

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Although adequate histories of the Anderson Library exist covering its development as a part of The College of Emporia, no history exists for the first six years of the operation of Anderson Memorial Library since The College of Emporia became The Way College of Emporia in 1974. In the final years of The College of Emporia, Anderson Library had fallen into considerable disrepair and, in fact, no longer served as the campus library. Since 1974, dramatic strides have been made to rebuild the collection and develop the library as a vital learning center for the campus. Anderson Memorial Library will continue to grow as a chief educational aid for The Way College of Emporia; and this study of the development of its collection and policies since 1974 will provide useful historical documentation and, in fact, describes the rescuing of a library.

In gathering information for this thesis, weekly and monthly reports submitted by The Way Corps workers who administered the library in 1975 to 1981 were researched. Administrative files and minutes of library committee meetings were searched. Finally, a series of interviews with nineteen individuals was conducted to gain firsthand accounts of the library's development. This paper serves to consolidate all of these sources to serve as a concise history of this pivotal time of the library's history.

Chapter two is a brief sketch of the historical background of Anderson Memorial Library while it was a part of The College of Emporia. Chapter three concerns three aspects of the library's organization: its governance, administration, and policies and procedures. Chapter four recounts the events of the renovation of the physical plant. Chapter five traces the growth of the book collection, and chapter six covers the instructional objectives and public relations of the library. The study is summarized in chapter seven.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANDERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY
FROM 1974-1981

A Thesis
Presented To
Department of Library Science
EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Library Science

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

Although adequate histories of the Anderson Library exist covering its development as a part of The College of Emporia, no history exists for the first six years of the operation of Anderson Memorial Library since The College of Emporia became The Way College of Emporia in 1974. In the final years of The College of Emporia, Anderson Library had fallen into considerable disrepair and, in fact, no longer served as the campus library. Since 1974, dramatic strides have been made to rebuild the collection and develop the library as a vital learning center for the campus. Anderson Memorial Library will continue to grow as a chief educational aid for The Way College of Emporia; and this study of the development of its collection and policies since 1974 will provide useful historical documentation and, in fact, describes the rescuing of a library.

Background of the Problem

The final transaction in the acquisition of The College of Emporia by The Way International was in September of 1974. The school became known as The Way College of Emporia. The Way International began reorganizing the college campus, which had fallen into great disarray

when the college declared bankruptcy in 1974.¹

Anderson Memorial Library had been The College of Emporia library from its construction in 1902 until 1968 when the Laughlin-Lewis Library was completed. At that time, the collection was moved from Anderson to be housed in the newer building. Anderson Library then became the home of the campus Art Department. When The Way International acquired The College of Emporia, the book collection had been sold. A decision was made that The Way College of Emporia library would be Anderson Memorial rather than Laughlin-Lewis.² In 1975, the administration of The Way College began to develop Anderson Memorial Library as the library for the campus community.

The present Academic Dean of The Way College of Emporia refers to the developing of Anderson Memorial Library for use by The Way College community not as a "redevelopment" but rather as a "development".³ In his estimation, the Anderson Library had been so stripped of any library characteristics that the term "development" would be more applicable. Concerning the physical plant, the building had suffered greatly from lack of maintenance and upkeep. Regarding the book collection, only a small fraction remained on the campus.

¹Donald Ernst Wierwille, "Reviving a College from Bankruptcy: The Changing of The College of Emporia to The Way College of Emporia" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of Administration, Foundations and Higher Education, University of Kansas, July 1979), p. 19.

²Interview with Dean Donald Wierwille, October, 1981. At the time of The Way International's acquisition of The College of Emporia, Dean Donald Wierwille served as the Associate Dean of The Way College of Emporia. His present position is the Academic Dean. For additional information, refer to Appendix A.

³Ibid.

Initially, the policy development lacked consistency and overall direction. This last point resulted from the dynamic nature of The Way College of Emporia student body. The student body and even a portion of the staff change each year. Between 1975 and 1980, the Anderson Memorial Library was staffed exclusively by members of The Way Corps, with no individual serving for over ten months at a time, and that on a part-time basis. In addition, none of the library workers had the benefit of formal library science instruction. Therefore, no one individual oversaw the operation to implement a consistent program of development; and no uniform policies were employed in the library from year to year.

One consequence of this lack of continuity was that events and aspects of the library's development from 1974 to the present were not recorded in an organized fashion. Since 1902, two histories of Anderson Memorial Library have been written, one included in a larger work about the college. "A Survey of the Anderson Memorial Library of The College of Emporia" by Odella Solheim Baak⁴ covers the library collection's growth from its beginning in the early 1880's through 1954. "The Miracle" by Dennis R. Pitts⁵ discusses the library in dealing with the history of the entire College of Emporia from 1882 through 1973. Dean Donald Wierwille also briefly mentioned the structure of the library and its physical renovation in his dissertation "Reviving a College from

⁴Odella Solheim Baak, "A Survey of Anderson Memorial Library of The College of Emporia" (unpublished master's dissertation, Department of Library Science, Kansas State Teachers' College of Emporia, October, 1955).

⁵Dennis R. Pitts, "The Miracle: History of The College of Emporia" (unpublished research project done at the request of The College of Emporia, 1973).

Bankruptcy: The Changing of The College of Emporia to The Way College of Emporia".⁶ Yet, there has been no comprehensive account written to formally log the development of Anderson Memorial Library from 1974 to the present. Therefore, this thesis will trace the development of Anderson Memorial Library since it began serving as the library for The Way College of Emporia.

Procedures and Techniques

In gathering information for this thesis, weekly and monthly reports submitted by The Way Corps workers who administered the library in 1975 to 1981 were researched. Administrative files and minutes of library committee meetings were searched. Finally, a series of interviews with nineteen individuals was conducted to gain firsthand accounts of the library's development. This paper serves to consolidate all of these sources to serve as a concise history of this pivotal time of the library's history.

Overview

Chapter two is a brief sketch of the historical background of Anderson Memorial Library while it was a part of The College of Emporia.

Chapter three concerns three aspects of the library's organization: its governance, administration, and policies and procedures.

Chapter four recounts the events of the renovation of the physical plant.

Chapter five traces the growth of the book collection, and chapter six covers the instructional objectives and public relations of the library. The study is summarized in chapter seven.

⁶Wierwille, "Reviving a College from Bankruptcy".

Significance of the Study

Anderson Memorial Library was the first Carnegie Library constructed west of the Mississippi River and the first placed on any college campus.⁷ The renovation of this important building over the past eight years, therefore, is meaningful in the area of library history. The documenting of the events of this undertaking need to be recorded now because all principle personalities involved are still accessible and can supply firsthand information.

Scholastically, The Way College of Emporia is dedicated to assisting in the fullest possible development of the personal potential of each student. The Way College endeavors not only to build in its students a solid spiritual cornerstone, but also to inspire its students to a life of further learning and application of Biblical principles. To accomplish this goal, The Way College conducts an annual curriculum from September through July. The curriculum includes Old and New Testament Bible History, The Christian Family and Sex, Survey of the Gospels, Research Seminar, Acts, Timothy, Aramaic, Greek and Modern Church Development. In addition, classroom instruction on anatomy, nutrition, mechanics of exercise and individual body maintenance is given to enhance the concept of a practical lifestyle of Fitness for Living.⁸

At the base of this curriculum is the Anderson Memorial Library collection. The significance of the library to the success of the campus

⁷ College of Emporia, College Life, Vol. 14, No. 33 (Emporia, Kansas, June 6, 1902), p. 279; as found in Baak, "A Survey of Anderson Memorial Library", p. 12.

⁸ Wierwille, "Reviving a College from Bankruptcy", pp. 64,66,67.

educational objectives is axiomatic. Whatever concern there may be in the future to know the history of Anderson Library since 1974 could only be provided by consulting a great number of sources. This thesis serves to collate the facts surrounding the library's history from 1974 until 1982, the present. With this thesis complete, one will be able to see the trend of development of both the library building and its collection.

CHAPTER II

A SHORT HISTORY OF ANDERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The College of Emporia was founded in 1882 as a four-year liberal arts college, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of the United States.¹ Colonel John Byars Anderson, a former Division Superintendent of a railroad in Pennsylvania and President of the Board of Trustees in The College of Emporia's early years,² donated his personal book collection to The College of Emporia. The name Anderson Memorial Library was first applied to this book collection.

As the collection grew, the need arose for a building to house the collection. Twelve years after the library had been founded and shortly after the death of Colonel Anderson, noted industrialist Andrew Carnegie donated thirty thousand dollars to build a library as an expression of his appreciation for Colonel Anderson, his former employer.³

The Anderson Memorial Library building was completed by 1902,

¹College of Emporia, Bulletin, Vol. 45, No. 1 (Emporia, Kansas, April 1954), p. 11.

²Baak, "A Survey of Anderson Memorial Library," p. 11 and College of Emporia, The Third Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of The College of Emporia (Emporia, Kansas, O. T. Kendall Printer, 1985-86), p. 4.

³William Allen White, "Where the Ravens Hover," College of Emporia, The Allah Rah; A Record of the Year at The College of Emporia, published by the Junior Class (Emporia, Kansas, Emporia Gazette, 1932), p. 132.

constructed of cottonwood limestone from Chase County, Kansas, and measuring 69 feet by 94 feet.⁴ Former College of Emporia Librarian Odella Solheim Baak offers the following description of the library building:

The architecture of the Anderson Memorial Library is very typical of the libraries built in that era. Upon entering the library, one finds himself in a rather large corridor into which are crowded the circulation desk, the librarian's office, the card catalog, the reserve section and stands for periodicals and newspapers. On either side of the corridor are the two reading rooms. The stacks are directly behind the circulation desk. On either side of the main entrance are two small rooms, one of which is a washroom, and the other a periodical room in which the recent back issues of current magazines are kept. Just beyond these doors on either side of the main entrance are two stairs which unite at the first landing and proceed upward to Missionary Hall, a unique room.⁵

The Anderson Memorial Library always had a large classical collection emphasizing religion, philosophy and literature. The collection grew from 14,300 volumes in 1927 to 31,766 volumes in 1954. Furthermore in 1934, books occupied only one floor of the stacks.⁶ In contrast, by 1968, the entire stacks were filled and many books were kept in the basement. Shelves had to be added to the ends of the book stacks to accomodate all the volumes. According to Roerig, many of the volumes in the basement were "hell and damnation sermons donated by ministers."⁷

The size of the collection was in the neighborhood of sixty thousand bound volumes. The collection was adequate for the college

⁴ College of Emporia, College Life, Vol. 12, No. 17-18 (Emporia, Kansas, June 1, 1900), p. 15; as found in Baak, "A Survey of Anderson Memorial Library," p. 20.

⁵ Baak, "A Survey of Anderson Memorial Library," pp. 20,21.

⁶ Ibid. pp. 56,61,13.

