

**NOT  
FOR  
LOAN**



# **ANZTLA NEWSLETTER**

**No 39  
December 1999**

## AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ANZTLA is an association of libraries and individuals involved and interested in theological librarianship. It seeks to co-operate with Australian and New Zealand Association of Theological Schools and to promote its aims and objectives insofar as they apply to libraries and librarianship. However, membership is open to all libraries and individuals sharing the interests of the Association, upon payment of the prescribed fee.

The ANZTLA Newsletter is published three times a year to provide a means of communication between members and interested persons.

Contributions are invited of relevant articles and items of interest to theological librarianship; scholarly articles; information on all aspects of librarianship; book reviews; library profiles; and news about libraries and librarians. Articles should be typed, and submitted to the Editor preferably in Word 6.0 electronically, on floppy disk, or in hard copy (to be scanned).

ANZTLA holds an annual conference, in association with the conference of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Theological Schools where practicable. Local Chapters of the Association in the major cities provide a forum for local interaction.

ISSN: 1030-701X

- President: Kim Robinson, Moore Theological College  
1 King Street, Newtown NSW 2042  
Phone: 02 9577 9880 Fax: 02 9577 9898  
email: library@moore.edu.au
- Vice President Philip Harvey, Joint Theological Library  
Ormond College, Parkville Vic 3052  
email: Philip.Harvey@ormond.unimelb.edu.au
- Secretary: Stephen Connelly, Joint Theological Library  
Phone: 03 9347 8480 Fax: 03 9349 1857  
email: Stephen.Connelly@ormond.unimelb.edu.au
- Treasurer: Lynn Pryor, Churches of Christ Theological College  
P O Box 629, Mulgrave North Vic 3170  
Phone: 03 9790 1000 Fax 03 9795 1688  
email: PRYORL@wva.org.au
- Editor: Lynn Pryor
- Executive Member: Kerrie Hunter, Whitley College  
271 Royal Parade, Parkville Vic 3052  
Phone: 03 9342 3599 Fax: 03 9347 8052  
Email: library@whitley.unimelb.edu.au

### **ANZTLA Membership and Subscription to the Newsletter:**

Association membership (inc Newsletter subscription) \$A40 p.a.; Newsletter only \$A20 p.a.; Overseas surcharge \$A5 p.a. Payment in Australian dollars to Treasurer (Bank drafts in US dollars require a further \$A10. Some back issues available from the Editor (\$A7.00 each).

### **Advertising in ANZTLA Newsletter:**

Full page \$A120; half page \$A60. Advertising material should be tendered copy ready electronically, on disk or hard copy. *Circulation* : approximately 130 subscriptions to theological library managers and other readers interested in theological publications.



# ANZTLA NEWSLETTER

## Contents

### Oral, Print & Digital Cultures : bound together in Theological Libraries Conference Proceedings Part 2

Reference tools: the essential texts. <i>Judith Bright</i>	2
Budgeting for reference material. <i>Tony McCumstie</i>	7
Information literacy: intellectual scaffolding for the information society. <i>Irene Doskatsch</i>	10
Artlab Australia. <i>Ian Cook</i>	15
Reference resources 1999. <i>Rhonda Barry</i>	18
Ministering Asian faith and wisdom: theological libraries in Asia. <i>Rita England</i>	25
The tradition in which we stand: history of Asian Christian libraries. <i>Rita and John England</i>	27
This & That	35

No 39  
December 1999

# R e f e r e n c e t o o l s

## Reference tools: the essential texts

*Judith Bright*

### Introduction

Is there such a thing as an essential reference text? In this paper, I hope to raise questions rather than offer answers, but I hope that by doing so, it may assist you to answer the question for yourself "Is there an essential reference text for your library?"

It has been suggested by William Johnson that we live in a golden age of reference books. In his *Recent reference books in religion*,<sup>1</sup> Johnson evaluates more than 60 single volume works on religion published between 1990 and 1995. He regards a number of these as the finest ever published in their field, and suggests that in no other six year period have so many appeared. Way back in 1951, Constance Winchell's *Guide to reference books* published by the American Library Association<sup>2</sup> listed 258 entries in the religion section, but by the 1995 edition there were over 575 entries, with about one third of the total religion section published in the preceding ten years.<sup>3 4</sup>

Johnson comments that no library, not even the most prestigious and best financed, stocks all or even most reference works in a given field. His research would suggest that most academic libraries stock between 40 and 60 per cent of them. This does indeed suggest that, given such a wide choice, a selection needs to be made between what is essential and what is not. What is essential for one library will not necessarily be so for another.

In 1989, speaking on reference tools at the ANZTLA conference, held in Auckland, Lawrence McIntosh defined an appropriate reference collection as "of sufficient size and quality to support instructional needs and facilitate faculty research programmes."<sup>5</sup> Another suggested definition of an adequate reference collection is that which enables as many correct answers to be provided to questions as possible.

The libraries that we all work in have significant differences. The factors which influence these differences are, I am sure, obvious to you.

- ♦ the country that the library is in. We have four countries represented here, and that is a significant factor.
- ♦ the religion or denomination of the parent body will influence choice, as will the angle of approach.

The clientele served may have widely varying needs. The users of your library and reference collection will have a significant influence on the direction in which you build your collection:

- ♦ Does your institution teach at diploma or degree level?

- ◆ Do you have postgraduate students? Do you have students at all?
- ◆ Do your students attend class on campus or are they studying from a distance?
- ◆ If they are studying from a distance, do you offer answers to reference questions for them, or can you provide tools to enable them to find answers themselves?
- ◆ What are the significant areas of research supported.

The budget of course, has a significant influence on what can be regarded as essential. For example, one of the bigger theological libraries might well consider the expensive Barth bibliography essential, but it would be outside of our area of research support, and outside of our budget. On the other hand, who would be without the *Oxford dictionary of the Christian Church* or the *Anchor Bible dictionary*; the *New Jerome Bible commentary*, the *New Catholic Encyclopedia* or the *New dictionary of liturgy and worship*.<sup>6</sup>

If a definition of essential is to do with the number of times a volume has been stolen and had to be replaced, then where I come from, the prize would have to go to the *Harper's Bible Commentary*,<sup>7</sup> which we have now replaced at least twice, despite having a security system in place. Obviously, our students have read Johnson's evaluation of this text, in which he comments: "almost alone in the field, this Bible commentary dissects controversies non-confessionally."<sup>8</sup>

The influence of country and culture shows in the most worn item in our collection – the first volume of *The dictionary of New Zealand biography*.<sup>9</sup> We have a significant need for New Zealand church history source materials, and for us they are essential tools. This is influenced by the courses taught and the direction of a significant amount of post graduate research. Any tools to enable us to access and/or locate sources of NZ and Pacific mission and early church records will become essential purchases for us. Any bibliographies or dictionaries that assist in accessing or providing source information in the area of Maori studies or religion is more than essential, but I would be extremely surprised to find such tools in the library of Luther Seminary.

All these factors come together in the collection development policy of your library, whether it is formally on paper, or in the head of the librarian. And this should be the document which will inform your choice of essential texts. This will take into account all the factors mentioned above such as your clientele, location and the mission of the parent body. Another factor will be your knowledge of other local libraries. I know that there are several clusters of libraries which have written or are writing shared collection development policies. So it is your clientele community and the wider theological library community that will have significant influence. Helen Greenwood is fond of quoting from one of her university professors: "Know your community, know your collection". And in the selection of reference books, there are always the usual selection criteria of being guided by what others have said about a book, by the standing of the author, of the publisher and all those factors which we are familiar with. McIntosh suggests that there is an additional criteria in selecting reference tools as opposed to books for the general collection. That is the need for accuracy, or as he puts it "built in reliability"<sup>10</sup>, as it is being used to give authoritative answers.

There are a number of good authoritative and evaluative guides to reference sources for various areas of biblical and theological research. They list hundreds of titles, many of them familiar to you. The most recent is the already quoted William M. Johnston, *Recent reference*

*books in religion*<sup>11</sup>. The first edition was published in 1996 followed by a new edition in 1998. The new edition adds little except a few pages update at the back. The emphasis is on major works published since 1970, with about one quarter published during the 1990's. His 1996 edition lists 317 titles, and the revised edition another 30 titles.

You will all be familiar with Lawrence McIntosh's *Religion & theology: a guide to current reference resources*<sup>12</sup> which was published in 1997. This lists 655 items, and has an advantage for us working in the theological library scene in Australasia and the Pacific that it was written out of the experience of providing reference services within an Australian theological library. The emphasis is on items published since the early 1980's, with inclusion of older material where appropriate.

Other sources include the four volume Gorman and Gorman<sup>13</sup> *Theological and religious reference materials*, 1984-1986, Robert Kepple's *Reference works for theological research*<sup>14</sup>, 1992 and McCabe's *Critical guide to Catholic reference books*,<sup>15</sup> 1989. Further details are available in McIntosh.

The Yale Divinity Library has on their web site, a list and description of their reference tools and bibliographies for Christianity. This could be used as a guide to other libraries wishing to determine texts for their collections.

At that Auckland conference 10 years ago, as part of the reference tools session, Lawrence McIntosh carried out an impromptu survey to determine what those present regarded as the essential top reference tools. Unfortunately those findings have not survived and my hopes of doing a "ten years on" follow up have not been possible. However, from the questionnaires that I have circulated at this conference, I offer the following results as to what this group gathered here would rate as the top 10 of essential texts across the varieties of the libraries represented here. The survey results showed a huge range of titles selected as your choices of essential texts. Interestingly, the only titles that were chosen more than five times, were the ones cited above – the *Oxford dictionary of the Christian Church*, the *Anchor Bible dictionary*, the *New Jerome Bible commentary* and the various titles in the "New dictionary of..." series.

In that ten year period, however, there has been a revolution in what may be described as a reference work. McIntosh, in defining a reference work as "publications which are consulted in order to obtain authoritative information"<sup>16</sup>, goes on to suggest that many of these will in time be replaced by new formats. In this decade there has been a rapid evolution from a print-centred world to a digitally intensive one, and correspondingly, a shift in what might now be regarded as essential texts.

