might be both constructive and workable.

Mr. Allenson cited by name a number of the more significant recent book-list issued by our seminaries.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 7:30 P.M. (Dr. Lucy W. Markley, presiding)

SUBJECT HEADINGS IN THE FIELD OF RELIGION

Presented by Theodore Mueller
Library of Congress

The manuscript for this paper was not received in time to be included in these Proceedings.

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THREE-WAY ROUND TABLE ON DEWEY, UNION, AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATIONS

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Presented by Leo T. Crismon
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

As scheduled on the program the Round Table on Dewey Decimal Classification was conducted on Thursday evening, June 15. There were sixteen librarians present who work with the Dewey Classification.

A report was made in regard to the 15th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification and the prospect of any revision in the 200 section of that edition. No one present knew on what date the proposed new edition would appear.

Dr. Niels H. Sonne was called upon to state the status of Dr. Easton's expansion of the 200 section of the Dewey Classification as used at General Theological Seminary. He stated that because of the work required of him on the Committee on a Master List of Research Studies in Religion he had not been able to do further work toward making Dr. Easton's expansion available. There was further discussion as to use to which this expansion could be put in other libraries which use the Dewey Classification. Again an interest was expressed by several librarians in obtaining a copy of this expansion when it is available.

During the year attention had been called to a study made by Miss Clara B. Allen of the Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, California in regard to an expansion or adaptation which she had made while at the National Bible Institute in New York City and the use which had been made of it by other libraries. A copy of the expansion was obtained and studied in the light of other expansions and adaptations which the committee has on file. This matter was discussed in the Round Table.

In the discussion it was agreed that several numbers in the Dewey 200 section need to be expanded or more clearly defined. The numbers involved are 220.1; 230; 242; 248; 250; 251; 260; 261; 266; 269; 280; 282; and 296. In a discussion in regard to the divisions to be used with 282 Dr. Sonne agreed to have a mimeographed copy made of Dr. Easton's expansion of 282 and to send it to all those who desired to have it. There was discussion as to where materials on Christian Sociology should go. 254 and 261.1 were suggested. There was discussion as to the need of a committee to study all available expansions in an effort to clear up the problems involving the above numbers. Also it was suggested that other schemes of classification be studied for any possible light which they may throw on the expansion or definition of the numbers referred to above.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

Presented by Lucy W. Markley
Union Theological Seminary, New York City

Sixteen librarians took part in the Round Table, representing thirteen seminaries. Miss Markley presented for the consideration of the group a tentative revision of the Education schedule, which seems most urgently needed. Libraries with large holdings of college and seminary materials already classified probably cannot afford so much reclassification for the sake of smoother sequences. But libraries

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now starting with the Union Classification and those without too great holdings in higher education can easily make the changes proposed here.

The proposed revision adopts Miss Pettee's suggestion for the transfer of Religious and Moral Education (TF) to its logical position preceding Christian Education, Sunday Schools, etc. This brings all of that material into one sequence. But that sequence still remains in the midst of secular education, so to speak, preceded by elementary education and followed by higher education.

To correct this difficulty one further change is now proposed. It is feasible only for libraries just classifying by Union, or not having too large holdings already classified in the field of higher education. This proposal transfers all books now in TN through TY numbers back into the secular education sequence. Thus we will have, 1) education in general, 2) secular education in all its phases, ending with colleges and universities, 3) theological education, followed if you wish by Training in Christian Work, 4) religious and Christian education in all its phases.

It is easy to understand these two shifts, because the notation remains the same wherever possible, on the Tentative Revision. All notation from TN through TZ is entirely free. It should certainly be utilized to expand the schedule for Christian education, Sunday schools, and especially curricular and other materials used in teaching. For any considerable collection, expansion is already needed at certain points.

If this general plan for revision of the Education schedule is satisfactory, the schedule should be worked out in detail, utilizing the unused notation following TM, before being offered to the libraries using the Union Classification. The Tentative Revision here offered is hardly more than a skeleton. It embodies detail only at two points. One is TG, where Miss Fage Ackerman's work at Union Seminary in Richmond has been adopted. The other is TL91-TM, where Miss Ackerman's excellent reworking has been utilized, and also Dr. Edna Baxter's suggestions, particularly as to age groups.