⁷ Interview with Mrs. Esther Roerig, September 26, 1981. Refer to Appendix A for additional information.

because it was such a well-chosen set of volumes.⁸

The College of Emporia's new Laughlin-Lewis Library was opened in September of 1968. The entire book collection was moved from Anderson Memorial Library, and the building was selected as the new location for the campus Art Department and most of the Foreign Language Department.⁹ The facilities are described below by The College of Emporia Art Department personnel.

We operated for one year using the second floor for foreign language classes, offices and conference room. The first floor was used for foreign language, art history and the survey class (Introduction to Art) in the west wing, which is one large room with windows darkened for slide projection. The east wing room is reserved for studio classes; the old library stacks on the north make a remarkably efficient storage area for art supplies. The central hall easily converted to a general gathering place, a display area, an expansion area for special drawing and painting projects and an office space for the head of the department and a secretary. This space leaves something to be desired in the way of privacy because it is just partially separated from the hall by the old library checkout counters. There is a small desk space¹⁰ in the stacks which is used for personal interviews with students.

Anderson Memorial Library had assumed quite a different function than that which Andrew Carnegie intended. In addition to altering the use of the building, the campus Art Department proposed the modification of its architecture. In a report, the Art Department personnel stated the following:

⁸Ibid.

⁹"Report on Institutional Self-Study Presented to the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools" (The College of Emporia, Emporia, Kansas, December 1, 1970), Appendixes, p. 42.

¹⁰Ibid.

. . . another {improvement} would be to lengthen the studio windows on the north, a procedure that would probably entail blasting the thick stone walls in this sturdy, wonderful old building. We do not plan to tear it down and start new.¹¹

This shows how close the library did come to physical alteration. Although Anderson Memorial Library evaded modification, the six years after 1968 witnessed a marked deterioration of the library. By the time a group of "Fellow Laborers"¹² of The Way College of Emporia came to the campus in early 1975, the library had become such that one worker involved in the campus renovation described its condition. He stated that the quite abundant and elaborate woodwork in the building was black and covered with varnish. The lights were burned out and the floors were cracked hardwood slats. The interior looked like it had not been cleaned in a year. There were cracked windows, a good deal of dust inside and glass on the floor along with a couple of dead birds. In the basement, nicknamed "The Dungeons," the electrical wiring was dry-rotted and hanging from the ceiling.¹³

From the time it was founded, the Anderson Memorial Library collection had undergone significant development, but was finally sold. The library building had served The College of Emporia for years but was left to dilapidation until 1974. At that time, The Way International acquired The College of Emporia and the development of Anderson Memorial Library began.

¹¹Ibid., p.44.

¹²Wierwille, "Reviving a College from Bankruptcy," pp. 8,9,31.

¹³Interview with Mr. Hank Crahalla, September 22, 1981.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION

A. Governance

The Way International's administration of The Way College of Emporia desired to have a campus library from the time of its acquisition of the campus. The only question in the mind of Dean Donald Wierwille was whether library service would be in the Laughlin-Lewis Library building, which was renamed Ernst and Emma Wierwille Library, or by the then dilapidated Anderson Memorial Library building. The former building was deemed to be much larger than would be needed to serve The Way College community and by December 1974, the latter building was chosen as the campus library.

The library was to serve the campus students and, thereby, provide a collection of broadly theological works. The library was never intended to house a full liberal arts book collection as it had accommodated prior to 1968. Along with the theological works to back up The Way College's curriculum, which was to be largely Biblical in nature, the library was to store for use by the students the research projects of The Way Corps graduates and two-year College Division graduates.¹

Acquiring The College of Emporia involved such a financial outlay that the administration of The Way College did not undertake

¹Wierwille, Interview.

library repairs until students were enrolled and tuition funds were being received in the 1975-76 academic year. An immediate objective then was to finance the library's renovation. Had Anderson Memorial Library not been a historical monument, it may not have received such immediate attention regarding its repair.

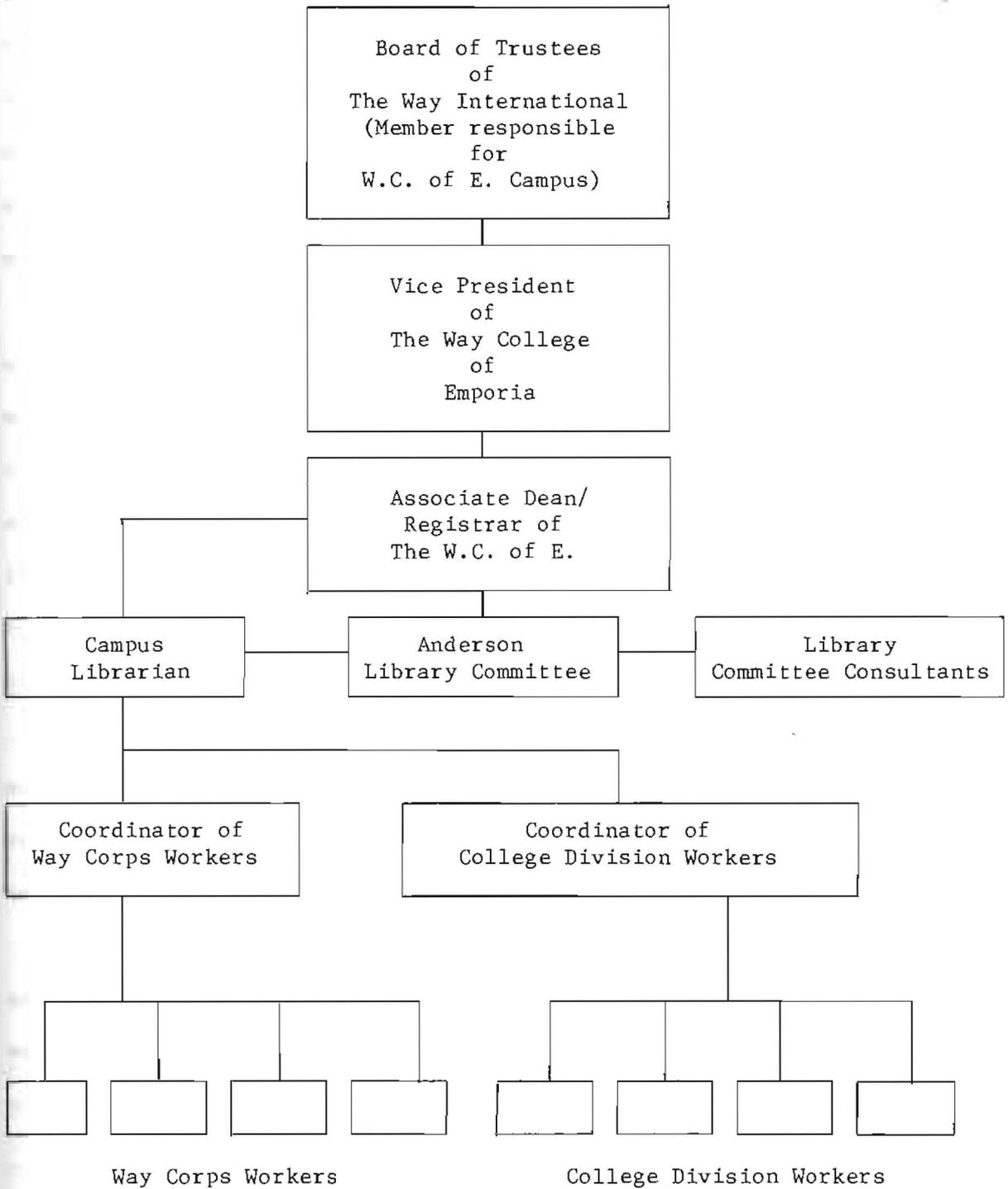
The lack of a book collection and the need for building repairs caused Dean Donald Wierwille to have no desire to begin library service. The first priority was to organize books that had been donated to rebuild the library's collection. Dean Donald Wierwille appointed Barbara Culbreth, a Sixth Way Corps member, to do this. In administering the library at the time, Barbara Culbreth simply reported to Dean Donald Wierwille, who in turn was responsible to the Board of Trustees of the college. In 1975 Dean Donald Wierwille became the Academic Dean of The Way College of Emporia. Mr. Nicholas D. Maxson became the Associate Dean and Registrar of the campus and was then responsible for the library and answerable to Dean Donald Wierwille.² Following Mr. Maxson, Mr. Thomas Jenkinson occupied the position in 1976-77, Mr. Maxson again from 1977-79 and finally, Rev. Ross Tracy has been the Associate Dean and Registrar since.

Presently, the campus librarian is responsible to the Associate Dean. The latter is answerable to the head of the campus, the Vice President of The Way College of Emporia. The Vice President is then responsible to the Board of Trustees of The Way International.

The Anderson Memorial Library Committee is a final element of external governance (see p. 13). The library committee, which held its first meeting on March 21, 1980, was responsible for the first set of

²Interview with Rev. Nicholas D. Maxson, July 29, 1981.

GOVERNANCE OF ANDERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY



written goals and objectives of Anderson Memorial Library. The stated goal and purpose of Anderson Library was to develop a library providing references for the campus curriculum to inspire further Biblical research being done by the students and staff. The objectives of the library involved collating information from faculty, book reviews and library consultants regarding the acquisition of volumes. The committee was to acquire volumes, organize the collection in the library, and then provide access to the collection on the part of the campus community.³

In forming the committee, Rev. Ross Tracy invited individuals who either had expressed an interest in the library or who he felt would make a significant contribution to the committee. Presently, the library committee consists of the following individuals: the Associate Dean and Registrar (the committee coordinator), the librarian, one representative from each of the two units of Way Corps library workers, and one representative from the College Division volunteer library workers. An open invitation is extended to all visiting faculty members.

The committee meets approximately once per month and may meet more often according to the urgency of its business. The committee may recommend policy, while the Associate Dean and Registrar coordinates the committee as it makes decisions on recommended matters.

At its second meeting on April 8, 1980, each of the library's nineteen objectives was assigned to a committee member. That individual was to consider that objective and determine ways to accomplish it. The committee members were to report on these objectives by the next meeting

³See Appendix B for full list of Anderson Library Purpose, Goal and Objectives.

on May 13. In addition to discussing the accomplishment of the library's objectives, the committee decided to obtain information about two other areas for that meeting: book repair and binding and use of the OCLC computer terminal.

Regarding book repair and binding, the committee appointed two of its members, Miss Susan Matesic and Mr. Willie Thomas, to research this. They visited Miss Sharon Shafer of the Emporia Public Library on April 17, 1980, who instructed them in the binding and repair methods employed at that library.⁴ Concerning OCLC computer use, Miss Lynn Bohan visited Dr. Charles A. Bolles, Director of The School of Library Science at Emporia State University, about use of the OCLC terminal at Emporia State University by Anderson Library workers. The terminal would assist the Anderson Library in cataloguing all Biblical and religious volumes. Dr. Bolles extended the privilege of computer use in order that the volumes in Anderson Library could be catalogued more quickly.⁵

At the third meeting on May 13, 1980, Rev. Ross Tracy announced that he had invited a number of individuals to act as consultants of the committee. This was in carrying out Objective No. 13 of the original nineteen objectives. Rev. Tracy also informed the committee that each of the individuals contacted had responded affirmatively to his invitation. Each of the consultants was an individual involved in The Way Ministry and was proficient in an area of Biblical research and/or writing. The

⁴ Report to The Library Committee on Book Repair and Binding, by Miss Susan Matesic, April 18, 1980.

