Australian and
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ANZTLA NEWSLETTER

ANZTLA

No. 51
December 2003

Coming up in the next issue:
2002 Statistics
ANZTLA—pre-history

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LIMITED
ACN 101 980 287

ANZTLA is an association of libraries and individuals involved and interested in theological librarianship. It seeks to co-operate with the 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 communications 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, on floppy disk, or preferably forwarded via e-mail (address below) as an attachment.

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.

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Editorial

Well, 2003 is almost finished: some will heave a sigh of relief that it's finally come to an end; others will already be thinking and planning for next year. There have been times of joy and moments of sadness. Despite the scattered and, for some, isolated nature of our libraries, we have ways of forming bonds of fellowship and care. So here for your reflection, enjoyment and education is Newsletter No. 51—with thanks to all who have contributed.

Our President, Tony McCumstie, has outlined some useful and valid ways in which we can promote the Association. Each of us has a task to fulfil.

Philip Harvey's paper from the July conference on time management has in it something for everyone. It is definitely one for us to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest". Then, there's his review (exposé?) of the **new** *New Catholic Encyclopedia!*

Stephen McVey's presentation was via PowerPoint. The 'slides' are reproduced here exactly as they were for the conference.

The last major paper from July is that from Grant Stone of Murdoch University on The Money Squeeze. Unfortunately for us, Grant has been on long service leave this last semester and it has not been possible to access his article. Every effort is being made to obtain it for the next issue in April 2004.

Pek Kheng Goh, theological librarian at Murdoch University, offers the reflections of a real newcomer — to the job and to ANZTLA.

The remaining Interest Spots are included here—first from Rosemary Watts on the rapid growth of Trinity Theological College, and second the story of the South Australian chapter from myself. Also included are two other contributions from SA chapter members—Wendy Davis and Susan Melhuish.

Many thanks to Judith Bright and Helen Greenwood who have offered a tribute to Jeanette Little—a valued member—whose contribution to theological libraries and librarianship will live on.

Recent References Resources are noted by Rhonda Barry and there's exciting developments on *ARI* from the management committee.

I had hoped to bring you some historical background to the formation of ANZTLA—as this year is the 25th anniversary of the first gathering of theological librarians in Australia and New Zealand. However, it has been quite difficult to obtain the relevant information, from those who have either retired or moved out of the theological library scene. There is still hope that a brief history will be prepared in time for the April issue next year.

Prior to next year's conference, please give consideration in your chapter to taking on the task of producing the Newsletter. When I volunteered in 2002, it was with the understanding that it would not be a "lifetime sentence". While I have enjoyed the challenge and appreciated the support of the other members in the SA Chapter, I would like someone else to volunteer to take on the responsibility from next year's conference.

Val Canty

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

1st March, 2004

The President's Page

From time to time, at conferences, meetings and in simple conversations with one another, we talk of the need to promote ourselves. I would like to suggest that such self-promotion can and should occur at three levels.

First, each of us should (with due modesty, of course) promote ourselves personally. In any organisation it can be said that the most valuable asset of the organisation is its people. This is just as true for theological libraries as it is for any other enterprise. One of the dangers of working in isolation as many theological librarians do is the loss or scarcity of peer support and recognition. Without such support and recognition, it is possible to undervalue the role we play as individuals in the communities we serve.

On the next level, the library and information services we provide are worthy of promotion. In many cases, the library can become so much a part of the fabric of the institution that it fades into the background and is taken for granted. Like the physical plant of the place, it may not become the focus of attention until something goes wrong. We need sometimes to be the focus of attention when things go right!

Similarly, at Association level, a certain amount of self-promotion is not only desirable - it is actually necessary.

We should publicise and promote ANZTLA within the ranks of theological librarians. ANZTLA can and does provide a forum in which individuals can find and in turn offer peer support. Be it at conference, chapter or on a one-to-one basis the Association enables communication between librarians in a specialist field. While not all librarians in theological libraries belong to ANZTLA, the existence of the Association should be drawn to their attention and they should be encouraged to join and participate in ANZTLA activities.

It became apparent at this year's conference in Perth that a number of people within the Association itself were unfamiliar with the publications ARI and AULOTS. Products such as these are a major contribution on the part of the Association to the theological circles of the region. Other products such as the 'ANZTLA membership directory', the 'New Zealand bibliography of religion and theology', the website, and the 'ANZTLA standards for theological libraries' are also worthy of promotion.

We should publicise and promote ANZTLA within the general theological community. Mindful of the sometimes delicate relationships that exist between our various libraries/institutions, the Association can afford institutions the opportunity to access resources that may otherwise be unattainable. The emerging consortium approach to purchasing online products is a fine example of a co-operative endeavour managed by members of the Association.

The Association's Standing Committee on Library Closures is certainly worth recognition and mention within the theological community. Again, while respecting library ownership and autonomy, the Association can provide invaluable assistance when the future of a particular collection is being considered.

Rhonda Barry, Secretary of the Association, is currently working on the development of promotional material (one or more brochures) for the Association. If you have any ideas on what should be promoted or how ANZTLA products and services can best be presented you can email Rhonda directly - rhonda.barry@moore.edu.au

Tony McCumstie

Time Management in Cataloging

Philip Harvey

Joint Theological Library, Parkville, Vic

I

How long a day lasts.
It starts at dawn,
goes on all night,
right into the small
hours, finds time
for each minute
individually, wastes
no second,
however swift.

VIII

Seems only yesterday
you woke in this same
bedroom and dressed
for the same steady job,
here where you will wake
again for work tomorrow,
your yesterdays adding up
to thirty years of waking
since you were waved off
by hands it now takes
memory to flesh out.

XIV

How briefly a day
lasts, unravelling so fast
you can't keep pace.
You are at the morning
bus stop, wondering
if you definitely
locked the hall door
when, what seems
like seconds later,
sunset struts by
in all its sky-draped
finery, its evening
wear, and you are
unlocking the hall door.

From 'Time Pieces', Dennis O'Driscoll. [1]

All of us develop time management skills to suit the work and our own temperaments. This is another way of saying, there is no one way of managing your time. Cataloguers are presented, or if you like confronted, with special time issues.

We have to begin with the evident fact that our work never ends, there is no time in a growing library when a cataloguer can ever think they are going to finish the work. We are always starting something new. We are in the midst of a creative endeavour. We need to be reflective about the workload, familiar with its requirements, open to its challenges; otherwise it becomes a chore rather a pleasure.

Accession is the first word of the day. Devising workflows that successfully manage the material coming into the library is a major consideration. It is worth rethinking the workflows from year to year. The technology, for example, facilitates new ways of controlling the material.

At the Joint Theological Library, Parkville, the introduction of a short record into the catalogue for each newly ordered monograph, at the point of ordering or accession, has meant that all new books are represented on the catalogue before they even reached the cataloguer. This would not work for every system but often it saves time when we are searching to see if a book has arrived, or is in the library. Borrowers are alerted to its existence and online visitors can make a document delivery request immediately.

Arranging books awaiting cataloguing can save time. Some place them on the shelf in arrival order, then slavishly work on each one in turn. This linear method could drive someone to dementia. Others place them in alphabetical order by author, for quick access. Others devise a priority order based on subject, courses, language, request, or even the size of the book.

If we do all the big books first, it can appear we have

got through a lot of cataloguing; just don't pay any attention to that trolley of liturgical pamphlets. A sensible arrangement of pre-catalogued material can help immeasurably in getting on top of what otherwise looks like a huge pile of stuff.

Prioritising your time can include decisions about the best and quickest moment to allocate the call number; when to work online and when to work on your local system, and so forth.

One of the main issues we must consider is how to find the balance between accuracy in our cataloguing and getting the work done. Accuracy is the unwritten law. Generosity with the information we provide is a virtue that pays later in terms of the spread of knowledge and the avoidance of missing detail.

The task of cataloguing is to present to the user the most complete record possible, with all the required fields completed, and with as many access points as are necessary for the searcher to find the material.

That said, in pure cataloguing terms, if time is of the essence, the Rules do state a choice of three levels of description.[2] If you can justify a policy of brief description in order to save time, there is no reason not to adopt such a policy and keep to the essential elements set out in one of those levels.

Minimal level cataloguing may suit some libraries and it does save time initially. Minimal level cataloguing is not the answer, though, in a world where
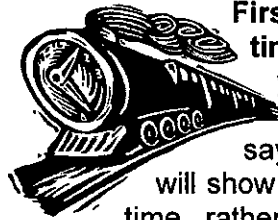
- a lecturer's citation could mean anything,
- the reading list was compiled by someone who hasn't made a bibliography since their degree, and
- the online notice didn't know an author from an editor.

Find a level of description and keep to it.

General Terms

In more general terms, it is worth reflecting on some basic time management principles.

First, you cannot fix your time until you know how you're using your time. Quantifying your time, say, by keeping a time log, will show how you actually use your time, rather than how you *think* you use your time. List the activities in a given week; you could be surprised how much time you're spending on work other than cataloguing, e.g. emails. It is even worth timing how much time you spend on personal rather than work-related jobs. [3]

Second, you have to ask, what needs to change? Why is nothing happening now? If it isn't working now, how can work time be changed so it works later? Librarians who spend their whole time fixing computers or writing journal articles need to ask this question. Once this has been asked it is a case of setting goals for change.