In 1997 the *Association of Research Libraries* conducted a survey of their academic members on how academic libraries incorporate electronic information resources into their reference activities and the subsequent effect on library services. The survey showed that, although print still predominates, it is much less important than it was, and there was a trend to phase out some print resources.

If any tool were to be essential, that which enhances access to the rest of the collection would come high up on my priority list. For example, indexes, abstracting tools and bibliog-

raphies. Print forms of these have been well utilised by most of us, but the revolution in movement from print to CD Rom is well illustrated by the ATLA's indexing tool, *Religion Indexes*. The use of periodicals in our library has increased probably ten fold since we installed the CD Rom version of *Religion Index*, and offered tutorials in its use. We have had the printed versions of *Religion Index I* and *II* and the *Book Review Index* for as long as I can remember, but it was usually only level three or postgraduate students who made much use of all those volumes. Now the CD Rom version is always in use, by all levels of student, and there is always someone in the periodicals area of the library. Being cautious librarians, we retained our subscriptions to the print versions for some time, eventually making a decision to phase out the print formats of all but *Religion Index One*. It was a bit like the retention of the card catalogue after putting everything on a database.

This raises another question for discussion. If a library purchases, or purchases access to, an electronic version of a reference tool, is there a justification for also holding the print version?

A scan of the literature in professional library journals for the period 1990 to 1999 shows very clearly the orientation to discussion and consideration of electronic sources for reference enquiries. Almost every article about reference services discussed the ways in which access to reference tools had been extended by the use of the internet or CD Rom replacements for printed texts.

And when the budget is too small but you still need the information? The theological library world is a small one, and one of the best ways to find answers to reference questions that your reference texts can't help you with, is "with a little bit of help from your friends." Networking is a wonderful thing, and one of the best things about the ANZTLA conferences is the opportunity to meet other people, and to visit other theological libraries to be just plain nosy about what they hold that you don't. The ANZTLA listserv is a place to post your question when you are really stuck, and the ATLA listserv, Atlantis, is another. It is also worth finding a way to run an eye over faculty book collections. One of our faculty has one of the best Judaica collections in Australasia. I only saw the depth of it when I went to his home for dinner one night.

Another source is the World Wide Web. In the survey mentioned above, many librarians commented that they answer an increasing number of reference questions through the web. Again, you need to apply the same criteria of critical evaluation to website sources as to printed reference tools before accepting a site as offering "authoritative information".

In conclusion, I would suggest that it is not possible to define a set list of the essential texts for a reference collection. Instead, there is a need to take into account all of the factors talked about, to create that collection which will enable you to provide correct quality answers to as many questions as possible.

#### Endnotes

1. William M. Johnson, *Recent reference books in religion*. Downers Grove: IVP, 1996.
2. Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to reference books*. 7th ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1951.
3. Diane Choquette, "Religious and theological reference resources: then and now." In *American*

- Theological Library Association. *Essays in celebration of the first fifty years*. Evanston: ATLA, 1996.
4. Robert Balay (ed.) *Guide to reference books*. 11th ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1995.
  5. Lawrence D McIntosh. "Reference tools and their assessment." Paper presented at the ANZTLA conference 1989.
  6. F.L.Cross and E.A.Livingston (eds.) *The Oxford dictionary of the Christian church*. 3rd ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1997; David Noel Freedman (ed.) *The Anchor bible dictionary*. New York: Doubleday, 1992; Raymond E. Brown, Joseph A. Fitzmyer and Roland E. Murphy (eds.) *The New Jerome biblical commentary*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: 1993; *New Catholic encyclopedia*. Palatine, Il.: Jack Herarty in association with the Catholic University of America, 1967-1996; *A new dictionary of liturgy and worship*. London: SCM Press, 1986.
  7. James L. Mays (ed.) *Harper's bible commentary*. San Francisco: Harper, 1988.
  8. Johnson, *Recent reference books*, 101.
  9. W.H.Oliver and Claudia Orange (eds.) *The dictionary of New Zealand biography*. Wellington: Allen & Unwin / Department of Internal Affairs, 1990.
  10. McIntosh, *Reference tools*.
  11. Johnson, *Recent reference books*.
  12. McIntosh, *Reference tools*.
  13. G.E.Gorman and Lyn Gorman. *Theological and religious reference materials*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1984- .
  14. Robert J. Kepple. *Reference works for theological research*. 3rd ed. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1992.
  15. James P. McCabe. *Critical guide to Catholic reference books*. 3rd ed. Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1989.
  16. Lawrence D. McIntosh. *Religion and theology: a guide to current reference resources*.

Judith Bright  
 Librarian,  
 College of St John the Baptist, Auckland, New Zealand

\* \* \* \* \*

*Advertisement*

\* **Books for sale** \*

\* **Kittel's Theological Dictionary of the New Testament** in ten volumes. \*  
 \* As new condition. Current new price = AUS\$1220.00, will sell for \*  
 AUS\$650.00 plus postage. Also : complete set of *Commentary*  
 \* *on the New Testament*, by Matthew Henry. Used twice, as new con- \*  
 dition. Offered for AUS\$60.00 plus postage (new \$110). Contact : \*  
 Rev. John Wheeler, (61 3) 54467418; PO Box 35 California Gully,  
 Vic. 3556.

\* \*

\* \* \* \* \*



## Budgeting for reference material

Tony McCumstie

### Reference? What is that?

When considering any budget allocation specifically for items to go into the reference collection, the first thing to determine is the nature of the reference collection itself. The contents of the reference collection will be particular to the individual library, its purpose and the patterns of use displayed by its patrons.

Some libraries place all volumes of a monographic series (eg. Word Biblical Commentary) on their reference shelves. Others will have the volumes distributed throughout the library on the basis of each volume's classification number.

Most libraries would include in their reference collection such staples as dictionaries, encyclopaedias, handbooks, bibliographies, etc.

### How much did you say ????

The second issue in budget allocations for reference collections is the horrendous expense that can be involved. In 1998, the average price per volume purchased by my library was \$43.00.

In the list of reference books cited in the *ANZTLA Newsletter* of April 1999, (excluding the Routledge *Encyclopedia of philosophy*) the average price was \$80.00 – roughly twice the cost of the normal monograph. When you add the cost of the 8-volume encyclopedia, however, the average cost per volume jumps to \$184.00 or roughly four times the general average!!!

While some reference material may be cheap (eg. shorter works or essential works that have big print runs), the more expensive end of the range is sufficiently expensive to take the average price per volume well and truly above the average for the run-of-the-mill text. The relative expense involved in maintaining a reference collection is unavoidable and has to be accepted.

### Magic formula?

The magic formula does NOT exist. Contacting a few major university libraries across Australia, I found that they do not have any effective, let alone objective, controls in place when it comes to budgeting for reference. The formulae they use relate to the allocation of funds to teaching faculties and departments based on the number/level of courses offered and full-time equivalent student enrolments. A number of them do, however, allocate a fairly generous percentage of their budget to "general" funds which are intended to cover general interest material, inter-disciplinary works and reference material.

A few years ago, I suggested that we should implement a budget allocation process in our institutions based on subject areas in which we teach. Such an approach facilitates relatively even (or at least managed) growth across the entire library collection. By making an alloca-

**B  
u  
d  
g  
e  
t  
i  
n  
g**

tion for general/reference material we can at least try to put aside sufficient funds each budgetary period to cover our more obvious reference requirements.

### **Money for a rainy day**

In an ideal world, all business managers and accountants would recognise librarians (in theological libraries at least) as particularly responsible people and graciously grant them whatever monies they asked for in the firm conviction that it would be wisely spent. In an ideal world!

Because reference items can be so expensive and also because the rate at which reference works are published or at which we find out about their availability varies so much, any amount allocated for the purchase of such resources during a financial period may prove to be inadequate. A few ways of addressing this problem are:

- **Accrual accounting.** While it is usually not advisable to underspend on your budget, you may be able to make an arrangement with your finance manager to consciously underspend for a number of years and have the balance remaining each year rolled over into a separate fund. In this way, a sum above and beyond the normal recurrent funding can be developed from which additional funds can be drawn to cover the cost of particularly expensive reference items.

It must be pointed out that this is a potentially dangerous path to tread. It is essential that the finance manager realises just why you are underspending and is regularly reminded that the library is planning wisely for the future rather being overfunded in the present.

- **Special funds.** In the event of bequests to the institution, it may be possible to have a deposit fund established with the interest made available to the library for purchases beyond the scope of its normal recurrent funding. Alternatively, a "Friends of the Library" group may be established with an annual subscription fee being used to establish and supplement such a deposit fund.
- ♦ **1 year ahead plan.** Rather than buying expensive reference resources as soon as you become aware of them, an alternative is to postpone expensive purchases until the next financial period. This allows you to budget normally for the following year and then add on to the normal recurrent funding an additional amount with particular reference works in mind. This takes a lot of the guesswork out of budgeting for reference, but it means that you'll never be the first kid on the block with the latest resource. Another advantage of this approach is that it gives you more time to evaluate new publications and compare similar publications before committing yourself to buying one or the other or both. Naturally, the postponement cannot be indefinite as, these days, so many titles go out of print so quickly.

### **Wisdom in selection**

Another part of this session on reference resources has dealt with distinguishing between items that are considered essential and those that are desirable. The conference delegates were asked to compile a list of "essential" works. While there was some overlap in the lists compiled there was also an interesting diversity. Clearly, what is considered an essential ac-

quisition for a library's reference collection will be determined by the nature of the library and its owning institution, the profile of its user population and the ways in which the library is used.

Given that reference resources can be so expensive, it may well be useful to assess your need to purchase an item in terms of its likely level/frequency of use and its availability elsewhere.