No detail whatever has been offered for curricular materials in this Revision. It would seem wise, however, to use the full list of age groups for curricular materials. It can easily be done as follows:

TM59	Miscellaneous (TM60)
TM60	Freschool
TM61	Kindergarten
TM62	Primary
TM63	Junior
TM64	Intermediate
TM65	Senior
TM66	Young people
TM67	Adult
TM68	Christian home, parent education, home lessons
TM70-78	Miscellaneous illustrative material and equipment

Miss Markley mentioned some of the closely related topics, such as Sunday school worship, hymns and music, which are to be found elsewhere in the Classification schedule. The group seemed to agree that these were well placed, and had better be left where they are. The same opinion prevailed regarding the books on child psychology, and those on the religious life of children, and youth. It seems satisfactory that they remain a part of the Psychology classification.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

Presented by Docherd Turner, Jr.
Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee

The librarians who are using or are interested in the Library of Congress classification scheme had the pleasure of having Dr. Theodore Mueller of the Library of Congress present at their informal round table on June 15. Questions which ran the whole gamut of classification were put to him. His answers were helpful and enlightening.

Mr. Turner inquired concerning the best way of drawing a special collection together out of the collection as a whole. Such a problem arises out of the reception of a particularly valuable gift collection whose coverage is more general than one phase of a subject; or when a special grant of money has been made with the understanding that the purchases from the fund are to stand together. The dilemma must be met in the classification realm either by a special classification to apply to the particular books, which means that books bought on the same subject from separate funds will be treated in a different manner; or, to classify all books correctly in the beginning, and to draw the special collection together under a symbol. Dr. Mueller advised the latter procedure, as had Dr. Markley earlier in private conversation.

Miss Royer spoke of her interest in seeing some modifications and changes in the religious education section. The group as a whole felt that perhaps some expansion should be made in order that everything might not have to be put under Sunday Schools.

At this point, Dr. Jacobsen, with Dr. Mueller concurring, spoke of the dangers of uninhibited expansion. The better part of wisdom was felt to consist of making as few changes as possible and then only when not sufficient provision has been made in the printed scheme because of lack of material or, in cases where literature on new topics or decidedly new trends in older topics develop. In case of the latter, it was felt wise to make only temporary provision until either Library of Congress has taken cognizance of it or until enough material in the category has been obtained to form a basis for more permanent provision.

Miss Dagan spoke of the need for a new edition of BL-BX classification schedule. In this need we all concurred.

Particular points of tension noted were: Old Testament theology (EM and BS); Pastoral Psychology (BV4012)

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 9:00 A.M. (Herbert Wernecke, presiding)

ROUND TABLE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

I - BOOK ORDERING

Summary: With Mr. Alex Allenson (Blessing's Bookstores, Inc.) as a chief resource person, the discussion centered upon specific problems as follows: There are essentially two types of book dealers: those with stock, and "book searchers" without stock. Usually there is a different emphasis and pattern of operation, but sometimes the book dealer engages in book searching as well.

In what form is it most convenient for the library to turn over its want list to the dealer or searcher? Slips are useful if the dealer keeps a permanent search record. Another plan is for the library desiring titles to send in his corrected want list at frequent intervals. At pre-War labor costs, it was feasible for a dealer to keep detailed records of individual wants, and to check incoming book stocks against them. With a large dealer, however, this may now be prohibitively costly.

In billing libraries, it will be helpful if the dealer will itemize by individual author and title.

As to type and arrangement of catalog of most use to libraries, alphabetical listing is most helpful in checking wants, though, for ministers, topical lists seem to be more useful.

II - BOOK BINDING AND BOOK REPAIR

Summary: With Mr. Earl Browning (Library Binding Institute) as a chief resource person, specific and practical problems were discussed as follows: In opening the discussion, Mr. Browning explained the background of the Library Binding Institute and its relation to the related A.L.A. Committee. He stressed the importance of certification of binderies.

A sample of complete binding was demonstrated, and the disadvantages of "inside mending" were pointed out, especially when eventual re-binding is in order. Minor repairs of the exterior of books, on the other hand, does not interfere with full binding at the later time.