Third and last, you have to ask, what am I going to do to effect change? If you are the Library Manager, you may be able to delegate. If you are the Cataloguer on your own, you need to review your current work practices. You have to ask, what is wasting time? There may be need for organisational change. For example, at what time of the day do you do the best work? Should you be chatting to the users all morning and leaving cataloguing till the last hour of the day when your mind needs a strong coffee to maintain alertness?

You may want to introduce a diary system, where hours are divided into the most productive sequence of jobs through the day. You can make an audit of your own time, thereby defining how much time is spent on priorities and how much on what may be peripherals. And you can make yourself more conscious of time-wasting factors in the workplace, for example overcoming mess.

The guru of this subject, Stephen Covey, has written:

The essence of time management is to set priorities and then to organize and execute around them. Setting priorities requires us to think carefully and clearly about values, about ultimate concerns. These then have to be translated into long- and short-term goals and plans and translated once more into schedules or time slots. Then, unless something more important—not something more urgent—comes along, we must discipline ourselves to do as we planned. [4]
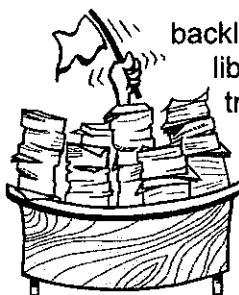
A fact to keep in mind with this work is that although cataloguing is a process of repetition, a production line even, there is no way time and work can be quantified. One book takes a minute to describe, another will take weeks of searching and verifying. The work itself is not a production line but a process that requires patience, perception, knowledge, and the ability to be elastic with time. You are constantly having to make dozens of connections.

Clock time can be meaningless in cataloguing. You are working at research level on material that demands the skill of a polymath. Those who think that cataloguing is some clerical task, or that it's like shelling peas, have missed the boat entirely. Such opinions are born of ignorance.

Another fact about cataloguing is that it involves the inestimable activity of reading and the rest of it involves the inestimable activity of writing. I use the word 'inestimable' here with all its meanings. This is always difficult to impress on people who think in their simplistic way that work is about action, about what can be seen being done, about what is measurable in a plain utilitarian way. Reading, writing (and talking) are our main ways of passing time. How do we think about managing such activities in time terms? All of which leads to some old and new issues.

Backlog, or Arrears

Grossest amongst these is the Backlog, and even the Backlog of Backlogs. The backlog is sometimes felt to be a librarian's guilty secret. It is treated as an embarrassment or a joke, better dismissed than discussed. When queried about an uncatalogued book, one is tempted to reply: 'I'll do it if someone asks for it!' Whereas the backlog is not to be denied but accepted.

It ought not to be a sign of work incomplete, of being behind, of laziness or worse, but as the sign of a healthy future, of an expanding rather than a contracting collection. A backlog needs always to be placed in the contexts of collection building, special strengths, and comparative workloads.

It is a common reality of libraries and a challenge of time management. There are several ways of approaching a backlog:

1. Appoint limited time, short-term employees to work on specific sections, or even on a large scale assault. There are cataloguing and library services that can provide the cataloguers; we can also be looking around within the Association, where expertise in our own subject is an advantage.

2. Introduce a special projects scheme to reduce parts of the workload. Retrospective conversion, for example, may be an easier short term solution than the systematic re-description of a collection.

3. Focus on one subject area. For example, your backlog may have a predominance of biblical studies where it would be quicker to classify and catalogue all of those books together. The mind is directed to concentrate on one field of study, an easier task than having to dart from one subject to another.

4. Apply rapid cataloguing practices. Make short records of the entire backlog that can be fleshed out later. Alternatively, download any record from anywhere and flag them as 'In

Process'. The logic is that the backlog is then represented on the catalogue, even if most of the real work still has to be done.

5. Prioritise the formats or types. For example, you may wish to deal with all the reference works first, or everything published after a certain date. As important, there may be formats or types you wish to leave till last. For example, there may be no argument for cataloguing backlogs of serials except in the long-term.

6. Alter your workflows to handle a large scale collection. For example, classifying the entire backlog first will save time later. With certain kinds of backlogs (e.g. the huge bequest or the clergyperson's library) a thorough catalogue check to start with can reduce the workload considerably before you even have to catalogue a thing.

7. Compare your backlog with other library backlogs and collection strengths. The idea is that you take into account, in setting your priorities for the cataloging of individual backlog items, whether the same items are located in other libraries' backlogs. Or whether the same items will not be found readily in another library, especially one with strengths in that area. Your backlog can then be divided into priority order along those lines.

8. Arrange the backlog in retriev- able order. It takes little time to shelve a large collection of books into author or title order. If you have a ready overview of the material, it can be quickly placed in subject order. Once done, you can even make a feature of the backlog, advertising that the library has, for example, the greatest collection of unclassified hymnbooks in the Southern Hemisphere

9. Allocate time and resources to the Special Collection. The library may need to be made aware of the urgency of certain backlogs and cataloguers can use the procedures within the library itself to turn a cataloguing problem into a library issue. This is the curious reverse logic that pertains in our work places: the Special Collection is a priority of the library that is given to the cataloguers to solve, while it turns out that it is the cataloguers who must remind the library at large of the obligation that has been introduced. Seeking help becomes perfectly justified in such circumstances.
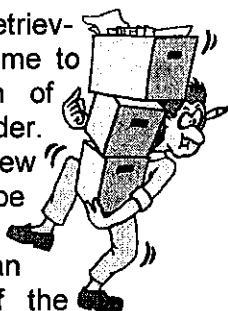
10. Monitor other potential backlogs and causes of backlogs. To flag but one issue here, we enter an era of different perspectives about the relative value of the catalogue. The digital revolution places new strains on our time, for example.

Electronic resources have the potential to create backlogs and black holes that could have a more devastating effect than they have had with traditional print resources. Where does it all end? Is it even quantifiable in the way a book is? Just the question of links in MARC records to sites on the internet has backlog implications. How much time can we be spending on checking the publisher and table of contents addresses in our MARC records, just to confirm that they are worth visiting?

Cataloging versus Automation

At the dawn of the computer age, cataloguers were promised huge time saving and, it must be owned, it is sweet bliss never again to have to file a card alphabetically. Nevertheless, another issue that vexes many of us nowadays is the question: should we be spending more money, skills, and time on automation and its problems?

For some of us, the technology that was meant to make our work easier and quicker has become the very thing that

has made it harder and slower. This is a serious matter for the cataloguer because the catalogue is the centre of any library network, without which the library would fall into chaos.

Cataloguing versus Automation is a Catch-22; one is dependent on the other and nothing can happen in cataloguing if the machine breaks down. Simply getting on with other work is a short-term solution, especially if you are not the technician who sorts out the system problem. But what if you are? The minimum amount of time is the cheery answer, but who knows how much time it might take?

This leads to a much bigger question of how much time librarians spend on automation. Are we now specialised computer managers? Information technologists first, information providers second? And in what proportions?

The disproportionate nature of automation work to the real time we should be spending on other work is a concern. It threatens to stall workflows, distract from the exacting accuracy we must maintain, and cause frustration and anxiety. Even if we have the system administration sorted out, cataloguers are still dependent on others on the technical side for assistance, advice, and emerging services and systems. Working with all of these people has become part of the work time we so value.

Then there is the language problem. Not only do Information Technology (IT) people think and speak in their own language, so do we. And when it is IT that sets the running of the system itself, there can be great difficulty getting them to understand the system according to our cataloguing language.

We have all met the allied reality that the manuals and directions have been composed not by librarians, but by programmers. It is a by-word of libraries today that the database or software package shall be made by someone who has never heard of AACR2 or standard bibliographic practice.

The metadata debate continues to be argued for enthusiastically by those who have never had explained to them the superior advantage of structured heading access, an idea invented one hundred years ago and one which metadata has few resources to meet.

At the centre of this miasma we still find the hardworking human being, trying to reduce chaos, or a mass of information, to some order. The only problem is that now the same human being has to reduce the automation to some order. The computer system is an added task.
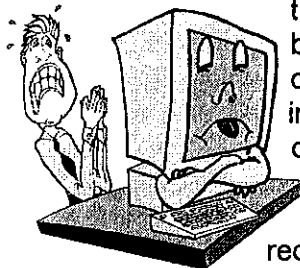
One solution is to divide your load into computer and non-computer times, thus having something to go on with during delays. Low priority projects can be turned to promptly, a ready resort that can spare you frustration and even increase efficiency.

You can use the down-time to educate yourself further in the system. Rather than leave it to the boffins, work beside the boffins and glean as much technical information as possible. Instead of passing on the job to the usual expert—an act of dependency—work out how to deal with the job so you don't have to worry them again.

Other solutions are to reorganise the staff structure so that cataloguing is given more expert time outside of computer skills; to develop work practices that minimise the amount of time you must put into each record. And you can diversify the role of cataloguer, expanding the duties so that you are not captive to the technology.

One Person Libraries

Time management can be a special form of challenge for those libraries where the cataloguer is also Chief, Circulation, the lot, i.e. solo librarians. The work of the one person librarian reveals graphically the truth that time management is another way of talking about self-management.