- **Currency.** Some annual directories, for example, may list information that is relatively "static". Is it necessary to purchase such a directory every single year?
- **Duplication.** It is not unusual for several major publishing houses to produce very similar works – eg. Oxford University Press and Cambridge University Press. Do we need both? We may well but, if we don't, is it possible to enter an arrangement with a similar library in one's area so that each purchases just one and provides reciprocal access to both?
- **Accessibility.** In some cases, the cost of a publication (eg, a multi-volume encyclopedia) may be prohibitive. In this instance, it is worth checking to find out if any other library accessible to our users either has the work or intends buying it. Again, deals may be struck whereby two libraries collaborate to provide access to as wide a range of publications as they can jointly afford.

### **Conclusion**

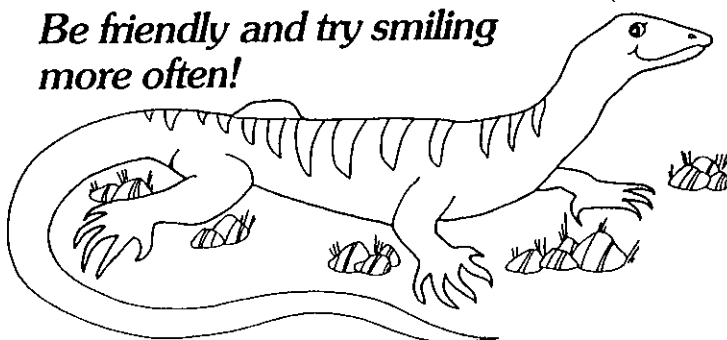
Reference resources can be very expensive. When it comes to budgeting for them, we must juggle at least two balls - that of financial accountability and that of the provision of optimum service.

Ultimately, what goes into a reference collection will be largely determined by local institutional factors but there certainly is not only scope but also a positive need for interlibrary cooperation in planning the development of their reference collections. The end of this cooperative effort should be the avoidance of unnecessary duplication and the provision of access to as wide a range of materials as possible (within the constraints of reasonable expectations in terms of timeliness and physical proximity).

Within the institution, it really is essential that we endeavour to forewarn financial managers of likely costs, be able to justify proposed expenditure and then work with them to devise ways and means of ensuring that adequate funds are available for purchases appropriate to the library's mission.

*Tony McCumstie  
Librarian  
Mannix Library,  
Catholic Theological College,  
Melbourne*

***Be friendly and try smiling  
more often!***



## Information Literacy: intellectual scaffolding for the information society

*Irene Doskatsch*

Workshop facilitated at ANZTLA conference 1999

In facilitating this workshop I adopted a constructivism approach. The participants were encouraged to construct their own meaning of Information Literacy. They were divided into 4 groups. Active participation was required of all workshop members. My role was to provide a structure for the workshop, stimulate discussion using trigger questions/statements and keep discussion focussed. The paper summarises the delegates unedited responses to a series of trigger questions and statements, resulting in a snapshot of how the theological community has conceptualised Information Literacy.

### **The Information Age**

We live in an age of expeditious technological, social and economic change. Using communication technology, such as the Internet, individuals at work or home can access and transfer multimedia information - sound, video, pictures, text, software - from every part of the globe. Information exchange is rapidly becoming a major economic commodity. (Cheek 1997, p. 243)

Educators are increasingly realising that "even the best and most comprehensive degree program cannot anticipate and include all the changes that are likely to occur within an individual's lifetime..." (Candy 1994, p. 31).

There is a tsunami of data that is crashing onto the beaches of the civilized world. This is a tidal wave of unrelated... bits and bytes, coming in an unorganized, uncontrolled, incoherent cacophony of foam." The myth of the Info age [Online, accessed 19 June 1999, URL <http://www.simplerwork.com/newsite/b/b1.htm>

To reduce social inequality while realising the potential of the information society, we need to broaden our concept of information to include the social, political, and cultural roles of information. There is also a need for people to develop an understanding of their information rights and become information literate... [given] the subtle nature of information, [information literacy should] not be equated with computer skills (*Australia as an information society*, 1992,p. 26)

**Delegates were asked to reflect on the quotes above and discuss how the Information Age has affected them and their clients.**

### *Delegate feedback :*

The Information Age requires a new conceptualisation of the power, while maintaining a critical stance with respect to the data and its sources, within a diversity of social, political and cultural settings. Sophisticated skills are needed to effectively access and filter information.

Our profession needs to play an active role alerting clients that much of the informa-

tion, readily available via the Internet, has questionable authority. Unfortunately payment for "valuable" information will soon be the norm. Even now we are witnessing escalating prices.

There will be an emergence of 2 client groups:

- Computer literates who can use the technology efficiently but in some cases are unable to discriminate and evaluate the information they are receiving.
- Computer illiterates who feel like they are walking through a fog and are in awe of technology and fail to see it only as a tool or a conduit for obtaining information. Often this group of clients is economically disadvantaged.

There is a distancing developing between the librarian and the client – clients can get more for themselves with less assistance from the librarian. We need to negotiate a new relationship. We need to forge a new role. Librarians need to become facilitators of life long learning.

Client expectation of library services and resources has greatly increased. They expect most resources to be available electronically. Some libraries still have card catalogues. Most students want "instant gratification" and ignore the card catalogues.

There seems to be an inverse relationship between computer literacy and the ability to critically think and evaluate information. Clients with the greatest technology skills appear to have the least understanding of how to select and assess appropriate and relevant information.

**Delegates were then asked to establish a working definition of Information Literacy for the theological community.**

Because of the nature of the theological discipline it is essential to move beyond solely focussing on the technological manipulation of information. Knowledge is critical in all academic settings – for the theological community judgement is essential and this relates to wisdom. Thus for us information literacy is seen as using information wisely for the benefits of others (Bruce 1998). Advances in information technology facilitate a great exchange of information between theological communities, which were previously disparate and focussed on separateness.

Information Literacy is the ability to locate, access, evaluate and use information for lifelong learning. In a theological educational environment lifelong learning is needed for personal growth and ministry.

Since God is involved in all of life there is no division between the sacred and the secular. The group opted to adopt a modified version of the definition by Radomski (1999)

Information literacy enables one to extend, connect, apply and communicate within and across disciplines, fields of study or practice. It is the cumulative experiences from a range of subjects and learning experiences, [including critical thinking and awareness of ethical issues,] that enables learners to learn how to use information effectively in familiar and unfamiliar contexts. (Radomski 1999, p 21)

Information Literacy in the theological community involves the ability to address the text, acknowledging the possibilities of numerous interpretations. Practically this will involve an ability to discern and assess additional perspectives available in the information society and accordingly to review and impart theological assertions.

**Finally each group was asked to construct a portrait of a 'typical' client.**

**Group one** - Having read widely, including required texts, our student, Theo, has carefully defined his research. He comes to the library having decided on the topic, "Christology in the thought of John Wesley" He goes to the reference collection to consult dictionary and encyclopedic material providing definitions and the historical context for Wesley's thoughts. He then looks for Wesley's works and monograph materials on the subject, which he has identified through the subject catalogue. Next he searches periodical indexes both print and electronic. To review recent scholarship, he uses the Internet, knowing the availability of material listed by Wesley Historical Societies from the UK and USA. Our student needs skills to use both traditional print resources and the latest electronic resources.

**Group two** – Our clients can be divided into four categories

- Non reader who wants to know as much as possible about God without reading a book.
- Middle of the road reader who is only willing to read the bare minimum.
- Deep philosophic thinker who grapples with deep issues but finds it hard to identify the information that s/he wants or needs
- Faculty trying to keep up to date with professional reading.

The librarian needs to help all clients attain the skills and knowledge to function as self sufficient and competent information consumers. The delegates in this group resolved to :

- Talk to faculty about integrating information literacy into subjects.
- Integrate into their own practice issues discussed in the workshop.
- Develop and maintain a patient attitude to information illiterates.

**Group three** : In our libraries we have a wide range of students:

- Retired people with no computer skills but advanced degrees
- Undergraduates with computer skills but a lack of understanding of the qualitative aspects of information.
- Mature-age students predominate. They generally want their information needs to be met on a one to one basis

We need to convey to all students that the skills needed to find and use information effectively are transferable to a variety of contexts and formats of information. This group resolved to:

- Teach students to access the Internet using appropriate search strategies
- Use knowledge of different learning styles to develop strategies for teaching information literacy
- Work more closely with faculty
- Become more aware of curriculum content
- Lobby faculty who acknowledge the importance of information skills and collaboratively integrate information literacy competencies into the curriculum.

**Group four** : Clients are very diverse :

- Undergraduates – practically oriented. Generally they only want skills to complete as-

signments.

- Postgraduate – more inquiring – require sophisticated skills
- Faculty – personally committed but sometimes unaware of current information resources.
- Many mature age students have no recent academic experience. They find intellectual inquiry a challenging novelty, however they often find the IT environment threatening.

All delegates in this group agreed that the biggest professional challenge is to devise strategies for enabling off-campus students to acquire information literacy skills.

### Conclusion

Emerging from this mosaic are two main themes.

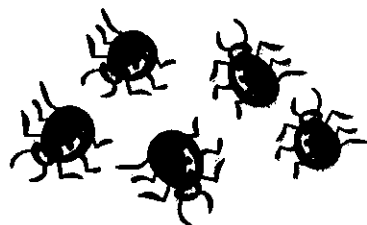
- Computer literacy, media literacy or library literacy must not be equated with information literacy. Information Literacy encompasses all of these literacies, but is more than the sum of them (Adler 1999). Skills to use the tools to access and retrieve are not enough. The quantitative aspects of information need to be addressed. Information needs to be an integral part of the learning process and the attainment of Information Literacy skills and knowledge should be regarded as a developmental cumulative process - a continuum from first year to graduation. Information skills should not be taught for the sake of teaching students how to use library resources. They should be taught so that students become discerning information consumers in acquiring knowledge and skills in relation to their jobs, social roles and as full participants of a democratic society.
- The rapid development of the information society, emphasis on life-long learning and the impact of electronic sources of information have influenced the educational role of the academic librarian. The role has evolved from that of a passive custodian of information resources to a learning facilitator actively contributing to the educational mission of their parent organisation. In an educational setting it must be recognised that Information Literacy can only be fostered when the learning environment requires students to be actively involved in filtering, critically analysing and synthesising information from a wide variety of information sources and formats outside the traditional lectures and set texts and books of readings.