Inexpensive books may better be replaced than rebound.

Cost studies are needed in order to determine the answers to some of the above questions.

Custom bindings may still be secured. Names of qualified binders may be secured from the Library Binding Institute.

Book boxes were mentioned. There is no standard as to cost, as these are usually custom-made to meet requirements of the individual book.

Professional binders can do a light type of binding for pamphlets, which is less costly than regular cloth binding and which is adequate for the purpose. Standardization of outside lettering would simplify bindery processes, by removing the need for "rub-offs."

APPENDIX A

COLUMBUS CONFERENCE

SUMMARY OF GENERAL BUSINESS SESSIONS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 9:30 A.M. - OPENING BUSINESS SESSION (Pres. Newhall presiding)

1. The following report of the Treasurer, E. F. George, was approved:

Receipts

Carried forward from last year		\$803.69	
Received during year			
Active memberships	94		
Associate . . .	10		
Institutional . .	76	<u>586.00</u>	
			\$1,389.69

Expenditures

Secretarial expenditure, including honorarium		\$356.08	
Treasurer's clerical expense		31.67	
Projects, including periodicals for 1948-9		99.32	
Incidentals		<u>23.74</u>	
			\$ 510.08
June 1, 1950 - Balance cash on hand			\$ 878.80
(Increase of balance over last year - \$75.11)			

(Signed) E. F. George

2. The following Pro-tem committees were appointed by the President:

Nominating - L. T. Crismon, Chairman; Miss Alice Dagan, W. C. Seitz

Constitution - E. L. Dowling, Chairman; E. M. White, Miss Margaret
Van Raden

Auditing - Miss Emma Frank, Chairman; W. J. Hand, Mrs. Doris T. Shockley

Resolutions - J. F. Rand, Chairman; Mrs. Julia Anderson, Mrs. T. G. Keir

(Meeting adjourned)

(Note: The vote for the publication of the Report of the Committee on a Master List of Research Studies in Religion was taken at the end of the presentation of the Report.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 9:00 A.M. - SECOND BUSINESS SESSION (Pres. Newhall presiding)

This entire Business Session was devoted to Constitutional concerns, based upon recommendations of the Constitution Committee (E. L. Dowling, Chairman), as follows:

1. Second reading of Constitutional section V (Committees, No. 2) reading as follows, was voted: "Special committees may be authorized by the Association and appointed by the President, unless otherwise provided by the Association, for the purpose of executing particular studies or projects."
2. Second reading of Constitutional section III (Membership) reading as follows, was defeated: "The category of Associate Member shall be discontinued, the active membership being enlarged to include all persons interested in theological librarianship."
3. First reading of Constitutional section III (Membership, a, Active Members) proposed to amend as follows: "Librarians serving in theological seminary libraries, denominational historical libraries, and other specialized religious libraries may become active members by vote of the Executive Committee. Such librarians shall be the director of the library, the head librarian serving in a full-time professional position on the library staff. Only active members may vote, hold office, or serve on the Executive Committee."
4. First reading of Constitutional section III (Membership, b, Associate Members) proposed to amend as follows: "Other persons interested in theological librarianship may be elected to associate membership by vote of the Executive Committee."
5. First reading of Constitutional section V (Committees, Section 1) proposed as follows: "The retiring President shall serve as a member of the Executive Committee for the year following his (her) term of office as President."
6. The following By-Law was voted, following reading by the Committee: "The vice-president shall automatically become the president-elect to serve as president during the year following his (her) term of office as vice-president."

(Meeting adjourned)

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 9:00 A.M. - CLOSING BUSINESS SESSION (Pres. Newhall presiding)

1. President Newhall read a statement from the Council of National Library Associations asking for judgment as to the need for a permanent federation of national library associations. The Executive Committee is arranging for the nomination of a continuing representative from this Association, to participate in the discussions of the Council.
2. Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was voted to appoint a Finance Committee to study the budgetary needs of the Association for the next year, and to carry out its decisions, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