⁵ Report to The Library Committee on appointment with Dr. Charles A. Bolles, Director of The School of Library Science, Emporia State University, by Lynn Bohan, May 12, 1980.

consultants were to supply the committee with information about the best books to purchase in their fields of study and to act in an advisory capacity toward the committee.

Also by the third meeting, Objective No. 18 was reported on as being implemented. Dr. E. Graham Waring, a campus consultant who had visited The Way College of Emporia, had submitted a list of books which he felt the library should own. This list was being compared to the library's card catalogue to determine whether the library already had these volumes.⁶

Periodical subscriptions for the library, delineation of the library's collection between reference and regular circulating volumes, restriction of the library's role in interlibrary loan to that of a patron, housing of materials regarding the history of The Way International, and promotion of The Anderson Library at The Way International's annual Rock of Ages festival were other matters brought up at committee meetings. In order to keep the library committee consultants informed regarding the progress of the committee, it was also decided that the library committee meeting minutes be sent to the committee consultants.

The library committee's overall goal has been to establish the policies and procedures of Anderson Library. At the beginning of the academic year 1980-81, the original objectives formulated during the March 21, 1980 meeting were reviewed. All of those objectives were accomplished except for No. 7 (Review the rare books in the library.) and No. 8 (Write a history of the library.). The former was fulfilled that

⁶Minutes of The Anderson Memorial Library Committee Meeting, May 13, 1980.

fall by the librarian who for a semester project in his library science curriculum at Emporia State University compiled a shelf list of the old book collection of Anderson Library. Part of the second objective was found to have been sufficiently accomplished by "A Survey of the Anderson Memorial Library of The College of Emporia."⁷ More of this objective is being accomplished by this thesis.

B. Administration

The Anderson Library staff includes the librarian, The Way Corps workers and the College Division workers. Originally, a librarian was chosen from The Way Corps. In 1975-76, Dean Donald Wierwille appointed Sixth Way Corps member Barbara Culbreth to the position. She was followed in 1976-77 by Gloria Lora, a Fifth Corps member in her final year of residence, and Melissa Thompson, a Seventh Corps student in her first year of residence. The Way Corps members in the final year of training normally work in campus departments from September to December and then on their research projects, which all members must complete as partial requirement for graduation. In January, a first-year Corps member will fill the position which a graduating Corps member has vacated. For this reason, Gloria Lora, Barbara Culbreth and other graduating Corps members who served as librarians occupied the position from September to December and were followed by first-year Corps members who filled the position for the remainder of the academic year. In ensuing years, the following individuals functioned according to this arrangement:

1977-78	Barbara Culbreth and Howard Biederman
1978-79	Melissa Thompson and Phyllis Hoffman

⁷Baak, "A Survey of Anderson Memorial Library," p. 9.

1979-80 Ellen Manning and Georgia Moore
Howard Biederman and Susan Matesic
1980-Present John Zika

In 1979-80, there were two Eighth Corps librarians at the beginning of the year and two Tenth Corps librarians who followed them in January. This was to allow one librarian to be in charge of one unit of workers and the other to be in charge of the other unit.

Because none of the librarians from 1975 to 1980 had professional training and experience, various methods of organization were employed. There was no continuity from one year to the next. Concerning that time period, Dean Donald Wierwille recently said:

. . . we recognized there needs to be a standard that regardless of the individual in that position, it still gets followed. Of course, that's the concern we've always had in the library; . . . don't make it based on the personality of the person responsible. Base it on a standard outside the personality.⁸

Barbara Culbreth recounted how she came to fill that position:

At the beginning of the year, in (at) one supper Dean (Donald) Wierwille made the announcement that if there were people in the Sixth Corps that had a lot of library experience, . . . he would like to meet with them after supper.⁹

About five individuals responded to Dean Wierwille's request, and each was asked about their library experience. Mrs. Culbreth had worked in libraries in junior high school, high school and college. She was chosen to coordinate the library work.

Dean Donald Wierwille showed her a room in the bottom floor of Wierwille Library where there were four-foot stacks of learning lab volumes and textbooks. These volumes, the small fraction of the collection

⁸Wierwille, Interview.

⁹Interview with Barbara Culbreth, August 14, 1981.

not sold by The College of Emporia, along with books already donated to Anderson Library at the request of Dr. Victor Paul Wierwille, President of The Way International and The Way College of Emporia, comprised the book collection which Barbara Culbreth was to organize.

During the next year, when Melissa Thompson served as the librarian, cataloguing of books, circulation of books and collection size all increased in volume. To help insure that the next librarian would continue to organize the collection as she had that year, Miss Thompson wrote the first procedure manual to Anderson Memorial Library.

The present librarian is a salaried, full-time staff member of The Way College of Emporia in contrast to former librarians who did the library work as a part of their Way Corps training. Hereafter, the librarian will be a person who has completed his Way Corps training, has obtained library science instruction, and is applying both of these toward the development of Anderson Memorial Library.

The introduction of formal library science instruction to the librarian's qualifications has made the librarian a reference point to the standard to which Dean Donald Wierwille referred earlier. The library science training is now the "standard outside the individual" according to which the library personnel can align their policies and procedures. Before this, each librarian had served as a sort of pioneer to further expand on the work that his former counterpart had done. Now, the librarian is more of a leader on a beaten path rather than a forager through virgin territory.

The librarian sits on the library committee and is logically depended upon to provide it with insight regarding the adequacy of the library's policies and procedures. He is perhaps most importantly

responsible for supervision of those who work in the library, The Way Corps and College Division members. With the two halves of The Way Corps alternating between work shifts and academic classes, the librarian's responsibility is to see that one crew complements the other crew's efforts. He is the one to interpret and apply library science techniques to meet the unique needs of Anderson Memorial Library.

The Way Corps library workers provide the majority of man-hours that are invested in the development of Anderson Library. In 1975-76, Barbara Culbreth had five workers per shift who were basically involved in cataloguing books received by donations. Each Way Corps worker was to know the basics of book circulation and how to write catalogue cards to process books. A daily work log was begun on September 29, 1977 to help with monthly reports and to aid in the coordination of work from shift to shift.¹⁰ An effort was made in October, 1976 to keep the two shifts synchronized:

We established a better rapport between the morning and afternoon shifts by me (Gloria Lora) working with each group for half of their shift. I started that a little before the middle of October and will probably continue unless the needs change.¹¹

Past Way Corps workers in the library have made significant contributions. Though neither of them had library science training, Melissa Thompson and Phyllis Hoffman wrote a procedure manual for Anderson Library. Miss Susan Matesic organized a book repair service for the students on campus whose Bibles and reference books needed repair. Mr. Howard Biederman led his crew in undertaking the mammoth task of organizing a

¹⁰Anderson Memorial Library work reports, September 1977.

¹¹Ibid., October 1977.

card catalogue for a nearly-totally uncatalogued collection.

The Way College of Emporia College Division has significantly assisted the administration of Anderson Library. Since 1979, volunteer workers from the College Division have kept the library open on weekends. The Way Corps work from Monday through Friday. Therefore, Melissa Thompson thought it wise to invite volunteers from the College Division to perform circulation functions in the library on Saturdays and Sundays. The College Division workers do not carry on the regular book cataloguing and processing function which is confined to the normal work week and done by The Way Corps. They primarily maintain book circulation for the campus residents and reshelve books returned and books used "in house."

In 1978, the first mention of the College Division workers is made in the reports of Anderson Library. Marilyn Pinch worked in the library on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings from 8 to 10 a.m.¹² Early in 1979 another College Division student, Randi Svano, is mentioned.¹³ Then in late 1979 a weekly report on the College Division workers refers to a "rotating schedule for all eight volunteers to work every weekend up to Christmas."¹⁴ By this time the work was being coordinated with a projected schedule covering two months.

The College Division workers are a very needed addition to the library's operation. Much of the time for study which the campus student body has is on weekends, and book circulation on Saturday and Sunday facilitates this study significantly. It is necessary for the College

¹²Ibid., November 27 to December 1, 1978.

¹³Ibid., January 15-19, 1979.

¹⁴Ibid., October 22-26, 1979.

Division workers to have a coordinator. This individual is responsible to the librarian and each week contacts College Division students to determine the individuals who are assigned the weekend shifts.

C. Policies and Procedures

Circulation--As has been mentioned, the procedure manual was drafted by Melissa Thompson in 1976-77, was employed in ensuing years, and was updated in 1978-79 by Phyllis Hoffman. This manual had been purposed by Gloria Lora who had trained Melissa Thompson. She had wanted one manual to relate the exact means of circulating and processing books.

Barbara Culbreth and her work crew organized the books which were being received by the library. There was limited circulation of books at that time and there was some in-house library use.¹⁵

Gloria Lora had organized a system of checking out books and keeping a record of the books in circulation.¹⁶ The first circulation statistics were recorded in the fall of 1976 when 43 books were circulated including 2 fiction, 2 general, 3 religious, 9 social science, 1 language, 5 pure science, 9 applied science, 8 fine arts, 2 literature and 2 history.¹⁷

The number of students using the library at this time was not accurately kept. In November of 1976, use was estimated at 20 to 30 students per week. At the beginning of 1977, Melissa Thompson kept a reliable count on student use and compiled totals based on approximately

¹⁵Culbreth, Interview.

¹⁶Anderson Library Work Reports, September 1976.

¹⁷Ibid., October 1976.

one-month intervals. These are presented in Table 1. Following this, statistics of library use from September 1978 to May 1980 are given in Table 2.¹⁸ The figures in Table 1 correspond with the estimate of 20-30 students per week except for those during the intervals of February 21-March 25 and May 1-31. These intervals may have been when The Way Corps members and second-year College Division members were working on their research papers.

Following the May 1980 report, the library personnel did not tabulate the number of students using the library again until March 15, 1981. At that time a study of library use was conducted from March 15 to May 9, 1981. It charted the number of library users with the following table:

Time Interval	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
8:00- 9:00							
9:00-10:00							
10:00-11:00							
11:00-12:00							
12:00- 1:00							
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

¹⁸Ibid., Reports dated in accordance with time intervals of Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1

Number of Students Using Anderson Library
During Intervals Between January 24 and July 19, 1977

Time Interval	Students In AM	Students In PM	Total
January 24-February 21	25	62	87
February 27-March 25	93	142	235
March 26-April 30	45	58	103
May 1-May 31	89	71	160
June 1-July 19	78	69	147

TABLE 2

Number of students using Anderson Library during monthly intervals;
September 1978 - May 1980.