### References

- Adler, R P 1999, *Information Literacy: advancing opportunities for learning in the digital age*, The Aspen Institute, Washington.
- Australia. Parliament. House of Representatives Standing Committee for Long Term Strategies, 1992, *Australia as an information society*, AGPS, Canberra.
- Candy, P. C. 1994, *Developing lifelong learners through undergraduate education*, AGPS, Canberra.
- Cheek, J., & Doskatsch, I. 1997, 'Information Literacy: a resource for nurses as lifelong learners', *Nurse education today* 18:243-250
- Radomski N (1999) *Implementing information literacy: themes, issues and future directions*. University of Ballarat, Ballarat.
- The myth of the Info age [Online, accessed 19 June 1999 URL <http://www.simplerwork.com/newsite/b1.htm>

*Irene Doskatsch  
Magill Campus Librarian  
University of South Australia*

## The Melbourne Millennium Bugs



invite you to the

Fifteenth Annual Conference  
of the

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND  
THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

6th - 9th July 2000  
Newman College  
University of Melbourne

### *Some highlights of the conference:*

- ◇ A Keynote Address given by a C S Lewis scholar
- ◇ A joint session with two other conferences
  - ◇ Speakers on Archives management
- ◇ Panel presentation on Serials management
- ◇ Visit the State Library of Victoria:
  - ◇ Rare Books and main library
  - ◇ New and renewed friendships
  - ◇ Conference Dinner



To obtain a brochure email Lynn Pryor :  
pryorl@wva.org.au.

Register by 31st March 2000





## ARTLAB AUSTRALIA

**P** *Faded photos, peeling paintings, tattered tapestries, battered books or fractured figurines!* Do any of these sound familiar? Artlab Australia brings damaged and decaying treasures back to life!

**r** Located on the North Terrace precinct between the Art Gallery of South Australia and the Migration Museum, Artlab Australia specialises in the scientific conservation and preservation of works of art and items of historical, cultural and personal value. Established in 1985 as the State Conservation Centre of South Australia, Artlab now has a staff of twenty-five, most of them graduates of the Conservation of Cultural Materials program, University of Canberra.

**e** Artlab has laboratories specialising in the treatment and care of a wide range of material including books, works on paper, photographs, paintings, textiles, outdoor sculpture and decorative features in heritage buildings. Artlab's team of specialists are happy to answer questions and suggest options for treatment, display and storage of cultural heritage materials to ensure their longevity. Our conservators also provide innovative solutions for building climate control and environmental monitoring, as well as preventive conservation services and disaster response training.

**s** Artlab's clients include libraries, galleries, museums, regional cultural centres, churches, Aboriginal art and craft centres, offices, schools and private homes both locally and nationally. Notable projects include the cleaning of the reredos for St Peter's Cathedral in Adelaide, and the restoration of painted murals and decorative finishes in the Chapels at the New Norcia Benedictine Monastery in Western Australia.

**r** Ian Cook, Director of Artlab Australia, says "preserving and restoring artefacts so that they can be appreciated now and in the future is terribly important. This is because books, photographs, prints, drawings, paintings and sculptures have great significance for individuals, as well as forming part of a community's broader heritage."

**v** Artlab's services have particular value for those working in libraries and archives. Anthony Zammit, a paper conservator specialising in books, says that:

Artlab receives a significant amount of rare books and historically important manuscripts for conservation due to the fact that there are few institutions which provide book conservation services in Australia. As books are complex objects, being three dimensional and mechanical, extensive experience is required in conserving them. Books are not like paintings which are fixed and hang on walls - books are physically handled and because of this usually wear



and break down. Conservation services to libraries and archives are therefore important, not just to treat items, but to offer advice to prevent deterioration.



Artlab's expertise and services are now available internationally. A few of Artlab's international projects include work in a Buddhist temple in Taipei and the treatment of artifacts for the O'hele Synagogue in Hong Kong

Artlab (in conjunction with SAGRIC International, Danvers Architects and the South Australian Heritage Unit of the Department of Administrative and Information Services) is currently involved in a prestigious project with the Republic of Indonesia to develop a management plan for preserving and conserving the cultural heritage of Bali. This project is World Bank funded.

Artlab also provides international training services and has conducted courses in Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. From August to December 1999 Artlab is undertaking a training and development project involving two Indonesian fine arts graduates. The purpose of the project is to explore topics such as principles, practice and ethics of conservation, with a strong focus on preventive conservation. At the end of the program, the interns will be able to recognise and undertake procedures and processes to ensure the stability of art works - especially with regard to the difficult humid conditions in a tropical climate like Indonesia.

Many of Artlab's conservators have had experience working and training in libraries, galleries and museums around the world. Artlab objects conservator, Joanna Barr, who specialises in the conservation of large, three dimensional objects, particularly sculpture, recently won a Queens Trust award to undertake the *Conservation of Outdoor Bronze Sculpture* course in New York during July this year. Alice Cannon, paper conservator, spent two years in New York at the Pierpont Morgan Library before joining the staff at Artlab.

Libraries, museums and galleries can gain a greater understanding of conservation skills and practices via the recently published national conservation skills development and training package - *reCollections*. Artlab, in conjunction with the Heritage Collections Council (HCC), developed *reCollections* and has in recent months been busy launching the package across the country. For further information call Artlab on (08) 8207-7520, and we will advise on how to obtain a copy.



**c  
o  
n  
s  
e  
r  
v  
a  
t  
i  
o  
n**

Cultural heritage materials require great care if they are to survive the test of time. We suggest that if you are uncertain about how to look after an item or collection, you contact Artlab.

- Illustrations:
1. Gillian Leahy, Paintings Conservator, stabilising paint on the walls of St Gertrude's Chapel, Benedictine Community of New Norcia, Western Australia.
  2. Eugene Taddeo, Paintings Conservator, treating oil painting on canvas *The Sacred Heart*.
  3. Oil painting on canvas *The Sacred Heart*, after treatment.

Article prepared by Ian Cook,  
Director, Artlab Australia  
Adelaide



In our last issue (#39, August 1999), we published papers from the Adelaide conference on **preservation issues**. Readers may be interested to further their reading on this topic. An article appeared in the latest issue of *Australian Library Journal* (November 1999) : Mitchell Parkes, "A review of the preservation issues associated with digital documents." In the abstract preceding the article, Parkes wrote:

In 1995, in what was to become one of the seminal pieces in the field of digital preservation, Rothenberg made the crucial observation that:

Information technology is revolutionising our concept of record keeping in an upheaval as great as the introduction of printing, if not writing itself. The current generation of digital records has unique historical significance. Yet these documents are far more fragile than paper, placing the chronicle of our entire period in jeopardy. (Rothenberg, J. "Ensuring the longevity of digital documents." *Scientific American* 272, 1995. p24.)

Since this article appeared, many other commentators have voiced their concerns over the long term viability of digital documents and problems in their preservation. As a consequence, many believe that there is a real possibility that the cultural memory of the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century and beyond may be lost. The purpose of this review is to examine the literature and assess the extent to which the concerns of Rothenberg and others are justified.

Editor



## Reference resources 1999

Rhonda Barry

### Biblical Studies

*Dictionary of biblical imagery.* Editors, Leland Ryken, James C. Wilhoit, Tremper Longman III. Downers Grove, Ill. : InterVarsity Press, 1998. 0830814515 \$80.00.

About 850 articles aimed at lay people. Covers images, symbols, motifs, metaphors, figures of speech, literary genres.

*Dictionary of biblical interpretation.* John H. Hayes, general editor. Nashville : Abingdon Press, 1999. 0687055318 \$400.00.

Intended as an aid and guide to the complex history of biblical interpretation. Three types of articles: history of canonical, deuterocanonical and some ancient nonbiblical books; biographies and contributions of important interpreters ; review and discussion of various methods and movements of interpretation. Articles include a bibliography.

*The encyclopedia of apocalypticism.* Editors, John J. Collins, Bernard McGinn, Stephen J. Stein. New York : Continuum, 1998. 0826410715 \$485.00.

Collection of substantial essays. Covers themes, issues and periods in the history of mainly western apocalypticism. Some articles on Islam included. Vol. 1: Origins of apocalypticism; Vol. 2: Apocalypticism in western history and culture. Vol. 3: Apocalypticism in the modern period. Includes bibliographies.

*Gospel of Matthew and the sayings source Q : a cumulative bibliography 1950-1995.* Compiled by F. Neirynek, J. Verheyden, R. Corstjens. Leuven : Leuven University Press, 1998. 9061869331 \$200.00.

Updates the earlier publication covering 1950-1990. However information about more recent publications is restricted to supplements to earlier works.

*Historical handbook of major biblical interpreters.* Editor, Donald K. McKim. Downers Grove, Ill. : InterVarsity Press, 1998. 0830814523.

*Oxford history of the biblical world.* Edited by Michael D. Coogan. New York : Oxford University Press, 1998. 0195087070 \$95.00.

Pilch, John J. *The cultural dictionary of the Bible.* Collegeville : Liturgical Press, 1999. 0814625274 \$43.00.

Pope, Anthony G. *A directory of exegetical aids for Bible translators.* 3rd ed. Dallas, Tex. : Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1998.

Rabanos Espinosa, Ricardo. *Bibliografía bíblica hispanoamericana.* Madrid : Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, 1993. 8400073703

Sawyer, M. James. *Taxonomic charts of theology and biblical studies.* Grand

Rapids, Mich. : Zondervan, 1999. 0310219930 \$33.00.

Thompson, Henry O. *The book of Jeremiah : an annotated bibliography*. Lanham, Md. : Scarecrow Press, 1996.

Consists primarily of items in English. Representative and comprehensive for the last 50 years and selective prior to that.

*Who was who in the Bible*. Illustrated by John Hayes. Nashville : Thomas Nelson, 1999. 0785242406 \$25.00

Short descriptions which include pronunciation. Of general level interest suitable for Bible studies, Sunday School classes.