3. In connection with the expressed need for a separate Committee on Status and Tenure, it was voted, instead, that one committee be appointed to combine considerations of status and tenure, with the study of classification and pay plans; and that, for the present, such a committee work independently, i.e. without formal relationship to the American Association of Theological Schools which, at a later date, is to be asked to consider the appointment of a joint committee in this area.
4. Concerning the time and place of the next regular meeting of the Association, it was voted that we meet during 1951, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to study the desires of the membership with regard to the frequency of future meetings. An invitation to meet at the Butler University School of Religion (Indianapolis) was extended informally by the Secretary, in the name of Mr. Dowling, who was not able to be present. The decision as to time and place, however, for the 1951 Conference, was left up to the Executive Committee.
5. Under the direction of the President, a brief over-view of the special projects was conducted, with the following general agreement as to disposition for the year ahead:

To discontinue: Library Extension Service

To continue: Buildings and Equipment
Cataloging and Classification
Master List of Research Studies in Religion
Microphotography
Periodical Exchange
Periodical Indexing
Personnel

Following Professor George's expression of the need for guidance on the question of the relationship of the library budget to that of the institutional budget as a whole, it was voted to have appointed a special committee to make preliminary studies, during the next year, of the library budget and its relationship to the institutional budget.

6. The following Report of the Auditing Committee was accepted:

"We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ended June 1, 1950, and have found them correct,

(Signed) Mrs. Doris T. Shockley
William J. Hand
Miss Emma Frank, Chairman

7. The following Report of the Resolutions Committee was accepted:

"Resolved - We of the Association express our appreciation to the hosts of this Conference, Dean Edward C. Fendt of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary and Miss Dorothea Conrad, Librarian of Capital University, for the gracious hospitality extended to us during the past three days.

"Resolved - To the officers of our Association for their untiring work in the conduct of the affairs of this Association during the past year, and especially for the organization and administration of this Conference, we express our gratitude.

"Resolved - That we express our thanks to the American Association of Theological Schools for their invitation to attend their afternoon session of Wednesday and for the excellent program which was presented on that occasion.

"Resolved - We are grateful to the distinguished authorities from outside our Association who have generously given of their time to participate in our program. We refer to Dean Edward H. Roberts of Princeton Theological Seminary; Dr. Fremont Rider, Librarian of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; Dr. Richard D. Pierce of Emerson College, Boston; Mr. Theodore Mueller of the Library of Congress; Mr. Alex Allenson, of Blessing's Bookstores, Chicago; and Mr. Earl Browning, of the Library Binding Institute. We are grateful to the Northern Engraving Company for their helpful representation and courtesies.

"Resolved - That this Association expresses its appreciation to Mrs. Vincent of the Capital University Library Staff for her efficient handling of the registration of the Conference.

"Resolved - Numerous members of this Association have labored throughout the year as members of special project committees to reach solutions to common problems which confront us all as theological librarians. To them we express our gratitude for work well done.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Julia D. Anderson
Mrs. Patricia Keir
James F. Rand, Chairman

8. The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted, with the incoming officers voted as listed below:

President - Dr. Jannette Newhall
Vice president - Rev. O. Gerald Lawson
Secretary - Miss Evah Ostrander
Treasurer - Dr. E. F. George
Members of the Executive Committee (three year term) -
Miss Margaret Van Radon, Mr. Dochord Turner, Jr.
Representative to A.L.A. Council: (1) To attend Cleveland Conference, Miss Dorothea Conrad; (2) to attend Mid-Winter A.L.A., Robert F. Beach
Representative to Council of National Library Associations,
Miss Margaret Van Radon
Nominating Committee - Miss Alice M. Dagan, W. C. Seitz,
Leo T. Crismon, Chairman

Respectfully submitted,

Robert F. Beach, Secretary

(Meeting and Conference adjourned)

APPENDIX B

MEMBERSHIP, AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1949-1950

(Persons marked * attended the Fourth Annual Conference)