Time Interval	Students in	Students in	Total
<u>1978</u>	<u>AM</u>	<u>PM</u>	
September	130	89	219
October	84	85	169
November	47	106	153
December	44	134	178
<u>1979</u>			
January	125	215	340
February*	---	---	---
March*	---	---	---
April	145	74	219
May	60	75	135
June	128	80	208
July	20	31	51
August	3	3	6
September**	14	79	93
October	150	186	336
November	170	228	398
December	140	239	379
<u>1980</u>			
January	330	419	749
February	113	152	265
March	394	470	864
April	---	---	---
May	83	235	318
June	---	---	---
July	---	---	---

*No statistics recorded

**Sporadically taken

This study yielded the following statistical averages:¹⁹

TABLE 3

Use Study: March 15 - May 9, 1981

Time (1) Interval	Day of the Week (2)							Total (3)
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	
8:00- 9:00	15	3	7	8	**25 10	5	9	57
9:00-10:00	13	4	4	6	**37 14	8	*12	61
10:00-11:00	7	7	7	4	5	6	*20	56
11:00-12:00	NR	7	2	5	10	4	NR	28
1:00- 2:00	11	4	7	8	6	4	NR	40
2:00- 3:00	10	*6	6	**17 9	6	4	*15	56
3:00- 4:00	11	*2	4	7	3	6	8	41
4:00- 5:00	6	10	5	*6	12	*7	NR	46
6:00- 7:00	*9	NR	NR	NR	*9	*9	NR	25
7:00- 8:00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	*21	NR	21
8:00- 9:00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
9:00-10:00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
10:00-11:00	NR	NR	*5	NR	NR	NR	NR	5

*Only one data reading

**Special study hour--maximum amount

NR--no recording

¹⁹ Use Study, March 15 - May 9, 1981, filed in Anderson Memorial Library circulation records.

In Table 3, the grand total of column 3 is 436 people per week. This total is five times greater than the monthly total of January 24-February 21, 1977, the first month such statistics were tabulated. Along with a growing concern for academics on campus, there has been a steady encouragement the four years from 1977-80 for students to use the library. As the reader will see, the collection has grown in quality and size over those years which has also spurred increased use. Another use study was performed for six weeks in autumn of 1981. This one showed that the average number of students using the library per week was 407.²⁰ This supports the result of the study administered from March to May of 1981.

Statistics regarding the circulation of volumes have also been recorded from 1977 to the present.²¹ These appear in Table 4. They showed which category of books were receiving the most use as well as the volume of circulation.²² They also revealed that the total circulation of volumes has more than doubled in the last four years.

²⁰Use Study, October 8-November 18, 1981. Filed in Anderson Memorial Library circulation records.

²¹Anderson Memorial Library circulation records.

²²Ibid.

TABLE 4
Circulation Statistics

Time Interval	Type of Volumes												
	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	FIC	RP	Total
January- July 1977	3	56	150	50	24	38	48	38	79	72	103	60	732
September 1978- August 1979	11	190	340	156	89	75	159	110	159	319	98	317	2020
September 1979- August 1980	33	299	645	219	72	105	181	110	227	226	39	639	2830
September 1980- August 1981	9	303	715	278	45	36	190	112	190	238	77	1331	4090*

Key:

FIC = Fiction

RP = Research Papers

* Includes 617 uncatalogued volumes

In March, April and May of 1981, the first study of in-house use of books was conducted. This showed the following use pattern.²³

TABLE 5

In-House Book Use: March 15-May 10, 1981

000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	FIC	RP	Total
100	57	1549	39	299	14	16	16	44	40	8	279	2461

Also, this study showed that the theological and linguistic works and the library's research papers are the most popular volumes to students in light of in-house book use.

The terms of book loans were first expressed in the procedure manual as follows:

Reference books are for use in the library only.
Research papers may be checked out for one week.
Reserve books set aside for classes or special projects will be checked out for use in the library for limited time periods, according to demand. All other books may be checked out for two weeks.²⁴

Books were allowed to be reserved as long as they had not been requested by another patron. The policy for books on hold, begun in October 1977, is still employed today. It stated that the patron would write his name, room number, the date and title of book on a card, which would be filed

²³Use study, March 15-May 10, 1981, filed in Anderson Memorial Library circulation records.

²⁴Anderson Memorial Library Procedure Manual, July 1977, p. 5.

separately in the circulation card well, alphabetically by title. When the book was returned to the library, the library personnel sent the patron a note and allowed the patron three days to pick up the book before reshelving it.²⁵

Books were to be returned during check-out hours only, and an overdue fine of 5¢ per day was assessed to books returned late. An overdue book log was organized where the library could record the names and authors of overdue books, along with the names of the borrowers. The check-out hours of the library were listed as Monday through Friday from 8:00 to 11:15 a.m. and 1:00 to 4:15 p.m. In October of 1977, Barbara Culbreth and Carolyn Molica decided to keep the library open for one-half hour after meals on weekdays. If students were unable to visit the library during the check-out times that day, the time after supper would provide them with the opportunity to borrow books.²⁶

The doors of the library have always been open 24 hours a day. The library has open stacks where students may browse on the first floor and on both levels of the stacks. However, they may only remove books from the library if they are checked out.

All of the above circulation policies have been maintained with the following exceptions. Presently, check-out is available from 8:00 to 11:40 a.m. and 1:00 to 4:40 p.m. This allows students who are in class until 11:30 a.m. or 4:30 p.m. ten minutes before lunch and supper to borrow books. The library does not circulate magazines.

²⁵Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, October 1977.

²⁶Ibid.

Melissa Thompson played a large part in the beginning of regular book circulation. Whereas Barbara Culbreth's emphasis was one of the organization of the books, Melissa's chief concern was "that the material become accessible."²⁷

A policy on inter-campus loaning of research papers was employed in 1977, but it is no longer in operation. Students of The Way College of Biblical Research, Indiana Campus, were allowed to borrow papers from Anderson Library for two weeks. Requests would be sent to Barbara Culbreth at The Way College of Emporia and she would then mail the papers to the Indiana Campus. This policy is not in use at present because the volume of cataloguing and processing to be done has been given precedence over the time it would involve to administer an inter-library loan system.

Another common procedure in circulation since at least 1977 has been that all books borrowed from the library would be returned to the library before the Christmas (Household) holiday, before The Way Corps leaves the campus for a two-week "Lightbearers"²⁸ experience, and before all the students leave the campus in July.

Cataloguing--When Barbara Culbreth and The Way Corps workers on her shift began to organize the books in Anderson Library, there was a card catalogue left in Anderson Library by The College of Emporia administration. The first cataloguing of the books by Mrs. Culbreth and the

²⁷ Interview with Melissa (Thompson) O'Connell, May 1981. See Appendix A.

²⁸ "Lightbearers" is a time when The Way Corps members leave The Way College of Emporia campus for two weeks to apply the principles taught to them.

five to six workers on her shifts involved the comparison of the donated books to the catalogue cards in the old card file to see if they could find catalogue cards which corresponded to the newly acquired volumes. These cards were then placed in a new card catalogue which they began to build from scratch.

Later, during 1975-76, The Way College of Emporia purchased a library from Campion High School in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. These books were accompanied by a card catalogue and were relatively easy to catalogue and integrate into the Anderson Library collection. This simply involved the switching of catalogue cards from the old card catalogue drawers into the new file. When the workers changed at the beginning of the academic year 1976-77, books which did not have catalogue cards in either the old card catalogue or the new one were shelved separately in the stacks.²⁹ During the fall of 1976, cards from The Library of Congress cataloguing service were first ordered.³⁰ An accession record was begun in 1976 when 95 books were accessioned with the numbers 00001 to 00095. During 1977, accession numbers began to be of the form "77-1" etc., with the year in which the book was accessioned comprising the first two digits. This was followed by a hyphen and a consecutive numbering of books added to the collection.

Books without catalogue cards were shelved on the first level of the stacks and books with cards on the second level. The books with catalogue cards were processed, having book pockets, circulation cards and spine labels typed and attached to the books.

²⁹Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, November 1976.

³⁰Ibid.

system was instituted. Uncatalogued books on the shelves of the first floor of the stacks were color-coded with dots on their spines according to the stages of book processing they were in. A book had one color dot if it had had cards ordered from the Library of Congress, a second color dot if the cards had arrived and the book was awaiting processing, and a third color dot if the book was to be a special reserve or reference room book. Volumes with call numbers shelved in the uncatalogued first level of the stacks were termed "challenge books." For these the workers could not request cards from the Library of Congress service but had to check the shelf list, author, title and/or subject card catalogues to see if the books already had cards for them.³⁵

By the end of the academic year 1978-79, the library cataloguing had been built from nothing to a growing collection of cards whose maintenance of accuracy was becoming a large liability of time and effort.

Typing of cards by the library crew was done according to the standard set by A Theological Library Manual by J. Newhall.³⁶

Another cataloguing procedure introduced to the Anderson Library workers during academic year 1979-80 was that provided by the Ohio College Library Center or OCLC. On November 9, 1979 three Way Corps library workers, Misses Ellen Manning, Susan Matesic and Georgia Moore, attended The Kansas Library Association's cataloguing workshop at Mc Pherson College in Mc Pherson, Kansas.³⁷ The conference dealt with AACR II cataloguing and OCLC. A report concerning the visit to the meeting

³⁵ Ibid., October 2-6, 1978.

³⁶ Jane Newhall, A Theological Library Manual (London: Theological Educational Fund, 1970).

³⁷ Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, November 5-9, 1979.

stated:

One point of particular interest was finding out about OCLC (Ohio College Library Center), a computer center for libraries in the United States, that puts cataloguing and classification information on line for all library patrons to use.³⁸

The library workers did not see much applicability to Anderson Library with this first exposure to the OCLC system. The terminal commanded a "high price" for its services,³⁹ and was thought to be too expensive a tool to consider for the cataloguing needs of Anderson Library. But by the end of November, Georgia Moore inquired about the possibility of using the OCLC terminal in operation at Emporia State University.⁴⁰

Dr. Charles Bolles arranged a series of meetings where the workers received training in operating the OCLC terminal and began actual cataloguing of volumes from Anderson Library. The first meeting on January 21, 1980 was a training session given to Misses Georgia Moore and Lynn Bohan. They were taught principles of cataloguing according to AACR II and were instructed to employ the National Union Catalogue in determining the Dewey Decimal numbers if the information was not provided by the OCLC data base. ESU personnel extended OCLC training and time for terminal use by means of twenty two-hour sessions between January 21 and May 6. The Anderson Library workers catalogued 451 volumes during these sessions.⁴¹

³⁸ Report on AACR II Workshop, prepared by Susan Matesic and Georgia Moore, November 9, 1979.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, November 26-30, 1979.

⁴¹ OCLC Work Log.

Dr. Bolles resigned from his position as the Director of the School of Library Science at ESU with the close of academic year 1979-80. He met with Miss Lynn Bohan of the Anderson Library workers before he left about which she stated:

Dr. Bolles shared his vision and goal of the Library Science Division at ESU as supporting the community in the improvement of and education in the area of library science. He related that personal contact and training was not always available, but he did see the extension of the use of facilities as a means of accomplishing this goal.⁴²

The following October 24 the Emporia State University School of Library Science informed the librarian of The Way College that Anderson Library needed to make a request to gain access to the OCLC terminal, which was done. The reply on November 24 stated that:

Way College members may use the terminal a maximum of two hours per day, between the hours of 5:00 and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday.⁴³

Because these hours fell during times when The Way Corps workers (1) were at supper, and (2) are preparing for their evening functions, the use of the terminal became unavailable for the cataloguing of volumes in Anderson Library.