### **Theology**

Beeke, Joel R. *A reader's guide to Reformed literature - : an annotated bibliography of Reformed theology*. Reformation Heritage Books, 1999. 1892777150 \$15.00.

Dulles, Avery. *The theology of the church : a bibliography*. New York : Paulist Press, 1999. 0809138476 \$40.00

Glatter, Michael. *Theologische Realenzyklopadie : Register zu Band 1-27*. Berlin : de Gruyter, 1998. 3110022184 \$150.00.

Grenz, Stanley. *Pocket dictionary of theological terms*. Downers Grove, Ill.: InterVarsity Press, 1999. 0830814493 \$10.00.

*Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart : Handwörterbuch für Theologie und Religionswissenschaft*. Herausgegeben von Hans Dieter Betz. 4. völlig neu bearb. Aufl. Tübingen : Mohr Siebeck, 1998. 3161469410 (Bd. 1) \$360.00.

Walsh, Mary-Paula. *Feminism and Christian tradition : an annotated bibliography and critical introduction to the literature*. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1999. 0313264198 \$140.00.

### **Church History**

Brock, Sebastian P. *Syriac studies : a classified bibliography, 1960-1990*. Kaslik, Lebanon : Parole de l'Orient, 1996.

Confined to works in the main European languages and so literature in Arabic and Syriac published in the Middle East is not included. Focus is on pre-modern authors writing in classical Syriac. Compiled from bibliographies published in Parole de l'orient.

*Encyclopedia of American Catholic history*. Edited by Michael Glazier and Thomas J. Shelley. Collegeville : Liturgical Press, 1997. 0814659195 \$136.00.

*Encyclopedia of early Christianity*. Edited by Everett Ferguson. 2nd ed. New York : Garland, 1997. 0815316631

*Encyclopedia of religious controversies in the United States*. Edited by George H. Shriver and Bill J. Leonard. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1997. 031329691X \$170.00.

*Encyclopedia of the Vatican and papacy.* Edited by Frank J. Coppa. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1999. 0313289174 \$163.00.

Focuses on historical, political, social, cultural and religious role of the Vatican and the papacy in the modern world. Emphasis is from the Renaissance onwards.

Higman, Francis M. *Piety and the people : religious printing in French, 1511-1551.* Aldershot : Scolar Press, 1996. 1859283500 \$160.00.

Publications generated by the Reformation era from both Catholics and Protestants. Gives full bibliographical details and locations.

Prokurat, Michael. *Historical dictionary of the Orthodox Church.* Lanham, Md. : Scarecrow Press, 1996. 0810830817

*Vatican Archives : an inventory and guide to the historical documents of the Holy -See.* Francis X. Blouin, general editor. New York : Oxford University Press, 1998. 0195095529 \$150.00.

Specifically covers that portion of the papal archives housed in the Vatican Archives. Results of a project from scholars at the University of Michigan to present information in a standardised format. The conceptual framework is based on the organisational structure of the Holy See. The guide therefore presents a brief history of each administrative office and links each office to its extant records. It should be noted that all records generated after January 22 1922 are closed to research and therefore documentation from Vatican II, reforms of Paul VI and John Paul II have not been incorporated.

### **Denominations and Sects of Christianity**

Bergman, Jerry. *Jehovah's Witnesses : a comprehensive and selectively annotated bibliography.* Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1999. 0313305102 \$114.00.

Chidester, David. *Christianity in South Africa : an annotated bibliography.* Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1997. 0313304734

*Encyclopedia of Christianity.* Editor, Erwin Fahlbusch ; translator and English language editor Geoffrey W. Bromiley. Grand Rapids, Mich. : Eerdmans, 1999- . 0802824137 (v.1)

Based on the 3rd revised edition of *Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon* with additions of interest to English speaking readers.

Geisler, Norman L. *Baker encyclopedia of Christian apologetics.* Grand Rapids, Mich. : Baker Books, 1999. 0801021510 \$80.00.

Parrinder, Geoffrey. *A concise encyclopedia of Christianity.* London : Element, 1998. 1851681744 \$25.00.

*The Reformed family worldwide : a survey of Reformed Churches, theological schools and international organizations.* Compiled and edited by Jean-Jacques Bauswein and Lukas Vischer. Grand Rapids, Mich. : Eerdmans, 1999. 0802844960.

Includes addresses, fax and phone numbers, email numbers. Lists the publications of the organization. Arranged alphabetically by country giving a history of the Reformed church in that country.

*United Methodist studies : basic bibliographies.* Edited by Kenneth E. Rowe. Nashville, Tenn. : Abingdon, 1998. 0687249945 \$17.00.

Limited bibliography to provide a select list of the basic works in United Methodist history, doctrine and polity. English language works only and articles are included only when there is no standard monograph treatment.

### Religions

Adamson, Hugh C. *Historical dictionary of the Bahai faith.* Lanham, Md. : Scarecrow Press, 1998. 0810833530.

*African traditional religion in South Africa : an annotated bibliography.* Compiled by David Chidester. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1997. 0313304742.

Benowitz, June Melby. *Encyclopedia of American women and religion.* Santa Barbara, Calif. : ABC-CLIO, 1998. 0874368871 \$123.00.

Covers American women's involvement in religious activities, women's religious based organizations, missionary groups and reform oriented groups. Focus is on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Bjorling, Joel. *Consulting spirits: a bibliography.* Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1998. 0313302847 \$106.00.

Chidester, David. *Islam, Hinduism and Judaism in South Africa: an annotated bibliography.* Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1997. 0313304726.

Cohn-Sherbok, Dan. *A concise encyclopedia of Judaism.* London : Element, 1998. 1851681760 \$25.00.

Cushman, Anne. *From here to Nirvana: the essential guide to the yogis and gurus, ashrams and temples of spiritual India.* London : Rider, 1998. 0712670610 \$35.00.  
A travel guide to spiritual India.

*Dictionary of Judaism in the biblical period: 450 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.* Jacob Neusner, editor in chief. New York : Macmillan Library Reference, 1996. 0028972929.

*Encyclopedia of Sikhism: religion and culture.* Editor in chief, O.P. Ralhan. New Delhi, India : Anmol Publications, 1997. 8174884491 \$170.00.

*Encyclopedia of women and world religion.* Edited by Serenity Young. New York : Macmillan Reference, 1999. 0028646088 \$330.00.

Johnston, William M. *Recent reference books in religion: a guide for students, scholars, researchers, buyers and readers.* Rev.ed. Chicago, Ill. : Fitzroy Dearbon, 1998. 1579580351 \$76.00.

Evaluates about 60 single volume works published between 1990-1995.

Klostermaier, Klaus. *A concise encyclopedia of Hinduism.* Oxford : Oneworld, 1998. 1851681752 \$25.00

Leick, Gwendolyn. *A dictionary of Ancient Near East mythology*. London : Routledge, 1998. 1415198119 \$55.00

Lewis, James R. *Peculiar prophets: a biographical dictionary of new religions*. St. Paul, Minn. : Paragon House, 1999. 1557787689 \$31.00.

McIver, Tom. *The end of the world: an annotated bibliography*. Jefferson, N.C. : McFarland, 1999. 0786407085 \$90.00.

March, Jennifer R. *Cassell dictionary of classical mythology*. London : Cassell, 1998. 0304346268 \$70.00

Marshall, George J. *Angels: an indexed and partially annotated bibliography of over 4300 scholarly books and articles since the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C.* Jefferson, N.C. : McFarland, 1999. 0786405554 \$155.00

Orbell, Margaret. *Concise encyclopedia of Maori myth and legend*. Canterbury, N.Z. : Canterbury University Press, 1998. 0908812566

Parker, Philip M. *Religious cultures of the world : a statistical reference*. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1997. 0313297681 \$118.00.

Pickering, David. *Cassell dictionary of witchcraft*. London : Cassell, 1998. 0304350982 \$30.00.

Sienkewicz, Thomas J. *Theories of myth : an annotated bibliography*. Lanham, Md. : Scarecrow Press, 1997. 0810833883 \$52.00.

### **Language and Literature**

*Encyclopedia of semiotics*. Paul Bouissac, editor in chief. New York : Oxford University Press, 1998. 0195120906. \$275.00.

Feder, Lillian. *The handbook of classical literature*. New York : De Capo Press, 1998. 0306808803 \$40.00.

*The Oxford dictionary of foreign words and phrases*. Edited by Jennifer Speake. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1998. 0198602367 \$21.00.

*The Oxford dictionary of new words*. Edited by Elizabeth M. Knowles. New York : Oxford University Press, 1998. 0198602359 \$24.00.

Walker, Janice R. *The Columbia guide to online style*. New York : Columbia University Press, 1998. 0231107889 \$32.00.

### **Philosophy and Psychology**

*Baker encyclopedia of psychology and counseling*. Edited by David G. Benner and Peter C. Hill. 2nd ed. Grand Rapids, Mich. : Baker Books, 1999. 0801021006 \$96.00

The second edition includes changes made in the light of the 1994 edition of DSM-IV. More



extensive attention is given to pastoral care.

Beit-Hallahmi, Benjamin. *Psychoanalytic studies of religion: a critical assessment and an annotated bibliography*. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1996. 0313273626  
Priority has been to include publications aimed at continuing the Freudian tradition, though not Freud's works. Covers publications from 1920-1993 in English.

*A companion to the philosophers*. Edited by Robert L. Arrington. Malden, Mass. : Blackwell, 1998. 155786845X \$153.00

*A companion to world philosophies*. Edited by Eliot Deutsch and Ron Bontekoe. Malden, Mass. : Blackwell, 1999. 0631213279.

*Dictionary of eighteenth-century British philosophers*. General editors, John W. Yolton, John Vladimir Price and John Stephens. Bristol: Thoemmes Press, 1999. 1855061236 \$900.00.

*Encyclopedia of aesthetics*. Michael Kelly, editor in chief. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. 0195113071 \$900.00.