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- Allon, Miss Clara B., Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, California
*Anderson, Mrs. Julia D., Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia
*Baker, Miss Josephine, Calvin College and Seminary, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Barrett, Montgomery B., Bloomfield Seminary, Bloomfield, New Jersey
*Beach, Robert F., Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois
Beaver, R. Pierce, Missionary Research Library, New York, New York
Bestul, Miss Volberg, Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota
Boell, Miss Margaret, Meadville Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois
*Bradley, Mrs. Vordelle V., Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia
*Brimm, Dr. Henry M., Union Theological Seminary, Richmond 22, Virginia
Byers, Mrs. Clara L., San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, California
*Chandler, Mrs. Emily Morrison, Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Md.
Conn, Miss Louise M., Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, Louisville 2, Kentucky
*Conrad, Miss Dorothea, Capital University, Columbus 9, Ohio
*Crismon, Lec T., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky
*Dagan, Miss Alice M., Chicago Lutheran Seminary, Maywood, Illinois
*Darnauer, Mrs. Elisabeth, Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa
*Dowling, Enos L., School of Religion, Butler University, Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Earle, Ralph, Nazarene Theological Seminary, Box 527, Kansas City, Missouri
*Ehlert, Arnold D., Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena 20, California
Ehlhardt, George B., Duke Divinity School, Durham, North Carolina
Eisenberg, Miss Winifred V., Rose Memorial Library, Drew University, Madison, N. J.
*Elliott, L. R., Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas
Ernst, Miss Hilda, Mission House Seminary, Plymouth, Wisconsin
Farr, Miss Mary P., 258 S. 44th St., Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania
Fisher, Miss Ilo, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio
*Frank, Miss Emma L., Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio
Fritz, W. Richard, Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, So. Carolina
*Gamble, Connolly, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia
*Gapp, Kenneth S., Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey
Gardiner, Miss Mabel F., Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois
Gealy, Fred D., School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
*George, E. F., Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Illinois
*George, Miss Esther, Bonebrake Seminary, Dayton, Ohio
Gleason, H. A., Jr., Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford 5, Connecticut
Gray, Miss Ruth M., Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago 12, Illinois
Haden, Eric, Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Kansas
*Hand, William J., Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Pa.
Hess, Miss Geraldine, Pacific Bible College, Azusa, California
Highfield, Miss Betty Jane, North Park College and Theological Library, Chicago, Ill.
Hodges, Miss Elisabeth, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
*Jacobsen, Karl T., Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota
*Johnson, Miss Elinor C., Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill.
Judah, Jay Stillson, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California
*Keir, Mrs. T. G., Divinity Hall Library, 3520 University St., Montreal, Canada
*Khouri, Mrs. John W., Evangelical School of Theology, Reading, Pennsylvania
Kuhlman, A. F., Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee
*Lawson, O. Gerald, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey
Lindaño, Dr. H., Seventh-Day Adventist Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C.

ACTIVE MEMBERS (Cont.)

- *Linn, John K., Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina
Lyons, John F., McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois
McCloy, Frank D., Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
McCulloch, Miss Mary, Divinity School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
*Markley, Dr. Lucy W., Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.
Michel, Miss Majel Allen, Western School of Evangelical Religion, Jennings Lodge, Gre.
Miller, Robert L., Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois
*Moore, Miss Eleanor, Nazarene Theological Library, Kansas City, Missouri
*Morris, Raymond P., Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut
Mothershead, Mrs. Bertie, Brite College of the Bible, Texas Christian University,
Fort Worth, Texas
*Newhall, Dr. Jannette E., Boston University, School of Theology, Boston, Mass.
Olson, Miss Ivy, Wheaton College and Theological School, Wheaton, Illinois
*Ostrandor, Miss Evah, Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 Univ. Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
*Rand, James I., Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas, Texas
Reid, Miss A. Brownie, Johnson C. Smith Univ. Theol. Lib., Charlotte, N. C.
Robbins, Mrs. Ruth G., Iliff School of Theology, Denver, Colorado
*Roberts, Pres. Walter N., Bonbrake Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio
*Royer, Elizabeth, Emory University, Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Ga.
Russel, Miss Emily G., Faith Theological Seminary, Wilmington, Delaware
*Saleska, E. J., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri
Scammon, John H., Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, Newton Highlands, Mass.
*Schmidt, Herbert H., Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
*Schultz, Miss Susan A., Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky
*Scitz, Dr. W. C., Boxley Hall, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
Shell, Elton, San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, California
*Sheppard, Edward L., Divinity School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois
Shields, Anne E., Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley, California
*Shcckley, Mrs. Doris T., Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia
*Simmons, Miss Carrie R., Bethany Biblical Seminary, 3435 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill
Snivoly, Miss Mary Stauffer, Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.
*Sonne, Dr. Niels H., General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y.
*Starr, Edward C., Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania
Stonesifer, Paul T., Theological Seminary of Evangelical and Reformed Church,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Stouffer, Miss Isabelle, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey
Stribling, Mrs. Mary P., South-eastern Bible Institute, Lakeland, Florida
Teague, Mrs. Grace N., Religious Section, Joint Univ. Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.
Tomkins, Peter B., Protestant Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia
*Trost, Theodore, Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester 7, New York
*Turner, H. Dechard, Jr., Religious Section, Joint Univ. Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.
Uhrich, Miss Helen B., Yale University Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut
*Van Raden, Miss Margarot, Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th, New York
Votaw, Miss D. M., Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 100 W. 27th Street,
Austin, Texas
*Wernecke, Herbert, Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groves, Missouri
*White, Ernest Miller, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, 109 East Broadway,
Louisville 2, Kentucky
*Williams, Miss Dorothea V., Northwestern Schools, Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
Williams, Miss Mabel A., North Park College and Seminary, Chicago 25, Illinois