The Way Corps library workers, thereupon, catalogue books by using either the National Union Catalogue housed at Emporia State University or the Dewey Decimal Classification Manual. Subject headings are assigned according to Sears List of Subject Headings. Cutter author numbers are assigned along with Dewey Decimal numbers designating the complete call number for each volume. The present objective of the workers is to see

⁴²Report on Appointment with Dr. Charles A. Bolles.

⁴³Letter from Dr. Florence E. De Hart to Mr. John Zika, November 24, 1980.

that each volume in Anderson Library is assigned a call number, that each has a handwritten title and shelf list card printed in the format of ACCR II rules, and that the uncatalogued volumes are catalogued in the following order: theology, philosophy/psychology, social sciences, language, history, literature, art, fiction, and pure and applied sciences. Once each book in the library has a handwritten title and shelf list card, typists will go through the card catalogue and type a complete set of cards for each volume with handwritten cards.

In processing books, the library still places the book pockets with a circulation card and date due slip inside the back cover of each volume, a procedure begun on September 26, 1977.⁴⁴ Each book is stamped on the top center of its first fly page with the "Anderson Memorial Library" stamp and has its accession number placed in pencil in the upper, right-hand corner of that same page. Friends of Anderson Library bookplates are also mounted on this page. These will be further explained in chapter six. The spine label is placed one inch from the bottom of the book on the book's spine and is covered with a transparent call label protector.

Shelving--In 1975-76, the shelving situation was confined to the "vault" or "stacks" until shelving was constructed for the east wing, now called the "Periodicals Room," and the west wing, now the "Reference Room." In the vault, catalogued books were put on the second-level shelves and uncatalogued books were on the first-level shelves. This arrangement was done to accomodate the workers who were constantly dealing

⁴⁴Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, September, 1977. Before this, the pockets were placed inside the front covers.

with the uncatalogued books.⁴⁵

There are four areas which have undergone development in shelving. The first is the arrangement of a "Suggested Corps Reading" shelf. This was arranged once shelving was supplied, and it was located in the east wing. These books were catalogued with Dewey-Cutter call numbers and shelved accordingly.

The second item, the reference collection, was set up by Miss Thompson and Miss Linda Burmeister. From the years 1976 to 1979, as books were received by donations and from the Campion Library, certain volumes were deemed as reference works and placed in the west wing.⁴⁶

The third item to be considered, the regular circulating volumes, were arranged as aforementioned and significantly altered in 1980. From April to June of that year, the entire collection in the stacks was arranged according to the Dewey Decimal System. Each section contained catalogued and uncatalogued volumes.⁴⁷

The fourth item involved in shelving are The Way Corps and College Division research papers. In 1975-76 there was a small stack of these papers which had been submitted by the Fourth Way Corps. For a short time these were accomodated by one file cabinet immediately to the left upon entering the vault. When the Seventh Way Corps graduated, two file cabinets were required to house the papers. Then the addition of the Eighth and Ninth Corps papers each necessitated two additional four-drawer file cabinets. These are situated in the east wing immediately

⁴⁵Barbara Culbreth, Interview.

⁴⁶Melissa O'Connell, Interview.

⁴⁷Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, April 7-18, 1980 through June 2-8, 1980. This move was completed on June 6, 1980.

to the right upon entering the room. They are arranged alphabetically by authors' surnames. Because of the space involved in adding additional file cabinets, the logical course of these papers will be to bind them in standard folders and shelve them in the stacks. The area of microfilm has not yet been considered. The library could shelve the papers according to the year they were submitted and have them arranged alphabetically by authors' surnames. This idea will be implemented with the receipt of the Tenth Way Corps papers in September 1982.

An additional service which Anderson Library performs is inter-library loan. The libraries with which it carries on this process are General Theological Library in Boston, Massachusetts and William Allen White Library of Emporia State University. Anderson Library is involved with these libraries as a borrowing library only. The first borrowing from General Theological Library was in January 1978, and from ESU in May 1980. There is little additional paperwork in providing this service to the campus because the borrowing is limited. The preoccupation of Anderson Library with the cataloguing and organization of its collection has not yet enabled it to loan books to other libraries.⁴⁸

The library provides loan privileges to the faculty of The Way College of Emporia. Because much of the faculty lives a great distance from the campus and comes to the campus during the time period when its members instruct classes, they may request books they need to prepare to teach at The Way College. Such short-term loans are provided to the faculty if the books they seek are not available in the areas where they reside.

⁴⁸Library Committee Meeting minutes, May 13, 1980, No. 7.

CHAPTER IV

PHYSICAL PLANT

The final paragraphs of chapter two mentioned several aspects of the library which needed repair in 1974. The entire physical plant was uncared for, dirty and damaged. The stained glass windows were loose, the electrical wiring in the basement needed repair, the paint on the metalwork ceiling was peeling¹ and the interior walls were in need of plastering. When the walls were repaired, so much of the brittle, old plaster had to be removed that the exterior limestone bricks on the north wall of the east wing were visible from the inside of the building.²

The exterior of the building needed painting. A wooden fence formed a small alcove for waste receptacles and firewood on the northeast side of the building. A road ran from the back of the campus past this alcove and past a cottonwood tree in the back of the library. An old "steam tunnel" which contained heating pipes no longer in use ran from the basement of the library toward Allen Gymnasium.³

Large areas in the vault ceiling badly needed plastering. These apparently resulted from leaks in the roof on the north end of the

¹Wierwille, Interview.

²Culbreth, Interview.

³Letter, Rev. Steve Strzepek to Mr. John Zika, October 6, 1981.

building.⁴ The dome or cupola of the library was strewn with dead flies, which evidently had found entrance into the building but no exit.⁵ Some of the windows in the library had originally been stained glass, and The College of Emporia administration had replaced them with clear glass. The windows which still had stained glass panes were falling apart or had loose glass.⁶ Some of the long windows in the east and west wings did have holes in them.⁷

In late September of 1974, the campus workers removed the road in back of the library with a front-end loader and dump trucks. The dilapidated fence on the northeast side of the building was razed. Workers caved in the top of an eighty-foot length of the steam tunnel from the northeast corner of the library toward Allen Gymnasium. They filled in that portion of the tunnel so a patio could be installed.

Work on the patio began in late September 1975. Mr. Ermal Owens, Vice President of The Way International, was the consulting engineer for the project. The patio was built with a base of eight inches of crushed stone and five inches of concrete. Used brick obtained from a resident of Emporia comprised the patio itself. Curved concrete benches to be placed on the patio were designed and constructed by Mr. Mark Ranyak of the Seventh Way Corps, and these were installed in spring of 1977. A brick walk around the patio was added later.

⁴Interview with Mr. Ken Small, October 3, 1981.

⁵Crahalla, Interview.

⁶Interview with Miss Becky Davis, October 1981; and Wierwille, Interview.

⁷Small, Interview.

Shrubs in front of the library were planted in autumn of 1975 and a hedge of shrubs lining the brick walk was landscaped two years later. A hand-carved sign reading "Anderson Library" was completed in spring of 1975 and was placed in front of the library in the autumn of that year.⁸ Way Builders from The Way International Headquarters painted the building's exterior at that time.

The refurbishing of the library interior began in autumn of 1974. Because about seven of the larger, clear glass windows in the east and west wings were broken, Ken Small, a glazier, came to the campus as a Fellow Laborer and began to repair them.⁹ After replacing these window panes, Mr. Small remained at The Way College during academic year 1975-76. Autumn 1975 marked the beginning of a major wood refinishing project in Anderson Library.¹⁰ Mr. Small stated that the woodwork of the first and second floors at that time resembled the woodwork that is in the basement now, darkly varnished and showing wear from the east and west wings having been used as art studios. The first and second floor woodwork was "stripped" of its varnish and then was restained. The ceiling in the vault was replastered.¹¹ Sixth Way Corps members did the stripping and refinishing of the woodwork. They repainted the entire exterior of the library in spring of 1976.¹²

⁸ Strzepek, Interview.

⁹ Small, Interview.

¹⁰ Strzepek, Interview.

¹¹ Small, Interview.

¹² Strzepek, Interview.

The stained glass windows in Anderson Library supplied a good deal of richness to the decor. Many of those on the north and south walls of the east and west wings were in need of repair. John Davis, a glazier from Wichita, was contacted about repairing the windows. His son, Mr. John Mark Davis, was serving that year as a Word over the World Ambassador for The Way Ministry. The administration of The Way College learned that John Mark's father worked with stained glass and contacted John Davis, Sr. about rebuilding the windows in Anderson Library. Mr. Davis accepted the job.

The bid included repairing the stained glass windows that were intact plus building new windows, which would look like the old stained glass, to go in the window frames on the south side of the east wing. There, none of the original stained glass windows remained in the frames. Mr. Davis had enough old glass to match that used in the original windows that he could fashion panes which looked like the originals.¹³

Mr. Rod Cushingham of the Sixth Way Worps coordinated the removal of the windows from the library. He and his crew applied duct tape to the windows so that the windows would not shatter if they would fall out. John Davis, Sr.'s daughter, Miss Becky Davis who helped her father on the project, thought that only a miracle of God allowed such badly deteriorated panes to be successfully removed from the window openings. Mr. Cushingham took the stacks of windows to Mr. Davis' shop in Wichita, Kansas, where he and his daughter rebuilt the windows in 1976-77. They were returned to The Way College and then installed during 1979-80, Becky's first year in The Way Corps. Becky had become involved in The Way

¹³Davis, Interview.

Ministry during her work on the windows. Her job at The Way College of Emporia two years later in The Way Corps appropriately was to install the windows which she helped to repair.

The refinishing of the oak woodwork involved removing the varnish from it in order to expose the bare wood. Then the wood was stained and finally varnished.¹⁴

The carpet on the main level of the library was laid in 1976-77. Its color complemented the abundance of oak woodwork in the library. It also provided brightness in the east and west wings which had white and gold colored walls and large windows without drapery.¹⁵

The carpet on the second floor is a rust color. Furnished as a reading area in April of 1981, the room has two brown wing-back chairs, one long brown couch and two shorter off-white couches. Five end tables and four lamps were chosen to foster a living room atmosphere rather than that of a study location.

The rejuvenation of the basement of Anderson Library began in Autumn of 1976. The end result was that the basement accomodated Divine Design, the campus art department. Campus electricians completely rewired the building, putting in new fixtures, piping and outlets in the vault and east and west wings. The workers commented that such wiring had not been done in twenty years.¹⁶

The east and west wings of Anderson Library basically serve as reading rooms. With the purchase of the library collection from Campion

¹⁴ Interview with Miss Gale Budlong, February 1982.

¹⁵ Interview with Mrs. Victor Paul Wierwille, February 1982.