We manage ourselves in the time we have, or according to our concept of how time works. Time itself, it must be remembered, being a human construct.

The solo librarian has no choice but to put cataloguing down the list of priorities. Necessity is the mother of invention. You must find dedicated time to do your cataloguing: it deserves and needs that kind of concentration.

If the time between arrival and circulation of your purchases is normally long, there is good reason to display, and even have available, these items before they are fully catalogued. By display is meant having all the new books where they can be seen and not taken. By available, having a short accession record or fast-add borrowing system in place that has the material out there with the user, even before you have got around to describing it. This is all in keeping with the motto that the library is for the user, not the librarian.

The loneliness of having no-one to talk to is relieved by the huge number of internet aids for librarians, and the dozens of very useful catalogues to visit. Compiling bookmarks of these sites and using them frequently improves the private language you must develop in dealing with your special context.

Concluding List

To conclude this survey of time management in cataloguing, here is a list, in no special order, of time savers:

1. Leave a closed card catalogue alone. Once you have gone over to computer, there is no reason to be maintaining the card catalogue, the shelf list, or any other index. Everything should now be going into the catalogue.

2. Do not be dictated to by faculty, users, or other self-appointed experts in cataloguing. Listen to what they say, but only act on it if the advice has validity within the terms of your work. If they become a nuisance, draw to their attention the fact that you work within a system of international rules that you did not write yourself, but without which the whole system would become ungovernable.

3. Ransack agencies, record databases, and other places. The web gives an unprecedented access to sites where we can lift our own information. Catalogues on the internet, our own and others, save enormous time as well as acting as standards by which to measure our own progress and completeness.

4. There is no driving reason to be editing every tag in a MARC record. Some libraries use tags for their own in-house records, but the tidying of the zero tags especially seems needless. There is no knowing when information stored in zero and untraced tags may not someday become useful, especially if it is searchable or has crucial cataloguing history. There are good reasons for saving many of them. Use your own discretion in choosing which ones to delete.

5. Give dedicated time to cataloguing to the exclusion of all else. Regulate the hours so time daily is spent solely on cataloguing. Everyone has their own distractions and foibles in this respect: the non-urgent reference question, the email, conversations on the lists. Some people find any excuse to talk to people at any time of the day, including the telephone. Procrastination can be some people's temptation of choice; others find stacks of things to do (management, shelving, analysis) that they convince themselves are cataloguing, but which don't get any cataloguing done. You only complete the cataloguing by sitting down and doing it.

6. Make people the first priority of your work. It is your real users who have the needs. The books that come first are those on reading lists and reserve,

those on request. Awareness of immediate needs is decisive.

7. Be sensible about your constituency. Our libraries vary. The level of description must meet at least a minimum standard, but it must give your users any access point that finds the material. A complete record with every tracing under the sun is a bonus, but not all libraries need these to make the work accessible. The rule of thumb with Tag 505, for example, is to delete it -

- if no words add to the keyword search;

- if all the important words and names are already in title, subject, and so forth;

- if the words are misleading and do not represent the true content;

- if the words are a redundant repetition.

Tag 520 can take up half the record nowadays. One can be ruthless, only retaining those tags that really do supply extra information that cannot be intuited from the rest of the description. 520s will never be a substitute for proper description and analysis. Their increasing presence is a sign of another trend in bibliographical control worldwide: selling the book. Prices, publisher links, ISBNs, and other devices in the record, some common features it must be said, are all part of the global market strategies of modern bookselling. Cataloguers are not booksellers; they are about helping people find a copy and about supplying accurate information. You can initiate in-house ways of dealing with many of the tags.

8. Talk to other cataloguers, by voice, by phone, by email. We work in a special-ised area of librarianship. When you come across something that contradicts the rules, or for which there is no rule, you are
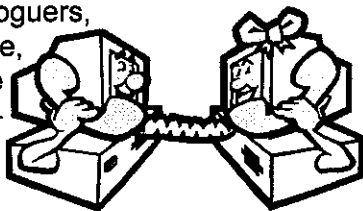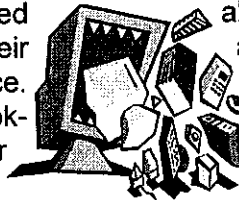
not alone. There are lots of instances that are at variance with the rules and for which there is no rule. There are subjects for which we have no subject heading, publications where the imprint detail is somewhere other than in the publication, authors who spell their names more ways than William Shakespeare. These are daily, not monthly occurrences. Having someone to talk to about the manifold perversity of the literature can save you a lot of time.

9. Are you (improbably) obsessive-compulsive? Have you invented or inherited rules and practices that overstress you and everyone else? Rules and practices the reasons for which you now forget? It is time to review what you are doing. It is time to simplify and stream-line. It may even be time to take a short holiday.

10. At every available opportunity, educate the user in how to exploit all aspects of the catalogue. The art of the refined search, more than anything else, is something that users are grateful for ever after. Introductory courses are vital. Simply asking people if they are finding what they are looking for can save time later. Leaving the user to work it out for themselves every time is not good enough. In both search screen directions and in personal communications, anything that improves understanding and ease of access is a time saver.

11. Do not initiate projects in the current environment that are inconclusive and have no cataloguing precedent or warrant. Most problematic among these is the concern some people have that they need to catalogue the internet. This is folly. A catalogue is created to describe a contained collection, not an uncontainable universe of shifting information.

The desire by some enthusiasts to add internet sites and the like, relevant to their studies, leads to delusion and chaos. Internet catalogues of recommended sites are an invaluable tool, but they serve a separate function to the library catalogue. They need to be separate, available on a library website yes, kept updated yes, but manageable and with their own set of rules for maintenance. They should be in a different bookmark catalogue to the one for your standing collection.

12. Remind those who need reminding of the centrality of cataloguing. Our reputation as indexers, classifiers, subject experts, and so forth, should be increasingly emphasised, especially in a world where cyberspace gives the impression it all comes for free from somewhere 'out there'. It doesn't, the catalogue comes from inside the library and the library could not function without it. Such reminders save a lot of time later when debates arise about staffing values.

13. The changes have been fabulous and the technology incredible; however this does not mean that cataloguing has been enhanced - in many areas it has become neglected. If you read the library literature of only five years ago, it is full of promises of increased productivity, vastly improved authority control, greater communication between cataloguers.

By today there would be a utopian environment of increased excellence of service and delivery to the cataloguers and, via them, to everybody else. Whereas the opposite has been happening, a reversal in the standards we were taught to uphold, an overwhelmingly high expectation upon us to keep track of a gigantic load of less than complete information.

The information revolution, far from making the original cataloguer redundant or sidelined, has brought their essential role more into focus.

One reason is that authority control and international standards have suffered in the changes. Outside libraries less work is done on these than ever before. Supply of records may have increased, uniform excellence has decreased. This could be in large part because of a superstition about the machine being the answer and a corresponding forgetfulness about who has maintained that excellence. Machines know nothing about excellence.

14. Cataloguers need to be informed, dedicated and of an open mind. These are the characteristic virtues of a good cataloguer, as espoused by Mr Cutter in the 19th century. They remain true today. (Consider their opposites and you will grasp the meaning of the saying.) The implication of these three virtues is worth meditating upon, especially when you hear time's winged chariot hovering near.

References

1. O'Driscoll, Dennis. Poems from 'Time pieces', in *Exemplary damages*. (London : Anvil, 2002)

2. *Anglo-American cataloguing rules*. 2nd ed. revised / prepared under the direction of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR. 1998. Rule 1.0D, p. 14-15.

3. This and the following two paragraphs condense lecture notes written by the author's brother, Sebastian Harvey, for a course he gave at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in 1996.

4. Covey, Stephen R. *Principle-centered leadership*. (New York : Simon & Schuster, 1992), p 138.

Philip Harvey
Joint Theological Library,
Parkville

Information Literacy
Stephen McVey
Notre Dame University, Fremantle, W.A.

At the recent ANZTLA Conference in July, Stephen McVey gave a PowerPoint presentation.

The artwork was so integral to his material that we have reproduced it just as it was presented on that occasion.

Ed.

Information Literacy

Assisting in the pursuit of knowledge

Image Credit: NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

The problem ?

THE HANGED MAN.

"Well, the worst images (of cyberspace) are of people who are overloaded with information which they don't know what to do with, have no sense of what is relevant and what is irrelevant, people who become information junkies."

Neil Postman, Visions of cyberspace, 1995

A solution ?

'Information literacy is an <u>understanding</u> and <u>set of abilities</u> enabling individuals to recognise when information is needed and have the capacity to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information'.

Source – CAUL Information Literacy Standards, 2001, pp 1.

Why is IL important?

THE FOOL.

- The proliferation of information and information platforms

- The decrease in the amount of information filtering

- The difficulty of discerning quality information

- Maximise the use of our assets – the library and librarians

An Information Literate student can:

THE MAGICIAN.

- Identify the information necessary to solve the problem
- Find the information
- Evaluate the information
- Organise the information, and
- Define the nature and extent of their problem
- Synthesise the information into an answer.

How does IL differ from skills training ?