*Encyclopedia of classical philosophy*. Edited by Donald J. Zeyl. London : Fitzroy Dearbon, 1997. 1888496494X \$212.00.

*Icon critical dictionary of postmodern thought*. Edited by Stuart Sim. Cambridge : Icon Books, 1998. 187416665X \$30.00  
Consists of 14 essays tracing the sources and impact of postmodern thought and brief portraits of theorists and artists who make up the postmodern world.

Resse, William L. *Dictionary of philosophy and religion: Eastern and Western thought*. Expanded ed. Amherst, N.Y. : Humanity Books, 1999. 1573926213

*The Rider encyclopedia of Eastern philosophy and religion*. Editors, Stephan Schuhmacher, Gert Woerner. London : Rider, 1999. 0712670971 \$35.00.

### **Culture and Social Sciences**

Conner, Randy P. *Cassell's encyclopedia of queer myth, symbol and spirit: gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender lore*. London : Cassell, 1997. 0304337609

*A dictionary of cultural and critical theory*. Editor, Michael Payne. Oxford : Blackwell, 1996. 0631171975 \$47.00

*The encyclopedia of politics and religion*. Robert Wuthnow, editor in chief. Washington, D. C. : Congressional Quarterly, 1998. 156802164X \$408.00

*Encyclopedia of religion in American politics*. Edited by Jeffrey D. Schultz, John G. West and Iain Maclean. Phoenix, Ariz. : Oryx Press, 1999. 1573561304 \$162.00

*A historical guide to world slavery*. Edited by Seymour Drescher and Stanley L. Engerman.

New York : Oxford University Press, 1998. 0195120914 \$110.00.

Newton, Michael. *Holy homicide : an encyclopedia of those who go with their god and kill*. Port Townsend, Wash. : Loompanics Unlimited, 1998. 1559501642 \$25.00.

Olson, Laura R. *The religious dimension of political behavior*. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1998. 0313284849 \$106.00.

Simes, Gary. *Bibliography of homosexuality : a research guide to the University of Sydney Library*. Sydney : University of Sydney Library, Australian Centre for Lesbian and Gay Research, 1998. 1864870036 \$30.00.

### Biography

*American national biography*. General editors, John A. Garraty, Mark C. Carnes. New York : Oxford University Press, 1999. \$3600.00.

*Cambridge biographical encyclopedia*. Edited by David Crystal. 2nd ed. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1998. 0521630991 \$120.00.

Leick, Gwendolyn. *Who's who in the ancient Near East*. London : Routledge, 1999. 0415132304

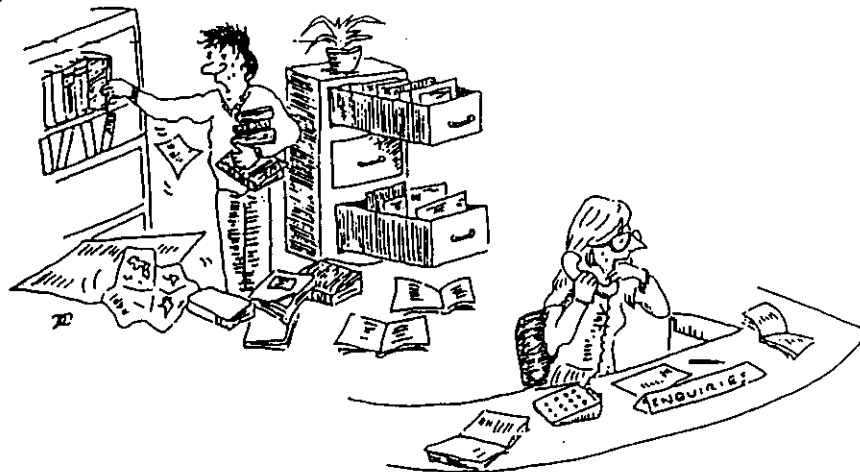
### Library Studies

*Directory of Christian university libraries in Indonesia : library automation project of Christian universities in Indonesia*. Surabaya : Universitas Kristen Petra, 1998.

Mann, Thomas. *The oxford guide to library research*. New York : Oxford University Press, 1998. 0195123123 \$66.00.

Mortimer, Mary. *LibrarySpeak : a glossary of terms in librarianship and information management*. 2nd ed. Canberra : DocMatrix, 1998. 1876283114

Rhonda Barry  
Assistant Librarian  
Moore Theological College, Sydney.



\*.....NO OF COURSE WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY PROBLEM IN GETTING YOU THE ANSWER.\*

## **Ministering Asian faith and wisdom: theological libraries in Asia**

### **Abstract**

*For many years there have been discussions about the necessity for librarianship training for Asian theological librarians. Some months ago John and Rita England (Christchurch, New Zealand) visited Hong Kong to assist with a course piloted by Mr Tang Sui-tung, the librarian of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Hong Kong. Mr Tang is keen to work with the Forum of Asian Theological Librarians (ForATL) who welcome this provision.*

*The full course lasted for an academic year, the earlier parts covering theological understanding and basic library science. The last section, for which Rita and John were responsible, placed theological librarianship with the Asian context. Rita has sent us this report which outlines the latter section of the course, together with the text of one of the lectures delivered by John and Rita during the course.*

The President of Lutheran Theological Seminary, Dr Lam Tak Ho, and his staff, and in particular the librarian, Mr Tang Sui-tung, made us (Rita and John England) very welcome and assisted in every way possible. Mr Tang had been responsible for the full year's course while we taught the part concerning Asian resources.

This first class of the Asian theological librarians' course consisted of 11 participants – 1 from Falam, Chin State, Burma, 1 from Jakarta, 2 from Sabah, 1 from Cebu, Central Philippines, 1 (originally from Scotland, but now New Zealand) working with the CCA library, and the rest from a wide range of Hong Kong institutions.

In our 30 hours teaching we covered the various topics as set out below, including two very useful afternoons of visits to special libraries and archival collections. Apart from having to telescope some of the teaching because of a typhoon closing Hong Kong down for two days, the teaching plan worked well.

It took some time to clarify what we mean by *Asian* resource materials and to turn the students around to see the importance of the writing from local writers and publishers (rather than the glossy imposing overseas publications), but it was well worth the effort to do this.

We are thinking of putting the material from our lectures into some booklet form so that others can make use of them also. In 1991 we prepared a Mini-Manual (PTCA Bulletin Special issue, Nov. 1991) which could now be expanded.

Mr Tang Sui-tung plans to repeat the course again in two years' time, as it has been so well received and already there are enquiries from prospective students.

**Course Outline:**

*Day 1*

- 1) **Our place in God's mission** : Process, where we are, "Feet", motivation, context
- 2) **The tradition in which we stand** : History of Asian Christian libraries

*Day 2*

- 1) **Steps for librarians in theology** : Theological assumptions : what is theology in Asia?
- 2) **What are our Christian resources?** : Long history, vast libraries, periodization, charting

*Day 3*

- 1) **What we already have for our work** : Reorientation, the college library, our personal library
- 2) **The Asian resources themselves** : Bibliographies, other libraries, relationships and union listings

Preparation for Visit I

*Day 4*

- 1) **Acquisition** : Report back from visit. How, what, where – to obtain
- 2) **Cataloguing, Promotion** : With an Asian focus. Publicising the Asian collection

*Day 5*

- 1) **Wider issues** : Who uses the library? Bottlenecks and strategies.
- 2) **Taking compass bearings** : Where have we come?

*Day 6*

- 1) **Different formats** : Periodicals, documentation, ephemera, booklets, artifacts, non-book materials.
- 2) **Archives** : Faith and history. Legacy in our minds.

Preparation for Visit II

*Day 7*

- 1) **Preservation and disaster control** : External and internal damage. Prevention and cure.
- 2) **Role and relationships in college community** : Committee, faculty, support groups. Act of commissioning.

*Rita England  
13 Hilldale Place  
Christchurch 2,  
New Zealand*

**T  
r  
a  
i  
n  
i  
n  
g**

# The tradition in which we stand : history of Asian Christian libraries

Rita and John England

L  
i  
b  
r  
a  
r  
i  
e  
s  
i  
n  
A  
s  
i  
a

Part of the pre-Christian tradition of libraries from which Asian Christians, along with others, would seek their own library beginnings is interestingly told by Michael Trainor in his ANZTLA conference address "The theological librarian as mediator of religious meaning : insights from the ancient world" published in *ANZTLA newsletter* no.38, August 1999. The Asian library itself however much less known and a history of Christian libraries in Asia has yet to be written. Little has been written also of library history within particular Asian countries. Here are a few glimpses of the story we have discovered for Christian libraries in the region.<sup>1</sup>

## To begin in West Asia

We could note that Jewish synagogues after the fifth century B.C. always had collections of scrolls for the chief writings of Hebrew scriptures. And these were established again after the destruction of the temple (70 A.D.), first in the Vineyard at Jamnia, 28 miles from Jerusalem near the coast, where Rabbis began teaching again.

We should recall that Jesus himself read from scrolls held in the temple, and may have possessed one or two favourite ones himself. Certainly he had access to synagogue libraries. To summarise the following Christian libraries: many early Christian centres had repositories for books – in Antioch, Alexandria, in the centres of Syrian and Persian Christianity like Edessa, Nisibis and Baghdad, in a network of monasteries in West Asia, and later in India, Turkistan, China and Southeast Asia. Women as well as men who could read, cared for these. Congregational libraries – liturgical and archival – were gathered by local Christian communities, and these would have included many of the letters and the story of the Church's beginnings, which we include in the New Testament and others not found in our Canon.

Extensive evidence is now available for such libraries as these. We know that Diocletian destroyed many of these in persecutions of the Christians (303/304), although in the late second century Justin, Clement, Irenaeus, Tertullian and others knew and used a great many texts, scriptural and nonscriptural, Christian and non-Christian, including Jewish scriptures, and documents, membership rolls, lists of clerical and bishops' orders and much more.

As one example, a major library at Caesarea, cared for by Pamphilus, was used extensively by Eusebius, himself a prolific writer. The focus of the *Caesarean collection* was on Christian literature, and especially the works of Origen and other ecclesiastical writers. Christian scripture and apocryphal texts were also held.