¹⁶ Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, November 13-24, 1978.

High School, Dean Donald Wierwille desired to also acquire the furnishings of that library. Campion refused, however, desiring to include them with the sale of the entire campus. The six tables used for study tables in Anderson Library have oak bases and synthetic surfaces and were formerly in Mabee Science Hall, now Owens Hall dormitory. They were moved into the library during 1975-76. Metal folding chairs were used with these library tables until 1980-81, when a number of wood chairs were obtained and sent to the campus refinishing department. The Way Corps workers stripped these chairs, mostly of ash wood with mahogany veneer, stained them, upholstered them with gold herculon fabric and delivered thirty-eight such chairs for use in the library.¹⁷

The three free-standing bookshelves in the east and west wings were acquired from the Campion High School library.¹⁸ Installed in November of 1976, they enabled the reference collection to be moved into the west wing and a portion of the regular collection, which later became "Suggested Corps Reading," into the east wing. The campus carpentry department made pegs for the shelves during October and November of 1976.¹⁹

The circulation area contains two bathrooms, one on either side of the building's front entrance. The fixtures and the marble sinks in these are original. These were restored during the 1975-76 renovation. A small desk behind the main circulation desk is used by a library worker,

¹⁷ Budlong, Interview.

¹⁸ Letter from Dean Donald Wierwille to Father Floyd L. Stanton, May 12, 1976.

¹⁹ Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, November 1976.

usually the individual responsible for circulation that day. This area was formerly the librarian's office, even though it only had imaginary boundaries. Now, however, the office of the librarian is on the second floor, adjacent to the reading room.

The second floor meeting room, formerly named "Missionary Hall," is presently used for a reading room. Students are to use the room according to the following policies:²⁰

1. That the room be strictly a reading room.
2. That those who use the room dress casually elegant or better (casually elegant means nice slacks and shirt).
3. That there be no smoking, eating or drinking in the room under any circumstances.
4. That homework/letter writing, etc. be done downstairs in the library or elsewhere so that writing utensils would not be used on the furniture.
5. That those who use the room refrain from reclining on the furniture.
6. That no furniture on the second floor be moved.
7. Groups may use the room only after checking with the librarian.
8. That users of the room straighten the furniture before they leave.

From 1978-81, the room had been occasionally used for classes. It is presently the location of monthly library committee meetings. Off the reading room are two rooms which were formed by the addition of a wall to the second floor. The wall was added during The College of Emporia administration of the campus. Since 1974, these rooms have been used for storage of old books. Mr. Nicholas D. Maxson had a chair rail

²⁰Policies and procedures of the Anderson Memorial Library Reading Room.

added to the reading-room side of the added wall to match the chair rail which lined the other walls of the reading room. This gave the impression that the added wall had always been a part of the reading room.²¹

When it was decided that Anderson Library would be the campus library, Dean Donald Wierwille had the old book collection removed from the book vault in Wierwille Library and stored in the rooms on the second floor. In 1976-77, Mr. Frank Herron arranged the collection on shelves there according to the Dewey Decimal System of Classification.²² The rooms remained essentially untouched until November of 1978 when Miss Phyllis Hoffman and her workers went through boxes of materials which also were stored there along with the old books. Her plans involved cataloguing the books on the shelves, filing some of the materials that were in the cartons and making the south room a shelving location for old magazine issues.²³ These plans never became a priority. Some of the boxes were removed but the rooms served as storage through 1980. At the end of that year, all the contents except the shelved books were removed. The rooms were dusted, cleaned and vacuumed, and all of the contents were consolidated into the northern room. The two rooms are separated by a partial wall. Mr. John Zika decided to use the southern room for his office and a desk was installed. The last of the materials which occupy the northern room are to be removed in January of 1982 when the room will become an extension of the librarian's office.

The basement of the library has been the Divine Design Department

²¹Maxson, Interview.

²²Interview with Mr. Frank Herron, September 21, 1981.

²³Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, November 11-24, 1978.

since the renovation in 1976-77. Although it has undergone marked improvement over its appearance in 1974, further remodeling is planned for it in the near future.

The dome of the library has been a conversation piece for the campus. In addition to providing a healthy view to the north and south of Emporia, a segment of its wall is being labeled each year in order that Way Corps and College Division members who are graduating from The Way College can sign their names to the wall as a remembrance of their matriculation here.

The front section of the library has been slipping off of its foundation during the last three years. This has necessitated the monitoring of its further movement. Plans for underpinning sections of the building are also being considered. Further development of Anderson Library includes central heating and air conditioning, further repair of the plaster in the reading rooms and repainting of the metalwork ceilings.

CHAPTER V

COLLECTION

Before The Way International acquired The College of Emporia campus, The College of Emporia administration sold its library book collection to American Christian College in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The collection had been housed in Anderson Library until 1968, when it was moved into newly constructed Laughlin-Lewis Library. When the collection was sold, the book stacks were repossessed by the government and then sold on account to Marymount College in Salina, Kansas.¹

The College of Emporia left several remnants of the library collection which was housed in Laughlin-Lewis Library. One was a small set of educational books stored in a basement room. Another was a mass of periodicals strewn across the floor of the second floor of the same building. In the Laughlin-Lewis Library book vault were a collection of government documents, old books and College of Emporia memorabilia. The memorabilia dated back to the inception of The College of Emporia.

Dr. Victor Paul Wierwille, founder and President of The Way International and the President of The Way College of Emporia, requested that books be donated to the library in order that a collection could be built there. Cartons of books had been sent to the library by followers of The Way who had responded to Dr. Wierwille's request. These donations

¹Interview with Dean Donald Wierwille, February, 1982.

were received by the library on a near daily basis.² One of the principal donors of volumes was Dr. Wierwille himself. He sent a large number of his personal volumes to be placed in the library. His nephew, Mr. Bob Ed Wierwille, was another major donor of books to the library.³ These donations were still being provided in September 1977 when about 1,000 volumes were donated. Seventy-one books were donated by the college's president and thirty-five volumes by Dean Donald Wierwille.⁴

With this many books being donated, the majority of the collection was naturally uncatalogued. By the middle of academic year 1978-79, there were an estimated 22,000 volumes, one-half of which were catalogued. The factor responsible for so many of the books in the collection being catalogued was the purchase of the Campion High School library in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. This collection consisted of 23,864 hardbound books and 7,158 paperbacks. A group of individuals from The Way International, among whom was Dean Donald Wierwille, visited the Campion campus to see the library on March 11, 1976. Dean Donald Wierwille met with the Board of Trustees of The Way International and in a letter of April 20 to Father Floyd L. Stanton of the Wisconsin Province of the Society of Jesus, agreed to purchase:

1. All books, periodicals and library supplies housed in the Joyce Kilmer Library
2. Three free-standing periodical display cases
3. One dictionary stand
4. Three card catalogue file cases
5. Six small glass-doored bookcases

²O'Connell, Interview.

³Interview with Miss Phyllis Hoffman, July, 1981.

⁴Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, September, 1977.

6. the language lab (including 40 lab desks and 40 folding chairs)
7. Three free-standing bookshelves

These items were obtained for \$27,500. The Way College of Emporia provided personnel and equipment to box, load and transfer the purchased materials.⁵ All the volumes purchased were not of value to the Anderson Library collection. Some were weeded and discarded once the library arrived in Emporia. The others, however, were catalogued and ready for the shelves.

The collection's broadening during the first years was by another book purchase from Kregel's Bookstore in Grand Rapids, Michigan on April 29, 1977. The purchase of 65 new books, 51 used volumes and 51 versions of the Bible cost \$1,106.93.⁶ Theological books were also purchased from Baker Book House, Eerdman's Publishing Company and Zondervan Publishing Company, all located in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Figures indicating the growth of the Anderson Library collection are presented in Table 6

TABLE 6

Anderson Library Book Collection Growth
1975-1981

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volumes</u>
1976	17,871
1977	20,457
1978	23,140
1979	24,634
1980	25,756
1981	27,261

⁵ Letters of correspondence between Emma Bouzek and Mrs. Eugene (Donna) Randall, (March 12, 1976) and between Father Floyd L. Stanton and Dean Donald Wierwille (March 22 and May 12, 1976).

⁶ Purchase Order--The Way College of Emporia, April 29, 1977.

On the second floor of Anderson Library, another aspect of the collection left from The College of Emporia administration was a number of law books. These were diagnosed as of little use to Anderson Library and eventually discarded. Also on the second floor was a healthy collection of government documents. Miss Carolyn Molica of the Sixth Way Corps communicated with Miss Helen Klostermann of Emporia State University on the possibility that 66 boxes of documents be made available to a state depository of documents. Debbie Spencer, a clerk in the University of Kansas Depository Library, came to Emporia, surveyed the documents and transferred about one half of them to Lawrence, Kansas. There, she determined the SUDOC numbers of the items and circulated a list of the documents to the regional depositories in the United States. Kansas depositories had the first choice of documents, which were distributed to about 30 libraries in the country.⁷

The collection of College of Emporia memorabilia on the second floor was often perused by workers. The numerous photos, college catalogues, campus newspapers, yearbooks, newsclippings and other unsorted items were occasionally used to convey to the student body the background of The Way College of Emporia. But the items were never thoroughly filed or organized. Finally in spring of 1981, the materials were catalogued. A request from The College of Emporia Alumni Association to obtain the materials was granted by The Way College. The latter retained a few items among which were a set of College of Emporia yearbooks named "Allah Raahs" and a set of college catalogues. The collection of fifteen cartons of

⁷ Interview with Miss Helen Klostermann, Head of Technical Services Division, William Allen White Library, Emporia State University, November 21, 1981.

memorabilia was moved by The College of Emporia Alumni Association to the Westminster United Presbyterian Church of Emporia on Saturday, November 14, 1981.⁸

These occurrences fall more under the heading of the weeding of the Anderson Library holdings than under the building of the collection. A collection development policy for Anderson Library was drafted by the present librarian in fulfillment of Library Science course requirements at Emporia State University. This has not yet become the official policy of the library but is the rudiments of what will be drafted as a collection development policy in the near future. As mentioned in section A of chapter three, the library is to serve the student body and curriculum and not to be a full liberal arts collection. Because The Way Corps and College Division are leadership training programs, volumes on leadership principles are a priority acquisition. These include publications in management, public speaking and biographies of successful leaders in history. These books were provided with a separate location beginning in October 1977. Revs. Craig Martindale and Gerald Wrenn, then the Vice President and Way Corps Coordinator of the campus, provided a list of volumes to make up what then was "Corps Books" and now is "Suggested Corps Reading."⁹ These books were set aside in order that students stopping by the library on the way to a meeting or a meal could find an easily accessible collection of books which were in harmony with their curriculum. This collection is continually growing.

⁸Minutes from Anderson Memorial Library Committee Meeting, November 14, 1981. A 14-page list of these materials is still available at Anderson Library.

⁹Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, October, 1977.