- IL instruction places an emphasis on what you do before you search
- IL instruction places an emphasis on what you do after you search
- IL instruction teaches generic skills which can be applied universally

Key IL strategies

1. accurately understand what it is you are looking for (so that you know it when you see it);
2. match your information need to a resource which will provide the kind of information you require;
3. critically evaluate what you find; and
4. manage your information carefully.

1. Accurately understand what it is you are looking for

Credit: NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Is this research ?

**Investigate by
careful study** ⟶ Discovery

Research : 'The act of searching (closely or carefully) for or after a specific thing or person'.

The basic diagram ignores

JUDGEMENT.

- What researchers do before the searching begins, in order to decide <u>what</u> they are looking for.

- What they do during the searching, to ensure they can make good <u>use</u> of what they find.

- What they do after their discovery, in order to <u>communicate</u> what they have found.

This is research !
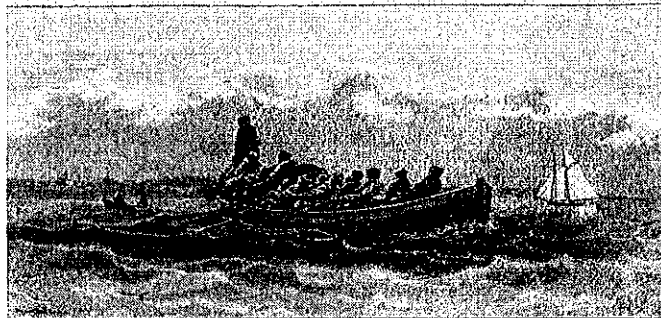
Define the search?

Answer questions like:
What? Why? How? Where?

Return to beginning
when necessary !

Define access terms

Search ⟶ Discover information

Communicate your findings!

2. Match your information need

THE MENHADEN FISHERY.

3. Critically evaluate what you find

Credit: NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Choosing an 'Information package'

THE SUN .

- What are the characteristics of various information packages ?
- How does the nature of the package help us in our search ?
- How is information structured ?
- How is information disseminated?
- What search tools should we use ?

Evaluating information

JUSTICE.

Develop an evaluative framework – ask questions of every information package (can I trust this source ?)

Learn to discern the markers of quality information – understand the packages and their characteristics

4. Manage your information carefully
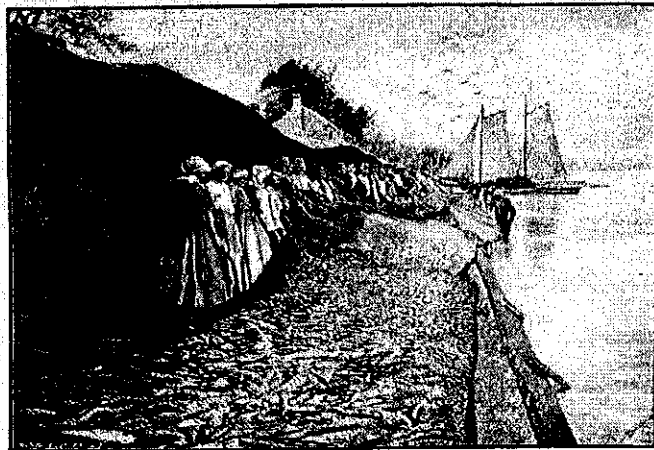
THE RIVER FISHERIES OF THE ATLANTIC STATES.

Credit: NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Managing Information

TEMPERANCE.

- It is essential to keep track of what is found
- Use index cards
- Or better still software such as EndNote
- Annotate the records for re-use later (LCSH Subject headings)

How do we do this in practice ?

Credit: NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Implementation

THE EMPRESS.

Integrate the instruction into a formal teaching programme

Small group instruction works best

Extend the teaching to staff–don't assume they know these things !

Do the teaching yourself – emphasise your expertise

Developing your learning materials

THE EMPEROR.

Why re-invent the wheel ?

Large volumes of teaching materials are freely available on the Web (e.g Loex, ACRL, ARL)

A package of UNDA materials can be sent via e-mail

The Implications of an IL programme

THE MAGICIAN.

- IL is an learning outcome: 'it doesn't have to do with the input, it has to do with what people can do *after* they have the input' (Breivik, p. 3)
- Students with these generic skills should be able to apply them to any research situation and any information platform
- The more students can do the deeper the questions they ask – this means more reference queries not less !

A final thought

THE HERMIT.
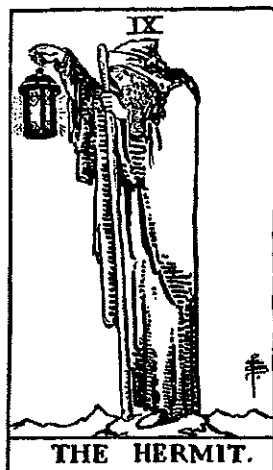
"The thrill of acquiring or distributing information quickly must not be confused with the more demanding task of converting it into knowledge and wisdom"

Alan Bundy, University Librarian, University of South Australia

Stephen is currently the Arts and Letters Liaison Librarian at the University of Notre Dame. His major function is information literacy instruction in the areas of arts and letters, and education.

Previously, he worked in the Law Library assisting in the delivery of an information literacy programme to the law and politics students.

Prior to working in libraries, Stephen was involved in training staff for the Commonwealth Government, specifically in the area of information technology.

_____

Stephen McVey,
Liaison Librarian Arts & Letters,
Central Library,
The University of Notre Dame Australia.
Fremantle WA 6959

Jeanette Little

A Tribute

The first introduction to Jeanette Little and the theological libraries of the Pacific for many of us was at the Brisbane conference in 1990. Jeanette had come from tropical Fiji to a very cold winter in July in Brisbane and she had borrowed layers of clothes from family members to keep warm. We quickly discovered a caring, gentle person who was passionate about theological libraries in the Pacific.

At that time, she was working as Librarian at Pacific Theological College in Suva, Fiji. We soon came to realise that although we might see our resources as limited, to try and run a library to support degree courses in Suva was even more challenging. Jeanette encouraged us as individuals and as an Association to find ways to assist some of the Pacific Colleges. It was directly through her influence that the South Pacific Association of Theological Schools (SPATS) funded six librarians from Pacific theological colleges to attend the ANZTLA conference in Auckland in 2001.

While working at the George Knight Library at Pacific Theological College, Jeanette had been responsible for organising various basic training programmes for those working in small theological libraries, and had travelled widely in the Pacific area. She was instrumental in encouraging one of her staff to gain a library qualification so that the library could continue to operate at its usual high standard when she left.

She then became Library Consultant for SPATS under the Accreditation Programme, thus enabling her to continue her support and training role. Beside being Library Consultant, she also did editing and sub-editing work for the *Pacific Journal of Theology*. She returned to Australia in 2000 and became the librarian at Trinity Theological College in Brisbane.

During all of these years she came to at least every second ANZTLA conference, keeping us in touch with Pacific libraries, and in her own way ensuring that at least some of us gained an understanding of appropriate ways to assist those from the Pacific who were students at our own institutions.

Alongside her library work, Jeanette completed two masters degrees. In 1993 she was awarded an M.Theol. by Pacific Theological College for her work entitled: *And God sent women : women in the South Sea Evangelical Mission*. In 1999, she switched disciplines to gain an MAppSc (Info Studies) from Charles Sturt University for her work on *A comparison of different methods of measuring collection overlap using two theological libraries in Fiji*. Lawrence McIntosh drew the attention of the ANZTLA conference to this latter thesis, describing it as 'a very fine piece of work'. Jeanette also assisted with tutoring of students working on theses themselves.

Jeanette will be deeply missed by family, friends, students and colleagues.

Judith Bright and Helen Greenwood

on behalf of all ANZTLA Members

Those pictured (from right): Jeanette Little, Helen Greenwood, Denise Drake, Judith Bright, Kim Robinson.

Photographed at the ANZTLA Conference, July 2001.

ANZTLA CONFERENCE
1st – 4th JULY 2004

To be held at St John's College, University of Queensland, St Lucia Qld

Expanding Our Horizons:
Developing Strategies for the 21st Century

Planning for the 19th ANZTLA Conference in Brisbane is well under way. The venue is St John's College within the University of Queensland's St Lucia Campus. Located seven kilometres from the city's heart on a magnificent 114-hectare site in a bend of the Brisbane River, the campus has expansive landscaped grounds and is accessible by public transport and rivercat.

June to August is whale-watching season in Moreton Bay and Brisbane is only a short drive to both the Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast for those delegates who want to go on to a mid-year holiday.

In line with past Brisbane conferences, we will feature a number of very practical sessions including a special "pre-conference" cataloguing workshop with Phillip Harvey. Our focus will be on "Train the trainer" sessions, which will feature throughout the conference.

How many librarians have been "thrown in the deep end" when starting out in theological libraries? Mentoring is one way of lending cooperative support and Gillian Hallam and her team from the Qld University of Technology will present a session on how they established a mentoring scheme for Qld ALIA members.

Look for further updates on the ANZTLA website and forthcoming issues of the ANZTLA Newsletter.

We look forward to seeing you all in Brisbane 2004 for the 19th Annual ANZTLA Conference.