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, 1949-50

*Allen, Francis W., Congregational Library, 14 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts
Carpenter, Harland A., Wilmington Public Library, Wilmington, Delaware
Gratke, Paul, Milwaukee Public Library, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.
Herrick, Miss Adele R., General Theological Library, Boston, Massachusetts
Howell, Miss Isabel, Methodist Pub. House Lib., 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn.
Loizeau, Miss Marie D., c/c H. W. Wilson, 950-972 University Ave., New York, N. Y.
Schormann, Victor, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
Smith, Miss A. Marguerite, Zion Research Library, 120 Seaver St., Brookline 46, Mas.
Swain, Dr. James R., Temple University School of Theology, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Swann, Arthur W., Library School, Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 4, Tenn.
Williams, Miss Ollie Mae, Missouri Baptist College, Poplar Bluff, Missouri

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS, 1949-50

Andover Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Center, Massachusetts
Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky
Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 100 W. 27th St., Austin, Texas
Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine
Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, Berkeley 4, California
Bethany Biblical Seminary, 3435 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 24, Illinois
Bexley Hall, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
Biblical Seminary in New York, 235 E. 49th St., New York, N. Y.
Bloomfield Seminary, Bloomfield, New Jersey
Bonebrake Theological Seminary, Harvard Blvd., Dayton 6, Ohio
Boston University School of Theology, 688 Boylston St., Boston 16, Massachusetts
Brite College of the Bible, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
Calvin Seminary, Franklin Street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan
Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Georgia
Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1644 S. Eleventh St., Maywood, Illinois
Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois
Church Divinity School of the Pacific, 2451 Ridge Road, Berkeley 4, California
Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester 7, New York
College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky
College of the Bible, Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma
Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia
Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania
Divinity School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois
Drew University, Madison, New Jersey
Duke Divinity School, Durham, North Carolina
Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Lancaster Avenue and City Line, Overbrook,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Eden Theological Seminary, Wobster Groves, Missouri
Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio
Evangelical School of Theology, 14th and Union Streets, Reading, Pennsylvania
Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Illinois
Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois
General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y.
Hanna Divinity School, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio
Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford 5, Connecticut
Hood Theological Seminary, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina
Iliff School of Theology, Denver 10, Colorado

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS (Cont.)

Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, 109 East Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky
Luther Theological Seminary, Como and Luther Place, St. Paul 8, Minnesota
Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lutheran Southern Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina
McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 North Halsted Street, Chicago 14, Illinois
Missionary Research Library, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.
Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, New Jersey
New Church Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, 3040 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.
Oberlin College, Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio
Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California
Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas 5, Texas
Pittsburg Xenia Theological Seminary, 616 North Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia
San Francisco Theological Seminary, 140 Bolinas Avenue, San Anselmo, California
School of Religion, Butler University, Indianapolis 7, Indiana
School of Religion, Howard University, 2441 Sixth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
School of Religion, Vanderbilt University, Nashville 4, Tennessee
School of Theology, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina
Sensbury-Western Theological Seminary, 600 Haven Street, Evanston, Illinois
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Lexington Road, Louisville 6, Kentucky
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Hill, Fort Worth, Texas
Sullivan Memorial Library, Temple University, 826 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Theological Seminary, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania
Theological Seminary, University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa
Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.
Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th, New York, N. Y.
Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Road, Richmond 22, Virginia
Virginia Union University, 1500 North Lombardy Street, Richmond, Virginia
Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa
Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Michigan
Western Theological Seminary, 731 Edge Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pennsylvania
Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Maryland
Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut

ADDITIONAL ATTENDEES: FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Allenson, Alex R., Blessing Book Store, 81 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Illinois
Goodwin, Jack H., Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky
Hort, Margaret Janvier, Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Germantown
Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Lindsell, Harold, Fuller Theological Seminary, Box 989, Pasadena, California
McTaggart, John B., Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Philadelphia 31, Pa.
Mueller, Theodore A., Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Reynolds, Stephen M., Gordon College of Theology and Missions, Boston, Mass.
Schmitt, Calvin H., McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted, Chicago 14, Ill.
Warnock, Ruth A., Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky

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AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
(Interim News Bulletin, December 19, 1950)

MID-WINTER EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.

New York A meeting of the Executive Committee and any members of ATLA who may be in New York will be held at Union Seminary on December 28th, beginning at 4:00 p.m. and possibly continuing through the dinner hour. As questions concerning our next Annual meeting will be considered all those who can are urged to attend this meeting.

Chicago There will be another meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago on February 3 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel meeting at 1:00 o'clock in the Balmoral room. This meeting is held at the time of the Mid-Winter meetings of the American Library Association. The chief purpose of the ATLA meeting is to plan the Annual Conference program. We hope that every member of the Executive Committee will be present. A cordial invitation is also extended to all members and friends of ATLA who find it possible to attend.

One reason for the vitality of ATLA is that matters of real interest are discussed at the Annual Conferences. We need your suggestions as to what the 1951 Conference program should feature. We also need your suggestions as to future projects we should undertake. Kindly send your suggestions to the Secretary, Mrs. Evah O. Kincheloe, 5757 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois.

All members attending the February 3 meeting who are able to arrive early are invited to have lunch together at 12:00 o'clock. Please meet at 11:45 in the Balmoral Room, and we will all go to lunch together in one of the dining-rooms at the Edgewater. It would be helpful if those arriving for lunch could notify the secretary in advance so space could be arranged.

SPECIAL PROJECT COMMITTEES.

Master List of Research Studies in Religion Dr. Sonne, chairman of the committee reports: "The bibliography of master's theses is being pushed to completion. We plan to send the finished manuscript to Edwards Bros., Inc., for a final quotation, to be followed by immediate reproduction by offset, on Dec. 19. We are planning to have the American Library Association distribute the work. Both the publication and distribution will be discussed at the December 28th meeting at Union Seminary in New York."

Periodical Exchange Mr. Stillson Judah, chairman, says there is no report to make at this time, but some work will be done on the project after the first of the year. Any suggestions or questions regarding the Plan should be directed to Mr. Judah.

Committee on Personnel Miss Elizabeth Royer, chairman, solicits our aid and would like some information: "There seems to be nothing left to do but work on recruitment and I am discouraged. We have a fine young woman graduating at the end of this quarter in December who has taken the joint library-theology curriculum. So far we have not been able to find a theological job for her anywhere....I should really like to have some expression from our members as to the possibility of placing those whom we recruit into this field. Since we have not been able to place Nancy Gray, I should like to know the score before going into this recruitment program."

Committee on Microphotography Through its chairman, Dr. Elliott, the committee "urgently requests each member to check the list of books and magazines distributed by the Committee at the Columbus Conference and to select from the list ten book titles and ten magazine titles that would be the most value to their library and send the list of ten each to me as soon as possible. The Committee hopes that from fifty or seventy-five such lists of ten books and periodicals each we can get at least fifteen or twenty identical titles; and if we do, this will be enough to get a microcard printing."