The collection development procedure receives suggestions for acquisitions from followers of The Way who are studying in fields such as Aramaic, Greek, Hebrew, archeology and Bible history; from faculty members; from students and from the library committee. An important consideration in the development of the Anderson Library collection has been the library's right to discard certain donated volumes. At first, no stipulations were placed on what volumes were desired from donors. Many donated books were given away. Presently, the library requests books only in: 1) theology, Biblical studies; 2) philosophy, psychology; 3) social sciences; 4) languages; 5) history.

The total number of bound volumes presently housed in Anderson Library is 27,261.¹⁰ At the time of this writing, another major acquisition is being carried out that will expand the theological book collection, mostly in the reference section.

There was a collection of periodicals at The College of Emporia in 1974; however, it was strewn across the second floor of Laughlin-Lewis Library. After sorting through them and finding little of value to a Biblical Studies curriculum, the campus administration decided to discard them. A dump truck was loaded with the periodicals and they were transported to the Emporia city dump.¹¹

During 1975-76, there were a few magazines received by the library, mostly from subscriptions of The College of Emporia not yet cancelled. There was no definite policy or goal in subscriptions. In

¹⁰Anderson Memorial Library records. See Appendix C for detailed collection information.

¹¹Maxson, Interview.

1978, a criterion was set for the periodicals in Anderson Library when Miss Melissa Thompson received permission to dispense with any periodicals which did not deal with history, health, Biblical studies or leadership principles.¹²

As of January 1977, the one-year subscriptions on order were Review of World News, Christianity Today, Christian Herald, Newsweek and U.S. News and World Report.¹³ It was debated as to whether the older periodicals should be stored in boxes in the basement or kept on shelves on the second floor of the stacks. The latter alternative was chosen. The magazine collection was sorted into three categories with the first retained on the shelves, the second distributed to interested departments around campus (e.g., art magazines to Divine Design), and those of questionable value, possible give-away items.¹⁴ One magazine considered a definite priority is The Way International's own publication, The Way Magazine. The library has a complete file.

As of April 1980, the library subscribed to fifteen periodicals and four newspapers. A year later the number had increased to eighteen magazines and journals and five newspapers.

The vertical file was set up and organized during academic year 1976-77.¹⁵ The principle items kept in this file are any relatively small articles which cannot stand of themselves on the bookshelves. Included

¹²Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, November 13-24, 1978.

¹³Ibid., January 1977.

¹⁴Ibid., March 26-April 30, 1977.

¹⁵Ibid., February 21-March 25, 1977.

in this category are pamphlets, maps, photos used in displays in the library and on campus bulletin boards, and handouts from each academic and non-academic class. This file was originally located immediately to the right, inside the door to the vault until January 1978.¹⁶ Presently, it is situated to the right of the desk behind the circulation counter. This allows the workers to use it for administrative files and to have them nearby for daily business needs.

The final aspect of the collection to be discussed is The Way Corps and College Division research papers. These research works are on a topic of Biblical significance and are composed in a standard research paper format: statement of the problem, objectives, overview, review of literature, thesis, summary and conclusions. They are one of the principle items which the library was supposed to house.

Their first mention in work reports is by Miss Gloria Lora, who noted, "We filed the Fourth Corps research papers and they are available to check out."¹⁷ This file was located in the vault to the left upon entering the room. At the end of 1975-76, the Fourth Corps' papers were added; after 1976-77, the Fifth Corps'; and each ensuing year those graduating students' papers were sent to the library. Similarly, any College Division students who graduated in these years had their papers filed. The papers would become the property and responsibility for the library to house.

The papers were filed alphabetically by the author's last name. By November of 1979, when the Seventh Corps papers were being added to

¹⁶Ibid., January 1978.

¹⁷Ibid., October 1976.

the collection, the consensus was still that filing cabinets were the best means of storing the papers.¹⁸ An author and title index was organized for these in 1976-77 in simple binder form. This was updated in February 1978 and again in November 1979 after the previous year's graduates had submitted their papers. In March of 1979, the index of the Sixth Corps papers was copied and sent to the library at New Knoxville to be kept on hand there.

Because students at two other ministry locations, New Knoxville, Ohio and Rome City, Indiana, desired to have access to the papers kept in Anderson Library, two procedures were used. The first is that papers were checked out to students at the Indiana campus on a two-week basis to account for mailing time.¹⁹ The other procedure was to photocopy the papers in Emporia and send them to the libraries at Rome City and New Knoxville at the end of 1978 and 1979.²⁰

With the submission of the research papers of the Eighth Corps in 1980 and the Ninth Corps in 1981, two file cabinets were added each year to accommodate the papers. This gave rise to the realization that it would be impractical to house so many file cabinets in a library the size of Anderson. These cabinets are now located on the southwest wall of the east wing. The proposal to require standard folders for the research papers and to shelve them in the stacks is awaiting approval.

A more thorough indexing procedure was begun in 1980-81. This system employs standard 3" by 5" cards in card catalogue drawers and

¹⁸ Ibid., November 13-24, 1978.

¹⁹ Ibid., October 1977.

²⁰ Ibid., December 1977 and January 1978.

assigning subject headings to each paper. Library workers presently work from a subject authority file, which they have developed to standardize the terminology assigned to topics. This indexing procedure assigns a subject heading to a paper if that paper covers a subject in five pages or more. Generally, three to seven subject headings are assigned per paper. This process requires a good deal of time but will provide greater and more organized access to these research papers.

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The chief means by which the library has reached out to students on campus has been various library displays. The earliest display was to help commemorate the 35th anniversary of The Way International.¹ This presentation drew from The College of Emporia memorabilia, stored on the second floor of the library, to convey some of the history of the college from its inception in 1882. The display was set up in the library.

By October of 1977, the first in a series of presentations about careers and employment was organized. These were especially aimed at the College Division students who are aspiring to secular leadership. The display was called "Career Corner" and was located in the library's reference room. This consisted of files of materials on how to launch a career.² To this was added information on specific job opportunities, and later the entire display was moved to the periodical room.³

Other displays in the library were on "Fitness for Living Books," volumes in support of the campus physical fitness/personal grooming training and lifestyle, and exhibits of books to support the academic

¹Ibid., October 1977.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., August 1978 and March 24-28, 1980.

continuously and still is operative today. This allows students to study in the building with no time limits on their use of the collection. Circulation is only available during regular work hours; but the proximity of all the dormitories, less than a full block away from the library, diminishes the actual need for students to check out books and use them in their rooms.

This policy has been questioned by directors of other libraries, who believe that their book collections would decrease steadily if they left their door constantly open.⁸ Trust in the students' respect for the library collection is warranted because of the basic honesty in the campus student body. There has been no major problem with maintaining this practice.

The seating capacity of the library has been steadily increased. Desk-top chairs have been added to the aisles of both levels of the stacks. The library can seat seventy individuals.

Library tours are one more educational function the library conducts with the student body. These are part of campus tours to newly arriving students each fall. These tours exhibit the floor plan of the building, namely study areas, locations of general book collections and the reading room and call attention to the significance of the building's history and its continued renovation. Tours, which are given in conjunction with academic classes, touch lightly on the book collection as a whole, but then instruct the students on specific volumes and sets of books on which these classes concentrate. Tours given to visitors to the campus would be the first type.

⁸Hoffman, Interview.

The most recent aid in campus library instruction has been the compiling of a six-page handout. This illustrates the library's floor plan, the Dewey Decimal System, the use of author, title and subject card catalogues and the procedures for circulating books. This has been recently circulated to the student body and will be distributed to incoming students each year.

Involvement with the educational process of other campuses has largely been conducted with the library of The Way College of Biblical Research in Rome City, Indiana. Anderson Library duplicate books have been given to the Rome City campus library. These have included encyclopedias, children's books to support the children's fellowship work conducted there as a part of the Family Corps program, and dictionaries.⁹

The Anderson Library Committee maintains contact with the library committee of The Way International Headquarters. Since Anderson Library has been the first library of the four libraries at The Way Ministry's Root locations (others being New Knoxville, Gunnison and Rome City) to have a library committee, the Anderson Library administration is taking the opportunity to advise the other libraries in library procedures and techniques.

A final occasion of communication Anderson Library has with the other libraries is the provision of research papers. A large number of research papers were copied and sent to the Indiana campus in academic year 1978-79. Now the procedure for research papers being obtained by other campuses is on an ad hoc basis. If a student at another location

⁹Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, March 26-April 30, 1977, February 1978 and December 18-21, 1978.

desires to have a paper which is in Anderson Library, for example, he will inform the librarian at his location. That librarian will then request the paper from Anderson Library. The paper will be copied at Emporia, and the copy will be sent to the requesting librarian. That librarian will then add that paper to the research paper collection in that campus library.

Anderson Library has maintained relations with several individuals and organizations. Dr. E. Graham Waring has periodically visited The Way College of Emporia for the purpose of advising the campus administration on steps toward the college's continued development.¹⁰ Dr. Waring has critiqued the library in all three of his reports and is expected to return in the near future to observe the further expansion and organization of the library's administration and collection.

Emporia State University's Library Science personnel have been helpful to Anderson Library's growth. The relations between the two institutions have enabled Anderson Library's workers to learn fundamentals of cataloguing and to avail themselves of the OCLC cataloguing service. The personnel at Emporia State University have had a history of being very helpful towards the efforts in Anderson Library.

Meetings of an organization called Private Academic Libraries presented another opportunity for public relations involvement. Miss Phyllis Hoffman and Miss Melissa Thompson attended two of these meetings. The other librarians in attendance, mostly from small libraries, assisted

¹⁰Dr. Waring's visits occurred on October 11-12, 1976, July 4-6, 1977 and February 11-13, 1979. See Dean Donald Wierwille's "Reviving a College from Bankruptcy," pp. 159-180.

Misses Thompson and Hoffman in further learning how to administer Anderson Library.¹¹

The Emporia Public Library has loaned volumes to the students of The Way College of Emporia and has done book searches to locate books housed in other libraries for students of The Way College. Emporia Public Library's dealings with The Way College Library users are on an individual basis.

William Allen White Library of Emporia State University has extended the right to Anderson Library to borrow ten volumes per month for its student body, staff and faculty. There is no direct dealing with individual students of The Way College.

Anderson Library depends on The Friends of Anderson Library for funds to finance book purchases and collection development. Such a source of finances was never needed under the administration of The College of Emporia because of its reliance on college-solicited funds. The Friends of Anderson Library fund was founded by Mr. and Mrs. P. Frank Smith on May 14, 1976 with a donation of five hundred dollars.¹² It was determined around the time of this donation that a bookplate would be designed which would be placed in a volume to pay tribute to FAL donors or to someone of the donor's choice. Such a bookplate was designed by Mr. Michael Davis of the Fifth Way Corps.¹³ Previously, one bookplate was placed in a volume for each five dollars given by a donor. This policy was later

¹¹O'Connell, Interview; and Anderson Memorial Library work reports, November 13-24, 1978 and January 2-6, 1979.

¹²Friends of Anderson Library financial records.

¹³Culbreth, Interview.

changed to call for one bookplate to be placed in a volume for each donation of five dollars or more.