Christine Brunton & Organising Committee
Queensland Chapter

# FROM A DONATED TIN SHED TO OUR OWN PURPOSE-BUILT FACILITY:

THE GROWTH OF TRINITY THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Rosemary Watts

At my first ANZTLA Conference last year in Canberra, several people expressed that they had never heard of Trinity Theological College in W.A., and asked whether it was a denominational college, how long it had been in existence, etc, so I have put together a brief history of Trinity, and then I want to discuss the plans for our new building as an example of an interesting design concept.

Our Conference theme of "Nurturing Theological Education" is quite appropriate when looking at the growth of Trinity Theological College. Trinity actually commenced as two very small training facilities which struggled to grow, and both at various stages nearly died, but after some struggling, and being grafted together, are now growing into a healthy and vigorous College. The following presentation gives a brief overview of how Trinity Theological College came into being and is continuing to grow.

The first training institution was called Perth Centre for Applied Christian Studies, otherwise known by its acronym of PCACS. It commenced in a spare bedroom and then was offered a tin shed in the backyard of a house in Shenton Park. The shed was divided into the Reading Room and the Lecture Room. The surroundings were improved, but basically it was still a tin shed!
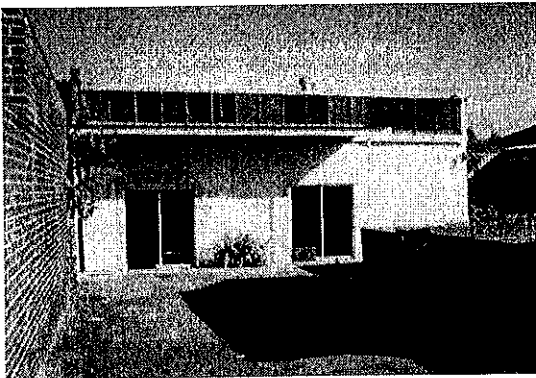
The renovated tin shed which PCACS used – one side was the Reading Room, the other the Lecture Room.

The first group of full time students numbered seven, with Dr Allan Chapple, the founder of PCACS, as the only lecturer. His major interest was in New Testament studies.

The other training institution was Westminster Institute of Biblical Studies, set up to be a training facility for Presbyterian pastors. It commenced in a room in a church building, and then in 1990 moved to the lounge room of a house in Yokine.

Their numbers fluctuated from two/three to up to ten students, with one lecturer, Steve Rarig, whose major interest was in Old Testament studies.

In 1996, PCACS had grown sufficiently to require a second lecturer, Don West, who came over from Sydney. His major teaching area was Biblical Studies. PCACS had outgrown their shed and was desperately in need of new premises.

After some preliminary discussions through 1996, the two small training institutions combined to become Trinity Theological College in November 1997, with three faculty members.

The College operated above Westminster Presbyterian Church, Bull Creek, where it

(L. to R.): Steve Rarig (Vice Principal), Allan Chapple (Founding Principal), Don West

occupied the first floor above the Church and used the Church auditorium as a lecture theatre. Fortunately the church architect had planned sufficiently well so that the first floor would bear the load of a Library.

This was the first group of students of Trinity Theological College in 1998. The college had accreditation with the Australian College of Theology and only offered a Diploma of Theology and an Advanced Diploma of Theology at that stage.

In the early days of Trinity Theological College, The Library was very small with voluntary staff. In 1999, Kerriann Lock, now the Librarian of the W.A. Baptist Theological College, was appointed. She was responsible for the automation of the Library and, when she left at the end of 2000 to go to Japan, I was appointed to take her place. Trinity Theological College Library has now grown to approximately 13,500 books

Lectures run in the church auditorium and a couple of small Conference rooms.

During 1999, Marty Foord joined us as a Systematic Theology Lecturer, and in 2000 Dr Karl Stevens came from a German Theological Seminary to lecture in Church History and Biblical Languages.
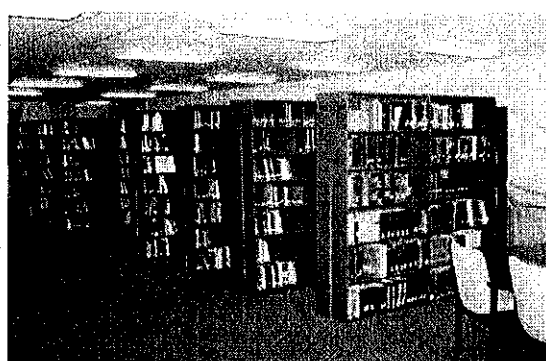
By now we were running out of space. Time to move on yet again. The serious search for our own premises commenced.

(L.to R.): Allan Chapple, Karl Stevens, Don West, Marty Foord, Steve Rarig

Now in 2003 we have five faculty members and 65 students who study in our Bachelor of Ministry, Bachelor of Theology and Master of Divinity courses. The Library space is no longer big enough to house our collection, with many books still in boxes – including the 2500 donated last week!

A block of land in Leederville, just outside the Central Business District (and most importantly, only 200 metres from the Leederville Café strip!) and just 300 metres from a train station, has been purchased. It is also very close to where three of Perth's major freeways – the Mitchell Freeway, the Kwinana Freeway and the Graham Farmer Freeway intersect; so that all roads lead to Trinity, so to speak!

The Trinity Theological Council set down four critical factors to guide the search for new premises. These were:
- Ample room for growth
- Designed to function as a College
- Centrally located in Perth
- Accessible by all means of transport.

All four criteria have been met. We held our building launch in March 2003, and building commenced in May .

The picture on the right is a computer-generated image of what the College building will look like when completed.

The college consists of four floors. At ground floor level is one shop front, to be used for something like a Book Café. Behind this shop front will be parking for 43 cars, plus motorbikes and bicycle racks.
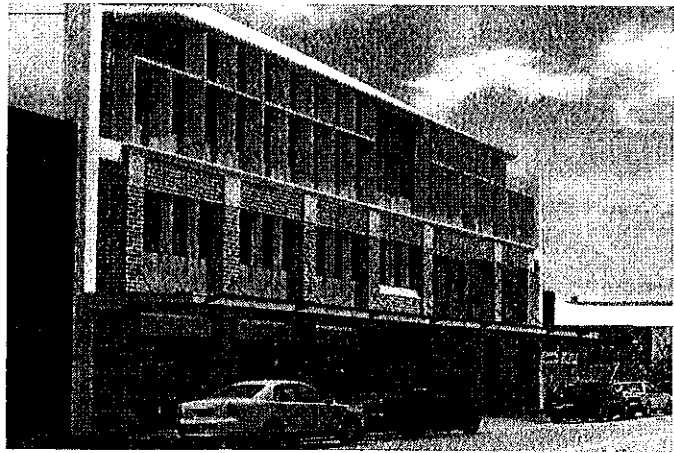
Initially, the first floor will be completely leased out for commercial offices, and will allow for future expansion of the College. Already we have some expressions of interest, because we are so centrally located and because we have good access for people with disabilities
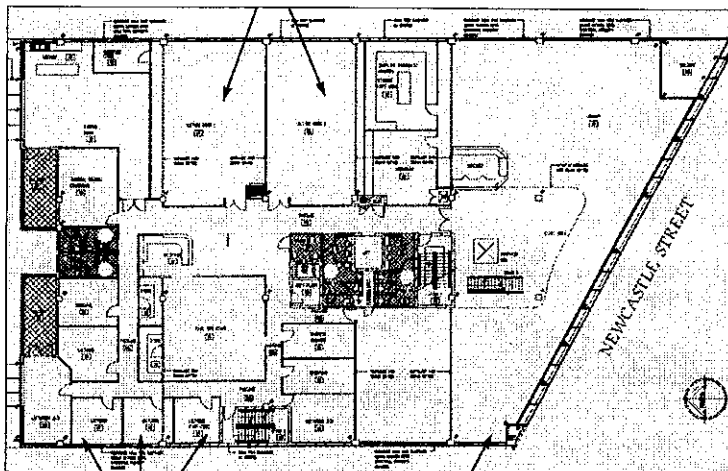
The second floor (shown left) will house the lecture theatres, the library, staff offices plus one kitchen/common room.

The top floor will have a student kitchen/common room, a library mezzanine reading room, and a timber-decked large rooftop al-fresco area which opens up from the common room/ kitchen to allow for College social events.

The second floor will have offices, two lecture theatres, and the library which will occupy the front half of this floor. Also included on this level is a creche, so that students can study while their pre-school children are cared for on site.

The whole building has been designed so that most of the internal walls are non-load bearing and the areas are separated by movable soundproofed partitions. This allows for a great degree of flexibility. It will also allow us to expand to accommodate over 200 students. For example, as the College expands, the two initial lecture theatres (which can be opened up into one area) along with any additional lecture theatres will move down onto the second floor, and the Library will expand back into the area currently taken up by the lecture theatres. Additional faculty members' offices can also relocate to the second floor or, alternatively, administration and reception. The whole concept is that the building can be very flexible.

I hope that those of you from large libraries have found this presentation interesting. For those from small libraries who experience the frustrations of limited funding, cramped and inadequate quarters, etc, I would encourage you not to be dismayed but to nurture your dreams and plans. We have seen at Trinity that when you are prepared to keep focussed on the task of nurturing theological education, God opens doors and provides in some amazing ways.