But the work in this library was not limited to arranging, cataloguing and binding its holdings, but also to collating and revising texts, especially scriptural texts, and colophons (tail

pieces) were added which tell us of these corrections. Copying of texts was also undertaken, and orders for multiple copies were met. Also in the fourth century this library started to copy all its papyrus documents onto the more durable parchment, to preserve the writings from deterioration.

As a research library under episcopal control, it was possibly housed away from the church buildings and so escaped the persecution of Diocletian. Its final destruction is unknown but probably as the result of an Arab invasion in the seventh century.

At least from the third century there were libraries of Christian materials in Jerusalem and Caesarea, and it is assumed that Alexandria also had a major Christian library. A majority of the so-called fathers or mothers of the church would have had their own libraries, and these included clergy and leaders of the eastern churches, as far as from Persia to India and China.

### **Asian Christian libraries**

As with much history of Asian Christianity, especially in the pre-colonial period, it is necessary to recognise the extent of Christian presence in the period second to fifteenth centuries: from Persia in the west to Japan in the northeast and Indonesia in the southeast.<sup>2</sup>

#### **1. Monasteries**

Monks of the early eastern and Asian churches found faithful companions in books – in their spiritual and ascetic exercises, and in their loneliness and in times of trouble. There was a keen interest in copying books and funds were often found to engage others in the copying.

Monasteries in Syria, Persia, Turkistan and China not only produced manuscripts and translations, but also gathered and kept them. Books were regarded as the most valuable of items and were sometimes kept in the treasury. Other monasteries had special library rooms. The number of books grew from gifts to the monasteries as well as the monk's labour. Some libraries were quite large, holding books of every kind, but mostly exegetical works, treatises, homilies, liturgies, and hagiographical works (ie lives of the saints). Such libraries were particularly for the use of monks and anchorites, but many others also used them, both lay people and clergy. Books were lent out – with rules for protecting both the copies and the library. If books were returned late, mutilated, damaged or stolen, anathema were pronounced in some places on the culprit such as “leprosy of the soul and body” or the “fate of Judas the traitor”, or the person was counted as a violator of the sanctuary and guilty of sacrilege.

The monks were also energetic colporteurs who spread this literature not only through Syria and Mesopotamia, but also beyond these boundaries to other nations, as did Christian merchants and travellers, giving a great stimulus to the flowering of the literary culture.

#### **1. Libraries and writing in Asia<sup>3</sup>**

The early libraries of the church of the east – which eventually spread by the eighth century from Persia to Japan and Indonesia – included, from the third century on:

##### *in Syria and Persia*

libraries at such places as Edessa, Nisibis (SE Turkey), Seleucia (near Baghdad), Tur Abdin (Mesopotamia), Beth Abhe (near Mosul), Rabban Hormizd, Bait Lapat,

**h  
i  
s  
t  
o  
r  
y**

Amongst the remains of Christian activity which have been discovered at Dunhuang since 1907, and dating from the seventh to the eleventh centuries, are many of the most significant writings from the Church of the East, in East Asia. Amongst the library documents, found in a sealed room of the Chien-fo-tung temple, in heaps measuring almost 500 cubic feet, was the 'Chinese Gloria' or 'Hymn to the Trinity', along with longer Christian manuscripts giving biblical, historical and liturgical teaching in the thought-forms of Turkish Buddhist culture of this period.<sup>6</sup>

Early Christian writings here in Chinese, Persian and Turkic, are yet to receive full scholarly – and theological – attention. Even those which have been thus far discovered and identified comprise together a most valuable body of contextualizing Christian reflection. They form the largest single collection of Christian writing from central and east Asia prior to the eleventh century.

#### *China – Chang-an*

The scholarly Confucian Emperor T'ai Tsung (early seventh century) had established a 'university' here, with six professors employed in teaching high officials. Next to the palace was the imperial library, one of the greatest in the early 'medieval' world and reputed to contain two hundred thousand volumes and scrolls, including many Christian writings: the 'A-lo-pen' documents, and the Ching-Ching, Cyriacus and Turfan collections. Scholars were attracted here from northern China, Korea, Tibet and further afield. It was in this library that Christian scriptures were first translated into Chinese.<sup>7</sup>

The *Nestorian Monument* is a small library in itself! It is now verified to date from 781. The inscription in Chinese and Syriac takes the form of a eulogy on "the Propagation of the Luminous Religion in the Middle Kingdom ... composed by Ching-Ching, a priest of the Tachin (Syrian or Christian) monastery".<sup>8</sup> A brief doctrinal section and one on "the ministers of the Cross", introduces a detailed history of "the Way" in China.

Along with the Nestorian Monument must be put the Christian steles, manuscripts and paintings, found in many parts of the region, dating from the seventh to tenth centuries.

#### **More recent library collections**

##### *Pei-t'ang Library-(Beitang) - Beijing<sup>9</sup>*

The Jesuits in China under the guidance of Father Matteo Ricci (early seventh century) decided upon a programme of preaching their faith while spreading also their scientific knowledge. This required the latest books from Europe for their work in mathematics, engineering, astronomy, hydraulics and the reform of the Chinese calendar. Many books were gifts, and in 1613 a Belgian Jesuit priest, Father Nicholas Trigault, went to Europe to collect suitable books. When he returned in 1620 he had collected 629 volumes, many of them gifted and very valuable. Not all these books were scientific, but embraced other branches of learning. They were also in a variety of languages. The library thus formed was a valuable resource for succeeding centuries.

By the eighteenth century there were four Catholic churches in Peking (Beijing) – named from the points of the compass. The North Church had the richest library containing many of the treasures mentioned above. The combination of all the collections of books from these Christian centres formed the Pei-t'ang library. This library has been successfully preserved

over the many periods of warfare that have ravaged the area in the centuries since, and is now found in the Rare Books section of the Peking Municipal Library.

#### *Zi-Ka-Wei (Xujihui) – Shanghai*

This became the principal Jesuit library in China from 1847, although much of its holdings date from over two centuries earlier. The site was associated with one of the most scholarly of Ricci's Chinese colleagues Xu Guangxi (1562-1633). It was to become one of the most valuable collections of Chinese and Western manuscripts in the world.<sup>10</sup>

In the China section there are 5 categories – classics, history, teaching of the Sages, collections and series. There are 2000 books and tracts published by Catholic presses in China prior to 1800 alone! In the Western section there were 31 categories in 10 different languages. In both, there are unique and rare manuscripts from many centuries, and since 1992 these have again become available to scholars.

#### **The Philippines**

From mid sixteenth century, records exist of books, parchment and writing materials being sent with the Spaniards to the Philippines.<sup>11</sup>

The first collection of books established and known of as a library was that of Bishop Salazar (fl. 1581) brought on the galleon with him nine years after the conquest. He also summoned the first synod of Manila which decided to teach in Tagalog, and the *Doctrina Christiana* was to be translated for that purpose. In 1590 a bindery was established and a local Chinese carried on this trade very successfully. In 1593 there is reference to Juan de Vera (a Chinese) as being the first printer of the Philippines. Before his death he requested his brother to continue printing 'devout books' for the natives, both in Tagalog and Chinese.

The only book collection that has endured through the four centuries, however, is the collection of Archbishop Miguel de Benavides, which is still in the holdings of the University of Santo Tomas library, Manila. This library was established in 1605 with the gift by Fr Miguel de Benavides of his library and 1000 pesos for the establishment of the College of Santo Tomas. In 1613, when he was near to death, Fr Diego de Soria gave his library and 3800 pesos to the College. Other also donated libraries and money. In 1620 the University of Santo Tomas opened its halls to Filipino youth without distinction of race.

The only library building which has survived intact is the Augustinian library in the convent of San Pablo, commonly known as the San Agustin Church and Convent in Intramuros (walled city). The monastery, with its library on the second floor, was finished in 1607. In 1614 a second printing press was established here, the press coming from Japan. The first librarian whose name is given is Fr Agustin Maria de Castro, was a scholar, researcher, biographer, and librarian of the Augustinian convent of San Pablo in Intramuros. He arrived to study in 1759, and later was appointed librarian of the convent and of the theological school.

The library profession of the Philippines in the eighteenth century was one of prestige, and Fr Agustin provided the earliest known and existing detailed description of a library in the country, that of his convent of San Pablo. He describes the library as big, well lit, and beautiful. In 1768 Fr Agustin reports that Cebu also had many very rare copies, holding more than two thousand good books.

The first book written by a Filipino, Tomas Pinpin, was recorded in 1610, and educational



ability was high among local people. In 1590 an unknown author reports that it is women who usually know how to write – on “slats of canes” without ink, but cutting the face with picks to draw the letters. By 1609 we read that ‘many men and women have books of sermons transcribed by tem, as well as lives of saints, prayer books, and pious poems that they composed”.

Christian schools were common by 1840, and in 1846 a report reads “the knowledge of reading and writing was more widespread in the Philippines than among the common people of Europe”. During the nineteenth century the practice of employing assistant librarians, as a means of helping those people to pay for their tuition and lodging, is often mentioned.

On the political importance of books we read that in 1854 the reasons for the growing discontent in Filipinas – at social inequalities, and in particular the oppression of Spanish rule – are, among others “the spread of books and papers through the capital and provinces”, so that regulating the book trade was attempted.

There are many more fascinating details of Philippine Christian libraries in Hernandez’s book, one of the only histories of Christian libraries in Asia which we have so far.

### Conclusion

If we had time, the story should be continued with such libraries as that at

- *Serampore*, India, originally founded by William Carey and his colleagues in 1818 – one that is now a major resource for Serampore University and the national Senate for Theological Education in India.
- *Malacca* (Anglo-Chinese College) founded by Robert Morrison, William Milne and colleagues in 1819, later forming the nucleus of college libraries in Singapore, Malaya and Hong Kong.