In January of 1980, a presentation of the availability of Friends of Anderson Library donations was made to the followers of The Way Ministry in each state of the United States.¹⁴ This again was done in spring of 1981, and each time individuals responded with monetary and book gifts to Anderson Library.

Presently a periodic communication is planned to be circulated to all Friends of Anderson Library. The first of these will be sent in spring of 1982. They will inform the donors of the development of Anderson Library and the present and future plans for book acquisitions.

¹⁴Anderson Memorial Library Work Reports, January 21-25, 1980.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

From the time in 1974 when The Way College of Emporia administration decided to make Anderson Memorial Library the campus library, it has undergone noteworthy development. The administration paid attention to the historic value of Anderson Library in its being the first Carnegie Library west of the Mississippi and the first on any college campus, and they ignored the sad state of disrepair into which the library had fallen.

Beginning immediately in 1974 the physical plant received significant renovation. Its walls were replastered, its ceilings painted, its floors carpeted and its windows repaired. Library furnishings were provided for the building and have been upgraded during the last two years. The second floor, formerly Missionary Hall, has been redecorated as a reading room. Desk-top chairs have been placed at the end of each aisle in the stacks. The library presently can accommodate seventy individuals.

The library collection has increased steadily. The largest portion of it is from the purchase of the Campion High School Library in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Many volumes have also been donated so that Anderson Library now houses over 27,000 bound volumes. Among these are the research papers submitted by the graduating Way Corps and College Division members. Other facets of the library collection are the "Suggested Corps Reading" and the "Reference Room." These are both steadily

growing collections--the first primarily being volumes concerned with leadership training, and the second being principally comprised of theological and Biblical books. In 1974 there were no volumes in Anderson Library. In 1976 the first circulation statistics showed forty-three books checked out. In academic year 1980-81, over four thousand volumes were checked out and numerous other books used "in house." This shows the development of the library collection and its rising effectiveness in meeting the library needs of the campus community.

The governance of the library has evolved to where the campus library committee, coordinated by the Associate Dean and Registrar, determines library policies and objectives. The Associate Dean and Registrar is responsible to the Vice President of the campus, who in turn reports to the Board of Trustees of The Way International. The Library Committee receives advice from a number of committee consultants proficient in fields of Biblical research and writing. In charge of carrying out the policies of the library is the librarian, also a member of the Library Committee. Working with the librarian in the library are Way Corps workers on Monday through Friday and College Division students on weekends. This is the work force which provides for book circulation and cataloguing and processing of volumes.

Conclusions

Two events in the development of Anderson Library's policies and procedures have signified a stabilizing phenomenon. One was the formulation of a procedure manual in 1977. The other is the hiring of a full-time librarian in 1980. Both of these occurrences have fostered a continuity in the development of the library. The present librarian's

training in library science will enable him to administer Anderson Library more effectively than it has been in the past. He will also be able to carry out a protracted plan of collection development and to establish a trend of development for the years to come.

A consistent program of book acquisitions will continue to add quality and quantity to Anderson Library's collection. The repairs already done to the physical plant have maintained Anderson Library as the historically significant structure that it is. However, the administration of The Way College values this library not only as a building to maintain physically, but also as a center of learning which will increase and thrive in its effectiveness to inspire further Biblical research by the students and staff of The Way College of Emporia.

The most effective follow-up to this study will be the implementation of an organized and systematic system of documenting library records. This will enable other studies of this nature to be done periodically. Through these studies, the growth of the Anderson Library can continually be monitored and the trend of its development set or readjusted according to the needs that arise in the library's development.

The salient points of the development of Anderson Library from 1974-1981 have now been documented. The observation is an obvious one-- that this library has been raised dramatically out of ruins to become an effective center of learning for its students. Now, with the repairs having leveled off considerably and the basics of a library collection already acquired, the future library development to be monitored will concern the "fine tuning" of the book collection and the library's policies. In the area of library history, the same effort which rescued Anderson Library from its defunct state will ostensibly be channeled into

the continued, detailed development of this library. These are the points of development to be documented in the future.

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APPENDIX A

Individuals Interviewed Regarding
the Development of Anderson Memorial Library

- Miss Gale Budlong - coordinator of Upholstery and Refinishing Departments at The Way College of Emporia, 1980 to the present.
- Mr. Hank Crahalla - member of the original team of workers who in 1975 visited The Way College of Emporia campus to perform maintenance tasks on the physical plant; worked on and observed Anderson Memorial Library at that time.
- Mrs. Sonny (Barbara) Culbreth - Way Corps library worker, 1975-76 and the fall of 1977-78; also the coordinator of all the workers that year.
- Miss Becky Davis - worker who along with her father rebuilt the windows of Anderson Memorial Library in 1976-77.
- Mr. Frank Herron - Way Corps library worker 1976-77; Library Committee member, 1980 to present.
- Miss Phyllis Hoffman - Way Corps library worker, 1978-79, 1980-81 and coordinator of all workers January through July 1979; Library Committee member, fall 1980.
- Miss Helen Klostermann - Government Documents Librarian of William Allen White Library, Emporia State University from 1970-80.
- Miss Sue Matesic - Way Corps library worker, 1979-80 and coordinator of one shift of workers during January through July, 1980.
- Rev. Nicholas D. Maxson - former Associate Dean and Registrar of The Way College of Emporia, 1975-76 and 1977-79. He is referred to in the thesis as Mr. Nicholas D. Maxson.
- Rev. Carolyn Molica - Way Corps library worker, 1975-76.
- Miss Georgia Moore - Way Corps library worker, 1979-80 and the fall of 1981, and coordinator of one shift of workers during January through July, 1980.

- Melissa (Thompson) O'Connell - Way Corps library worker 1976-77 and the fall of 1978, and coordinator of all the workers during January through July, 1977 and September through December, 1978; referred to in this thesis as Miss Melissa Thompson.
- Mrs. Esther Roerig - former librarian of Anderson Memorial Library.
- Mr. Ken Small - member of the original team of workers who in 1975 visited The Way College of Emporia campus to perform maintenance tasks on the physical plant; worked on and observed Anderson Memorial Library at that time.
- Rev. Steve Strzepek - campus work coordinator in 1975-76.
- Rev. Ross Tracy - Associate Dean and Registrar of The Way College of Emporia, 1979 to present.
- Gloria (Lora) Webb - Way Corps library worker, 1976-77 and coordinator of all the workers that fall.
- Dean Donald Ernst Wierwille - former Associate Dean and present Academic Dean of The Way College of Emporia; referred to in this thesis as Dean Donald Wierwille.
- Mrs. Victor Paul Wierwille - wife of the Founder and President of The Way International and the President of The Way College of Emporia; responsible for the interior decorating of Anderson Memorial Library.

APPENDIX B

Anderson Library Committee 3/21/80

Functions of the Committee

1. Establish the purpose, goals and objectives of Anderson Library.
2. Set a vision of where we want to go with the resources that are available in the Anderson Library.
3. Establish the purpose, goals and objectives of the Anderson Library Committee.
4. Set a vision of what should be accomplished by the committee.
5. Expand our scope of what is available to us in this field, as a committee.

Purpose of the Anderson Library

The purpose of Anderson Library is to enhance and inspire further study in Biblical research by the staff and student body in light of our (or, the) curriculum at The Way College of Emporia.

Goal of Anderson Library

To develop a library which provides the necessary references for the curriculum.

Objectives of Anderson Library

(The Anderson Library Committee will be vitally involved in accomplishing these objectives; hence the objectives of Anderson Library will also be the objectives for the committee.)

1. Review and select books that are suggested and used by the faculty for the Biblical Study classes.
2. Review and select books that are suggested and used by the faculty for other curriculum classes. These classes include:
 - Fitness for Living
 - Christian Communications
 - Faculty Seminar
 - Christian Motivational Techniques
 - Classes and seminars taught by Dr. Victor Paul Wierwille
 - Classes and seminars taught by the staff and students of The Way College of Emporia and other Way Root locations

3. Survey resources of other Biblical libraries.
4. Review and select books suggested on faculty bibliographies.
5. Review and make selection of books offered in "Choice" magazine and other book reviews.
6. Set up a Library Procedures manual.
7. Review the rare books in the library.
8. Write up the historical background of Anderson Library.
9. Select books sent to us by contributors to incorporate in the library.
10. Decide which volumes to purchase.
11. Review periodicals and journals.
12. Discuss, revamp and establish a flexible physical setup of the library.
13. Compile a list of Anderson Library consultants (i.e., Aramaic - Bernita Jess; Literature - Elena Whiteside; Biblical research resources - Dan Mc Conaughy, Rev. Cummins)
14. Survey "Books in Print".
15. Publicize what is available in the library
16. Review and select books from the bibliographies of the research projects catalogued in the library.
17. Establish a standard ratio of Biblical research/resource books to "secular" books (i.e., 80% Biblical, 20% "secular").
18. Buy books suggested by *Dr. Waring.
19. Review Dr. Waring's consultant reports on Anderson Library.

Further Action to be Taken by the Anderson Library Committee

1. Meet at least once a month.
2. Review objectives.
3. Select one to three objectives to discuss at each meeting.
4. Assign each committee member one or more topics of interest (along one of the objectives) to work up and report about to the committee.
5. Have College Division representation on the committee (current students and alumni).
6. Have visiting faculty representation on the committee when available.
7. Periodically report to The Way College of Emporia's Board of Trustees member (Dean Wierwille).
8. Periodically report to the Executive Committee, staff and student body of The Way College of Emporia.

*See Chapter VI on Public Relations for information on Dr. E. Graham Waring.

APPENDIX C

Anderson Library Book Collection
(September 1981)

<u>Dewey Decimal Class.</u>	<u>Catalogued</u>	<u>Uncatalogued</u>	<u>Total</u>
000	121	97	218
100	393	489	882
200	3788	506	4294
300	1348	1437	2785
400	207	1162	1369
500	499	707	1206
600	91	853	944
700	425	589	1014
800	1810	1916	3726
900	3000	1618	4618
Fiction	519	581	1100
Bound Periodicals		420	420
Research Papers		1160	1160
Encyclopedic Volumes	_____	<u>303</u>	<u>303</u>
	12,201	11,838	24,039
	24,039		
	+ 1,403 (old books)		
	+ <u>314</u> (academic collection)		
	25,756 (grand total)		

APPENDIX C
(Cont'd)

Anderson Library Book Collection
(April 9, 1982)

<u>Dewey Decimal Class.</u>	<u>Catalogued</u>	<u>Uncatalogued</u>	<u>Total</u>
000	74	143	217
100	916	00	916
200	4410	00	4410
300	1747	1010	2757
400	1269	174	1443
500	431	800	1231
600	509	878	1387
700	705	320	1025
800	2134	1650	3784
900	3195	1538	4733
Fiction	652	707	1359
Bound Periodicals		422	422
Research Papers		1153	1153
Encyclopedic Volumes		339	339
	<u>16,042</u>	<u>9,134</u>	<u>25,176</u>
	25,176		
	+ 1,506 (old books)		
	+ 314 (academic collection)		
	+ <u>265</u> (serials)		
	27,261 (grand total)		