Rosemary Watts
Librarian, Trinity Theological College,
Bull Creek, WA

ANZTLA SA :
A Chapter with a Story
Val Canty

The first meeting of theological librarians in South Australia took place in the Principal's Study at Parkin-Wesley College, Wayville, on the 14th September, 1978. Those present were:

- Fr John O'Rourke, St Francis Xavier's Seminary,

- Fr Edmund Randell, Warden of St Barnabas College,

- Dr Doug Rowston, Burleigh College,

- Fr Antony Snell, Society of the Sacred Mission, St Michael's House,

- Mrs H. Zinnbauer, Librarian, Luther Seminary,

- Mrs Val Canty, Librarian, Parkin-Wesley College.

The first and last named had recently attended the historic first consultation of theological librarians held at La Trobe University barely a month previously.

During the late 1970s, all these theological colleges were in process of forming the Adelaide College of Divinity (ACD), although subsequently Luther Seminary withdrew from negotiations. The ACD came into being in 1979. The Bible College of S.A. and, later, Tabor College, became member colleges of the ACD but several years later also withdrew..

At the time there were no full-time librarians employed in any of the colleges and the possibility of an association for theological librarians was seen as an important move to

- provide mutual support ,

- assist in common decision making,

- give opportunities for 'in-service training',

- encourage common practices in the various libraries,

- provide a 'voice' for librarians with the fledgling ACD Board.

The decisions made by that first meeting in September 1978 were quite adventurous. They were:

1. **Promotion**—of the libraries among students and the wider community, including publicising new acquisitions.

2. **Co-operation**—the rationalisation of periodical subscriptions to be encouraged and possibilities of specialisation to be explored.

3. **Directory**—a "Guide to the ACD Libraries" (plus Luther Seminary) was first produced in 1980 and has been updated many times since. This document included information on location, opening hours, circulation policy, photocopying facilities, and general details about the collection of each library.

4. **Assistance for Librarians**— suggested sessions on subject headings and AACR2, as a starting point.

5. **Information Sharing**—on holdings using the ACD booklists as basis.

6. **Student access**—to other libraries and also the possibility of second-hand book sales for disposal of books.

7. **Full-time ACD Librarian**—the idea was floated that the ACD should consider employing a full-time librarian who might consult with the different colleges. It is interesting to note that this idea never came to fruition until 1997 when the ACD Campus was created with St Barnabas, St Francis Xavier and Parkin-Wesley Colleges coming together on a common campus and agreeing to combine their libraries to form the Adelaide Theological Library.

Fr John O'Rourke was the Convener of the Association of Theological Libraries (SA) - as the group decided to all itself— and when Pastor Trevor Zweck was appointed Librarian at Luther Seminary

(following on the death of Mrs Zinnbauer early in 1981), he took up the role of chairperson, which position he continued to hold until his death in 1996. Trevor's commitment to and enthusiasm for an association of theological librarians was boundless. He was the only fulltime professional theological librarian in South Australia.

In the 1984 contact was made with Flinders University and the following year with SA College of Advanced Education (later University of South Australia); librarians from both institutions attended our meetings.

The merit of a Union Catalogue, to assist our users in locating material in the various libraries in Adelaide's theological colleges, was the subject of numerous discussions over many meetings. Finally in 1986 it was agreed that a Union Catalogue be established at Luther Seminary (which was—and still is—the only library in Adelaide using the Pettee classification). All the other librarians agreed to contribute a main entry card for each of their holdings. A 50-drawer cabinet was donated.

The project took a considerable time to reach some kind of fruition. By that time a few libraries were involved in computerisation and so were no longer producing records on cards. The Union Catalogue was a very useful tool for many students who only needed to make one phone call to Luther Seminary in order to locate the book they were seeking.

Another major project of the 1980s was the rationalisation of periodicals. This had been agreed to by the ACD Board. Information was shared at each meeting on any subscription which was to be cancelled and also any new publication which was to be taken up. Most of the libraries also contributed their holdings to the revision of Fr John O'Rourke's Union List of Periodicals (later called 'AULOTS') in 1983.

With the formation of ANZTLA in 1986, our name was changed to ANZTLA SA Chapter. By 2003 our membership had expanded to include:

- The Anglican Resource Centre;
- Catholic Resource & Information Service;
- Evangelical Library;
- House of Prayer for All Nations;
- New Creation Ministries;
- Plus all the tertiary theological colleges.

The Chapter meets four times a year and members agree that the following values are important reasons for gathering:

- Resource sharing—waiving Inter Library Loan charge;
- Networking—mutual support, friendship;
- Opportunities for further education—speakers, visits;
- Social—great Christmas dinners!

(*The above is an expanded version of the Power Point presentation made at the conference. The following is brief pen/picture portraits of several chapter members.*)
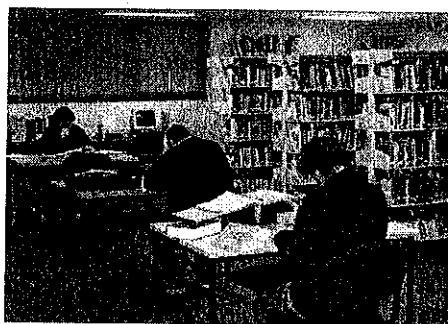
Librarian: Chris Dodsworth

Branson Library - Burleigh College

- Baptist College - recently re-located to Unley
- Up-to-date resources for all ACT degree and Graduate School courses
- Future plans for supporting small group work in churches

Adelaide Theological Library
Adelaide College of Divinity
Brooklyn Park

- Useful link with Flinders Uni.Library
  - Web catalogue linking 3 SA unis.
  - Economical retrospective cataloguing
  - Share in staff development seminars
- Exploring technical options for student access to more e-resources
- Developing reciprocal borrowing with Löhe Library, Luther Seminary

Librarian: Beth Prior with a post-grad.

House of Prayer for All Nations
Aldgate

House of Prayer For All Nations in the Adelaide hills is a mission and prayer centre which was founded by Jenny Hagger in 1990. It is interdenominational and is oversighted by a Board who have all had mission experience.

Pauline Redman runs the library at House of Prayer and works with a voluntary staff of six who each give half to one day weekly.

House of Prayer has a mercy ministry called Mission World Aid Inc., founded in 1992. Since then the organization has sent out 40 shipping containers of aid to third world countries.

Jenny Hagger is on the leadership of the Australian Prayer Network and is also deputy chair of the interdenominational group Pray South Australia. The ministry networks with prayer centres all over the world.

Tabor College
Millswood

- Library - 30,000 items
- Students: 500 - on-campus
             290 - distance
- Tabor Indonesia begins July - focus initially on teacher education

Staff: Stephen Radlett and Jan Barwick

Löhe Memorial Library,

Luther Seminary

North Adelaide

- Library Review underway
- Security system installed
- New offices give all staff 'place of their own'
- Christian Studies Collection - new home for teaching resources

Acting Library Manager, Lavinia Gent in new CSC area

Anglican Resource Centre

Brooklyn Park

- Part of Ministry Development Centre, Diocese of Adelaide, based at Adelaide College of Divinity Campus

- Focus:
  - Parish development
  - Liturgy & worship
  - Leadership, adult education
  - Faith formation of children, young people & adults
  - Ministry with children & young people

- Resources: People, ideas in abundance, books, videos, CD's, equipment

Val Canty

Adelaide Theological Library

Brooklyn Park, SA 5032

THE EXPERIENCE OF A NOVICE OF THE 2003 ANZTLA CONFERENCE

Pek Kheng Goh

The article by Pek Kheng Goh, theological librarian at Murdoch University is the second contribution from participants who were attending their first ANZTLA Conference this year.

Maybe Pek's reflections and those of Kerrie Stevens (see August issue no. 50) will encourage others who may never have attended an ANZTLA conference to come to Brisbane in July 2004.

Not only was I attending the conference for the first time, I was also new to the organization. I had just joined ANZTLA in April this year and I had neither been able to attend any of the Western Australia chapter meetings nor to make any contact with any of the WA members. I did not know what to expect and hence I was anxious about attending the ANZTLA Conference.

A few questions were in my mind when I went to the conference:

• Who are these theological librarians?

• What are they like?

• Do they come with halos above their heads? I for one do not have one over mine. So, maybe there may be some who do not have one too!!

It did not take long before I found them to be the most nurturing and warm hearted people around.

This was a conference which I enjoyed thoroughly and which I came away from with challenging thoughts to mull over, an awareness of things which I had failed to realise before, and interesting ideas to share with my colleagues.

Sister Veronica Brady's keynote address made me take note of the fact that as librarians we are not only to provide information to the library users but also to empower them to pursue and to want knowledge and wisdom. She certainly challenged us to think deeper of our role as theological librarians: more than merely providing information to our users. I believe that she has challenged us to think of what our role as theological librarians actually is and what values we hold in this day and age.

Our visit to the New Norcia Library was very interesting and enlightening. I had a great time and I am sure the others had as much enjoyment as I did. I felt very privileged to be given the opportunity to view the main collection in the monastery, where, as we all know, women are not permitted to go. It was also very interesting to hear Mike Tunney talk on Refectory Reading. Father Placid Spearritt in the plenary session indeed made me realise that as a librarian I

am inevitably a censor. According to him, we are all censors whether we want to know it or not. What a revelation!