Cataloging and Classification The committee on Cataloging and Classification is trying to work in cooperation with the revision committee of the religious section of the Dewey Decimal Classification, and Mr. Crismon, chairman of our committee writes the following in a letter of Dec. 2 to Mrs. Potter...."I have recently learned that the fifteenth edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification may be expected by the spring of 1951. Since I am still on the Cataloging and Classification Committee of the American Theological Library Association, the officers of the Association have asked me to see 'if our Cataloging and Classification Committee could render a service by criticizing the tentative draft of the D.C. revision in the field of religion'. We feel very strongly that there are places where expansion is needed and that clarification is possible in other places. Would you consider letting our committee have access to the 200 section before it is finally set up in type for publication?" The reply to this letter reads: "Your offer to criticize the tentative draft of the 200 schedule, while greatly appreciated, comes a bit late as the book is now in the hands of the printer. However, I should be very happy for your committee to offer criticism of the schedule when it appears and suggestions for revision in a future edition."

It is hoped that the other committees are at work, and that we may expect a report from them for the next issue of the News Bulletin.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Time and Location The American Theological Library Association has received an invitation through Enos Dowling to hold its Fifth Annual Conference at Butler University School of Religion. So it is now time for all members of ATLA to be turning their thoughts toward this Conference. Any suggestions as to dates, length of conference, and program suggestions will be entertained by the Executive Committee. We ask that every member take it as a personal responsibility to send these suggestions to the Secretary by January 15.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Treasurer's Statement

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Cash receipts; since June 16 \$120.32
Cash expended, since June 16 263.55

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This statement may startle you. We have spent much more than we have received since the beginning of the new year. Fortunately we have a very healthy balance carried forward from last year, so the Association is not bankrupt.

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However, this is a suggestion for all good members to come to the help of the Treasurer. Very few payments of fees have been received since the Columbus Convention. Especially slow have been the Institutional Memberships. Probably your institutional administrator needs to have the matter presented to him. If you will respond to this call, soon, it will save the sending out of a special note to you. Such a notice will be forthcoming, after the New Year to all who are tardy. The Treasurer has agreed to take care of all receipts, thus relieving the Secretary of some duplicate book keeping. PLEASE!

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1950-51 dues, now welcome.

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Associate Member \$1.00
Active Member 2.00
Institutional Member 5.00

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Remit to: E. F. George, Treasurer
Evangelical Theological Seminary
Naperville, Illinois

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NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Jannette Newhall, our president, has received an invitation to represent our Association at a banquet in Washington in honor of the Sesquicentennial of the Library of Congress. Dr. O. Gerald Lawson will also attend this dinner on Dec. 12 at the Mayflower Hotel.

Dr. Lucy W. Markley began work with the H. W. Wilson Company on December 1. Her work will be indexing the religious periodicals for the International Index. During the autumn Miss Markley worked on the Reed classification at Mount Airy. After a complete survey of it, she prepared revised schedules for Judaism, Comparative Religion, Bible, Dogmatics and Ethics. For the winter her address will be 130 W. 85th Place, New York City 24.

Mr. Dechard Turner, Jr. has left Joint Universities in Nashville to become the librarian of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas. Mr. Newell Davis is his successor at Nashville.

Mr. D. M. Farris has become the librarian at Duke Divinity School, Durham, North Carolina to replace Mr. George Ehlhardt who is now president of Brevard College, Brevard, North Carolina.

Miss Mildred Schuppert has been appointed librarian at Western Theological Seminary in Holland, Michigan. This fills the vacancy left by Miss Margaret Van Raden who is now on the staff of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Miss Evah Ostrander and Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloc of the Chicago Theological Seminary were married on October 20. Mrs. Kincheloc will continue as librarian of the Seminary.

POSITIONS OPEN.

Boston The position of librarian of the Congregational Library of the American Congregational Association is open. The position is for a man, if anyone is interested write to The Rev. Joseph C. MacDonald, D.D., Chairman, Library Committee of the Directors, American Congregational Association, 14 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Your Secretary is still acting as a clearing house for positions. Any openings or candidates for positions should be reported. After filing these we should be interested in whether or not the positions have been filled so we may keep our records up-to-date.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS!

Evah O. Kincheloc, Secretary
Chicago Theological Seminary