And to mention only a few of the countless personal libraries known to exist:

- In India, the libraries of scholarly church leaders and missionaries, like Jean Calmette and Bartolomew Ziegenbalg (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries), of Keshub Chunder Sen, and Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya (19<sup>th</sup> century), and A.J. Appasamy and Pandipeddy Chenchiah (20<sup>th</sup> century).
- In China, the libraries of Yang Ting-Yun and Zhang Xingyao (17<sup>th</sup> century), Herbert Giles, Timothy Richard and W.P. Martin (19<sup>th</sup> century) and Ma Xiang Bo and Karl Ludwig Reichelt (early 20<sup>th</sup> century).
- In Korea, the libraries of Chong Yak-Yong (1762-1836) and Yi Ik (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century), Soh Chae-Pil, James Scarth Gale, Kim Jae-Jun, Helen Kim (19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century).

Amongst very many fine institutional libraries in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, today we would have to mention in particular the extensive or specialised collections of :

- India: the United Theological College and CISRS, Bangalore; Leonard Archives, Jabal-pore; the Library of the Archdiocese of Madras.
- China and Hong Kong: Zikawei, Nanjing Union Theological College, and the Christian Study Centre on Chinese Religions and Culture.
- And in Korea: such libraries as those at Hanshin University, Seoul; the Soongshil Christian Museum, Seoul; and the Sogang (Jesuit) University.

And this is to mention only a few of the libraries in just three countries, where each of these

Christian libraries, along with many others, have specially established collections of immense value to their country and region.

Yet there is no survey or listing of these collections available, and only a few national studies so far made. A first *Directory of Asian Theological Libraries 1992-1993* was prepared in 1993 by the Forum of Asian Theological Librarians, and is now being revised. The start also has been made in many bibliographies of Christian writings in our Asian and Australasian countries, but much has yet to be done. (See *PTCA Bulletin* and recent issues of *Asian Journal of Theology*.) The wealth of Asian Christian libraries, their history and present resources is yet to be recognised and made widely known.

#### Selected References

- Atiya, Aziz S. *A history of Eastern Christianity*. London: Methuen, 1968.
- Cummins, J. S. *Jesuit and Friar in the Spanish expansion to the East*. London: Variorum, 1986. pp 482-487. (Originally *MONUMENTA NIPPONICA*, XXII, 1967.)
- England, John C. *Hidden history of Christianity in Asia : the churches of the East before 1500*. Delhi: ISPCK, 1996.
- Foster, John. *The church of the Tang Dynasty*. London: SPCK, 1939.
- Gamble, Harry Y. *Books and readers in the early church*. Yale, 1995. pp 144-176.
- Gillman, Ian & Klimkeit, Hans-Joachim. *Christians in Asia before 1500*. Richmond, Surrey: Curzon, 1999.
- Hage, Wolfgang. *Syriac Christianity in the East*. Moran Etho series; 1. Kottayam: St Ephrem Ecumenical Research Institute, 1988.
- Hernandez, Vincente S. *History of books and libraries in the Philippines 1521-1900*. Manila: The National Commission for Culture and the Arts, 1996.
- Huang Zhiwei. "The Xujiahui (Zi-Ka-Wei) Library". Trans. by Norman Walling. in *Tripod special pictorial issue Xujiahui : then and now*, v.XII, no.70, July-August, 1992.
- Klimkeit, Hans-Joachim. "Christian-Buddhist encounter in medieval Central Asia". In *The cross and the lotus*, ed. By G. W. Houston. New Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1985.
- Laures, Johannes. *Kirishitan Bunko: a manual of books and documents on the early Christian mission in Japan, with special reference to the principal libraries in Japan ...* Tokyo: Sophia University, 1957.
- Marrison, G. E., et al. *The Christian Orient*. London: British Library, 1978.
- Moule, A. C. *Christians in China before the year 1550*. London: SPCK, 1930.
- Saeki, P. Y. *The Nestorian Documents and relics in China*. Tokyo: Maruzen, 1951.
- Korean Christian Museum at Soongshil University*. Seoul: Soongshil University, 1988.
- Standaert, Nicolas, Dudink, Adrian, Huang Yi-Long & Chu Ping-yi (eds.) *Chinese Christian texts from the Zikawei Library*. 5 vols. Taipei: Fugen Catholic University, 1996.
- Van der Ploeg, J. P. M. *The Syriac manuscripts of St Thomas Christians*. Placid Lecture series, 3. Bangalore: Dharmaram Publications, 1983.
- Voobus, A. *A history of asceticism in the Syrian Orient*. Louvain: Sec. Du Corpus S.C.O., 1960. pp 389ff.
- Wright, William. *A short history of Syriac literature*. London: A. & C. Black, 1894.

#### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> The original text from which this is taken was delivered at the Training Course for Asian Theological Librarians held at the Hong Kong Lutheran Theological Seminary, August 1999.

<sup>2</sup> England 1996; Gillman & Klimkeit 1999.

<sup>3</sup> For more information on these, see England 1996.

<sup>4</sup> Gillman & Klimkeit 1999, 57ff.; Wright 1894, 28ff., 68ff., and passim; Atiya 1968, 252ff.

<sup>5</sup> van der Ploeg 1983, gives detailed descriptions of these.

<sup>6</sup> For summaries see England 1996; Gillman & Klimkeit 1999.

<sup>7</sup> Gillman & Klimkeit 1999, 273.

<sup>8</sup> Saeki 1951, 53.

<sup>9</sup> Cummins 1986.

<sup>10</sup> Standaert 1996.

<sup>11</sup> Hernandez 1996.

*Rita and John England*  
*Christchurch, New Zealand*



## Chapters Personnel Update

### *New Zealand*

Chairperson/Secretary : Denise James, Bible College of New Zealand

### *Queensland*

Chairperson : Carolyn Willadsen, Pius XII Seminary

Secretary : Patti Overend, Qld Baptist College of Ministries

### *New South Wales*

Chairperson : Jo Lloyd, Avondale College

Secretary : Catherine Halsall, Presbyterian Theological Centre

### *Victoria*

Chairperson : Margaret Zarifeh, Presbyterian Theological College

Secretary : Kathy Caddy, Bible College of Victoria

### *South Australia*

Chairperson : Beth Prior, Adelaide Theological Library

Secretary : Jan Barwick, Tabor College

### *Western Australia*

Chairperson : No information to hand

Secretary :

Chapter Secretaries :If new office bearers are elected early in the year, please submit changes to the Editor by mid March for April issue. Thank you.

# This & that

## Retirements / Staff changes

- **Barbara Frame** will be leaving Knox College, Dunedin, in January, to take up the position of Collection Development Librarian at Dunedin Public Libraries. At the same time, Mae Cairns, cataloguer at Knox, has resigned her position and moved to Wellington, NZ. The appointment of a replacement librarian is at present under consideration.



- **Gillian Forwood and Janet Bell**, Trinity College, Melbourne surprised us all in November with the announcement of their resignations. **Gillian** intends to work towards publishing her thesis, and, like **Janet**, will enjoy more time to spend with her family.



**Correction:** Rosie Payn, at the Colin Library, Hunters Hill, Sydney, wishes to correct a statement in the President's report, delivered at the AGM in July 1999 and published in the *ANZTLA newsletter* August issue:

- \* The college of the Catholic Theological Union at Hunters Hill closed at the end of 1998. However the Colin Library at continues to function. Other SCD college students are still able to use the library.



**News in brief :** It was announced in November 1999 that the Canberra College of Theology had been granted Associate Membership of the Sydney College of Divinity.



**Hal Cain**, Cataloguer at Joint Theological Library, has added another string to his bow! He has taken up responsibility for the compilation of New & Changed Subject Headings in Religion, for the ATLA quarterly publication *Theology Cataloging Bulletin*. He consults the Library of Congress website for their weekly listings of new subject headings, identifies those which relate to Religion and forwards his list to ATLA.



**Did you know about** the wedding of the year (1999)? Our beloved Vice-President and Carol O'Connor were married on Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> November, at St Peter's Anglican

Church, Eastern Hill, Melbourne. The Victorian Chapter of ANZTLA was well represented at both the ceremony and the reception which followed in the church hall. A most memorable occasion.



From time to time opportunities arise to nurture relations between ANZTLA and other theological library associations around the world. In August / September 2000, our President **Kim Robinson** intends to travel to Europe and the UK to attend the Annual Assembly of **BETH** (Bibliothèques Europeennes de Théologie – European Theological Libraries, formerly known as Le Conseil International des Associations de bibliothèques de théologie) and then the Autumn Residential Conference and AGM of the **Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries (ABTAPL)**.



**Gleaned from : *Bulletin of the Association of British and Philosophical Libraries*, v.6, no.3, November 1999:**

- **Reviews of two books** written by John F. Harvey, International Library & Information Science Consultant, based in Nicosia, Cyprus :
  - *Scholarly religious libraries in North America: a statistical examination*. Lanham, USA & London: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1999.
  - *Popular religious libraries in North America: a statistical examination*. Lanham, USA & London: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1999.
  
- **News of two ABTAPL publications:**
  - *Guide to theological & religious studies collections of Great Britain & Ireland*. Compiled and edited by David A. Kerry & Evelyn Cornell. ABTAPL Publishing, April 1999. ISBN 094894501X. Copies available at GBP17.50/USD30.00 from Dr A. Lacey, Hon .Sec. ABTAPL, Trinity Hall, Trinity Lane, Cambridge CB2 1TJ
  
  - New edition of *ABTAPL Union list of periodicals*, to be published in January 2000. Cost GBP12.00, available from Evelyn Cornell, [ec@leicester.ac.uk](mailto:ec@leicester.ac.uk)



**Note to ANZTLA Members / Subscribers:**

All Australian subscribers should be sure to include GST in subscription payments this year – half of 10%, to cover the period from 1st July to 31st December 2000.

Institutions which computer-generate their own cheques should ensure that cheques are correctly made payable to ANZTLA addressed to the Editor's mailing address, as stated on the Renewal Form, not to Val Canty in Adelaide. This has continued to happen in a few instances this past year even though Val has not been ANZTLA Treasurer since July 1997!