Grant Stone in his usual likeable way had us all laughing at what he had to share with us. According to him a budget is mere fiction. I am not so sure if I can agree with him but it is liberating to know that we can choose to believe that it is so. The tips he shared with us on how to stretch the dollar further are worth keeping in mind.

Our visit to Notre Dame had me admiring the old buildings of the campus. It was good to learn from Steve McVey about information literacy and that we need to teach generic skills which can be applied universally by library users. By the same token, Paul Genoni made a very important point that we as librarians are inclined to want to teach our users to do the kind of searching that an expert is trained to do when we should leave that to ourselves.

This was also a conference where words like ARI and AULOTS began to gel. I had minimal knowledge of what they were and how useful they were until Tony McCumstie in his reassuring way told all

less-experienced theological librarians present what they really were. He also raised the idea of mentoring and I wholeheartedly agree with him.

This was also a time where I began to network and make friends with very supportive and nurturing colleagues from all over Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. I can only say 'What a worthwhile time' I had at the conference and I have come away with fresh ideas and thoughts to share with my colleagues at Murdoch.

I look forward to meeting with the theological librarians in future conferences. I also hope that ANZTLA, with such a pool of very supportive and experienced librarians, will take up the mentoring system, as I can see the usefulness and the need for those new people like me. I took a final look at the theme of the conference, ie Nurturing Theological Education, and I thought to myself how apt the theme was. Thank you all and the organising committee who made all this possible.

Pek Goh

Murdoch University, WA

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.....one for the books

How often have cataloguers read an author's preface in order to gain an understanding of their message? Catherine Halsall (Presbyterian Theological Centre, Burwood, NSW) has noted a recent publication (John E. Colwell, *Living the Christian Story: the distinctiveness of christian ethics.* Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 2001) in which the author muses in his preface just where his book will be placed in a library:

It's just possible that a librarian in a hurry may note the reference of its title to the Christian story and file it under the heading of Christology. Of course one would expect it to be placed within the 'ethics' section of a library but there may be some justification for it being filed under 'salvation', or 'Christian discipleship', or 'sanctification', or perhaps 'Pneumatology'......

What about 230? Any other offers??

Introducing the Catholic Resource & Information Service
Interactive CDRom and Margaret McGuire Parish Kits

On the 5th June 2001 the Catholic Resource and Information Service (formerly the Diocesan Resource Centre) was blessed and opened by Archbishop Philip Wilson.

A new vision and future direction emphasized progress in the information technology field with the introduction of the Aims/Masterfile system installed in December 2000. This first step allowed users to access, share and download information online. Access to the collection provided a ready viewing of resources, their content and availability. Requirements could then be phoned or emailed to CRIS.

The Masterfile Religious Education Database also enables users to view over 500 websites listed under categories or browse through in alphabetical order.

With the goal of increasing and improving access to users throughout the State the information technology focus now includes the Catholic Resource and Information Service Interactive CD Rom.

The project was financed by a Bequest from the late Margaret McGuire who, along with her husband Paul, established the first Catholic Guild for Social Studies in the early 1930's. Margaret McGuire considered libraries as an important means of knowledge acquisition in the process of Catholic education.

With today's technology such an acquisition is made far easier. The CD Rom contains information relating to the Archdiocese of Adelaide, Church Agencies, Parishes, Catholic Education and the Catholic Resource and Information Service collection, including the Religious Education Database comprising over 500 websites.

The CD Rom is a wonderful source of information for all Catholics who wish to pursue resources in the areas of contemporary religious education, liturgical and sacramental practice, scripture and theology, faith formation and the individual needs of Catholics and the wider community. It is available to all schools and parishes free of charge.

The CD Rom was officially launched by Archbishop Philip Wilson on Friday 21st November at the Catholic Resource and Information Service.

The Margaret McGuire Bequest has also financed the production of a number of Parish kits in the areas of Pastoral Care, Ministry with Children, Resources for Initiation, Lent & Easter and Advent & Christmas. These kits may be borrowed by parishes for a period of three months and include books, CDs, music tapes, song books and videos.

Susan Melhuish
CRIS Coordinator
Thebarton, SA 5031

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DEADLINE:
for April issue
1st March, 2004

New Catholic Encyclopedia. 2nd edn.

Detroit ; Thomson/Gale; Washington, DC : Catholic University of America, 2002-2003. 15 vols. ISBN 0787640042 (set)

Reviewed by Philip Harvey

Controversy

Critical controversy surrounded the publication of the *New Catholic Encyclopedia* (*NCE*) when it first appeared in its bold green covers, back in 1967. A product of the spirit of renewal within the Roman Catholic Church, there were those who condemned it virtually for that reason alone: it marked a general upheaval of the old pious certainties, many of them epitomised in its original, the triumphalist *Catholic Encyclopedia* of 1907.

Saints were demythologised, doctrines were given nuanced readings, and modern issues were tackled. Others complained of its overemphasis on a largely Catholic worldview, that no subject was treated without the perspective (some saw it as intrusion) of Catholicism.

Such complaints were met with the understandable response: well, what would you expect? Still others felt the Encyclopedia didn't go far enough and was anyway representative of a conservative culture by definition.

Visionary

Whichever way it was viewed though, the *NCE* was a visionary production, a work of high erudition completed in a common spirit of positivity. The fanfares were loud and long. For thirty years it has been the first port of call for those wanting quick and informative answers on Catholicism, the Christian religion, and all things pertaining.

A new venture?

The new *New Catholic Encyclopedia* arrived with no such fanfares. The advertising was noticeably subdued and, ominously, was short on policy, structure, changes, contributors and other obvious questions needing answers. Only a long list of eminently respectable church people on its Committee gave any sign that this was a new venture and that it might be credible.

That, and a prepublication blurb (http://cuapress.cua.edu/NCE/NCEDescription.htm) from Catholic University of America Press that made grandiose claims not matched by the end product. Its actual physical appearance (yes, bold, green, with gold stripes) in the very same set of fifteen volumes, a mirror image of 1967, could only prompt the thought that if there were additions there must be quite a lot of deletions.

Colourful reactions

Reaction since its appearance has been colourful, with ongoing email opinions on library lists of an alarmist strain and reviews that leave one wondering if the whole project is a publisher's ploy first and a reference triumph second. The alarm bells keep ringing. Here are just a few samples from a flurry of e-mails to the ATLA list Atlantis last May:

* I asked one staffer here who contributed several articles and whose work is footnoted in many other articles ... He says he was not even asked to revise articles he had written for the Jubilee Edition. He was mildly perturbed because his is an area (Ecumenism) that changes from one year to the next. I suspect this is a work that will have to be revised again in the (relatively) near future.[1]

* One wouldn't expect a Catholic encyclopedia to devote great space to Lutheranism and Lutheran churches in America; one would expect entries in the bibliographies to reflect sources

later than 1965 (except for a 2001 statistical handbook). The bibliography in the article on Luther does go to the later 1980s ...

Post-modernism has also not been an issue for the Catholic Church, as the index has but one reference to the 'post-modernity movement' in an article on eschatology in v.5 (p. 348) and none to 'post-modernism' ...

And here is the pièce de resistance: One searches in vain for the term "Host" in the index (not even a "see" reference.) Is that term not important to Catholics (and other liturgical Christians)? The 1914 edition on our shelf has a half-column in small print under "HOST", with sub-headings such as "consecration," "elevation," "oblation," etc. (Yes, there are entries for Eucharist and Lord's Supper in the NCE.) [2]

- A different (but not unrelated) matter is currency. I've dipped in a few times unscientifically, only to discover that the article sought hadn't been updated at all (Teilhard de Chardin, e.g.)[3]

- I had occasion ... to find quickly some background historical information about Mesopotamia. The old edition being at hand, I looked at the entry for Iraq, and rapidly found exactly what I wanted. For comparison, I looked at the new edition, and discovered that nearly all the historical background had been removed.[4]

- ...here's another example that galls: "Culture", by G. O. Lang (the author in the 1967 ed.). Bibliography: not a single title published after 1965.[5]

Critical controversy

Clearly, critical controversy continues to dog the NCE, though this time around the central issue is not its spin on Catholicism but the credibility of its reference standards, and how much is new.

Steve Perisho of Seattle Pacific University Library has said,

The more I think about it, the more convinced I become that the question is not so much 'How much new (or at least revised) material did we get for our money?' No, the question is rather 'For how much of the NCE have we now paid twice, once in 1967 (or the date of the supplement), and once again in 2002?'[6]

Up-to-date?

The promise in the advertising that the entire encyclopedia would be brought up-to-date has angered many reference acquisitions librarians, who only have promises to go on. Similarly, although many new subjects are covered (one analyst cites "such topics as Liberation Theology, the Human Genome, AIDS, Feminist Theology, and Womanist Theology"). The same person discovered that

Remarkably, the terms 'computer', 'Internet' and 'World Wide Web' are nowhere to be found in the index, perhaps because the entry on 'Libraries' has been dropped![7]

A general conclusion is that commercial necessity (or avarice, as some would have it) has overridden quality and standards. The subsequent release of an e-book version has not calmed the cynics.

What to do?

Any library with a 1907 Catholic Encyclopedia has the good sense to keep it and have it permanently in reference. The same can now be said of the 1967, with its excellent supplements. Quite simply, there is essential information in both these sets lacking in the 2002 edition.

Any intelligent user knows that each of these sets represent a time and a culture, that knowledge is necessarily prone to fallibility, and yet that in the making of these encyclopedias we have a combination of special reference conditions the results of which must be kept available at all cost.

together with its predecessors.

References

1. Anne LeVeque, e-mail to Atlantis, May 14, 2003. (Anne is Library Director, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, Washington DC.)

2. Dave Berger (Concordia Seminary), e-mail to Atlantis, May 15, 2003.

3. Steve Perisho (Seattle Pacific University Library), e-mail to Atlantis, May 14, 2003.

4. Hal Cain (Joint Theological Library, Melbourne), e-mail to Atlantis, May 13, 2003.

5. Steve Perisho, e-mail to Atlantis, May 14, 2003.

6. Ibid.

7. Steve Kuehler (Episcopal Divinity School and Weston Jesuit School of Theology), e-mail to Atlantis, May 12, 2003.

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STOP PRESS:

From Atlantis e-list: The New Catholic Encyclopedia **online!** Released November 1. As predicted they are charging an arm and a leg for it—$1424— a one time cost plus an annual access fee (waived for this year but in future it will be $110 p.a.) What's going online is no different from what's in print. Anne LeVeque, Library Director, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops.

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SA Chapter visits
new State Library

Wendy Davis

On a chilly morning in August, the intrepid librarians of the South Australian chapter, lined up outside the 'new' State Library. Our main business was with Lindy Bohrnsen and Peter Zajicek from the conservation section: however we did have a brief guided tour of the new facilities of the Spence wing (named after Catherine Helen Spence, the famous South Australian writer, teacher, social and political reformer).

After being slightly overwhelmed by the glass and steel of the new entrance way (decorated with specially commissioned works of art), we gasped in awe at the banks of new computer terminals, lingered in front of the new display cabinets of Bradman memorabilia and the history of printing/newspapers in South Australia, then hurried past the construction workers, down into the bowels of the Mortlock wing.

Lindy shared with us the secrets of microfilming and proudly showed us the latest technology that could scan documents (mainly newspapers) and preserve them on microfilm as well as creating a digital copy.

Peter shared some of the difficulties and joys of preservation and conservation— they were busy working on various items that will be displayed in the new 'treasures' display in the refurbished Mortlock wing.

They and their staff work in cramped conditions, made more difficult by the presence of tradespeople whose work won't be completed for many more months. We appreciated the time and the informative talks they gave, and enjoyed our hot coffee in the Art Gallery Café next door afterwards.
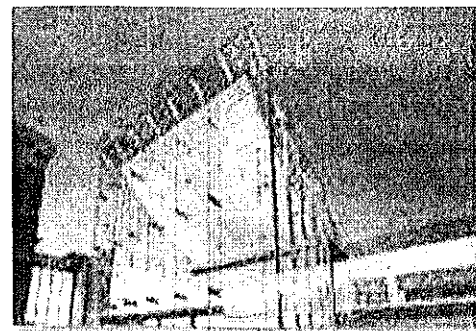
New foyer to State Library of SA

Reference Resources 2003

Rhonda Barry

Biblical Studies

Delamarter, Steve. *A scripture index to Charlesworth's The Old Testament pseudepigrapha.* London : Sheffield Academic Press, 2002. 0826464319 $45.00

DeMoss, Matthew S. *Zondervan dictionary of Bible and theology words.* Grand Rapids : Zondervan, 2002. 0310240344 $23.00

Dictionary of the Old Testament : Pentateuch. Editors, T. Desmond Alexander, David Baker. Downers Grove : InterVarsity, 2003. 0830817816

Kostenberger, Andreas J. *The book study concordance of the Greek New Testament.* Nashville : Broadman & Holman, 2003. 0805424571 $100.00

Mills, Watson E. *Index to periodical literature for the study of the New Testament.* Leiden : Brill, 2003. 9004126163 $500.00

Moor, Johannes C. de. *A bilingual concordance to the Targum of the Prophets.* Leiden : Brill, 1995-2003. Vols. 18-20 The Twelve 9004126392 (v. 18), 9004126406 (v. 19), 9004126414 (v. 20) $220.00 per vol.

Muraoka, T. *A Greek-English lexicon of the Septuagint : chiefly of the Pentateuch and twelve prophets.* Louvain : Peeters, 2002. 9042911824 $84.00

Patzia, Arthur G. *Pocket dictionary of biblical studies.* Downers Grove : InterVarsity Press, 2002. 0830814671 $10.00

Pinnick, Avital. *The Orion Center bibliography of the Dead Sea scrolls (1995-2000).* Leiden : Brill, 2001. 9004123660

Trenchard, Warren C. *A concise dictionary of the Greek New Testament.* Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2003. $64.00

Theology

Internationale Bibliographie zu Dietrich Bonhoeffer = International bibliography on Dietrich Bonhoeffer. Editor, Ernst Feil. Gutersloh : Chr. Kaiser, Gutersloher Verlagshaus, 1998. 3579018981 $50.00

Online bibliography – theology and peace

URL: http://www.ithpeace.de

The Institute for Theology and Peace, established in 1978, is a research institute of the Catholic Church, and has now published a third edition of its online bibliography. The bibliography contains 112,000 titles and is available free of charge.

Theologische Realenzyklopadie. **Herausgegeben von Gerhard Krause und Gerhard Muller. Berlin : W. de Gruyter, 1977-   Vols. 34-35   3110173883 (v. 34), 3110177811 (v. 35) $500.00 per vol.**

Church History

Creeds and confessions of faith in the Christian tradition. Edited by Jaroslav Pelikan and Valerie Hotchkiss.   New Haven : Yale University Press, 2003.   4 vols. + CD-ROM   0300093918 (set) $1500.00

George, Leonard.   *Crimes of perception : an encyclopedia of heresies and heretics.* 1st ed.   New York : Paragon House, 1995.   1557785198 $50.00

> "Cadaver Council
>
> At this meeting of high church officials in AD 897, Pope Stephen VII accused his predecessor, Pope Formosus, of illegally occupying the papal throne. Formosus had died nine months earlier, so he had to be removed from his grave and propped up during the trial.   Remarkably, he was convicted during the Cadaver Council"   p. 62
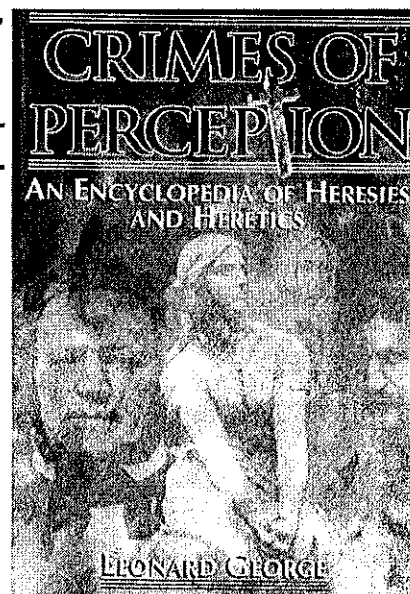
Laboa, Juan Maria. *The historical atlas of eastern and western Christian monasticism.* Collegeville : Liturgical Press, 2003. 0814627781 $100.00

Mann, Friedhelm. *Lexicon Gregorianum : Worterbuch zu den Schriften Gregors von Nyssa.* Leiden : Brill, 1998-

Bd. IV Zale-Iota-Bd. V. Kagchasmos-Kophow

9004125000 (Bd. IV) $460.00, 9004130284 (Bd. V) $490.00

Denominations and Sects of the Christian Church

Biographical dictionary of evangelicals. **Editor, Timothy Larsen.   Leicester :   Inter-Varsity Press, 2003.   0851119875 $90.00**

Dictionary of the ecumenical movement. Editor, Nicholas Lossky. 2nd ed. Geneva : WCC Publications, 2002. 2825413542 $150.00

fundamentalism

Encyclopedia of fundamentalism. Editor, Brenda E. Brasher. New York : Routledge, 2001. 0415922445 $248.00

Griffiths, Alan. *A basic Catholic dictionary.* Norwich : Canterbury Press, 2003. 1853115258 $32.00

Religions

Bearman, P. J. *The encyclopaedia of Islam. Index of subjects to volumes I-XI and to the supplement, fascicules 1-6.* 5th ed. Leiden : Brill, 2003. 9004127593 $100.00

Keown, Damien. *A dictionary of Buddhism.* Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003. 0198605609 $70.00
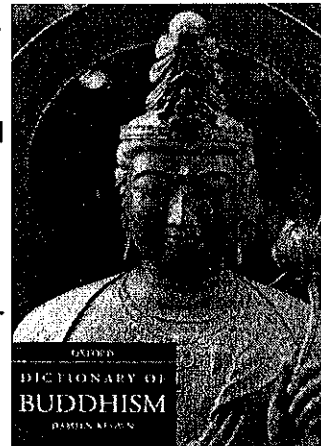
Noegel, Scott B. *Historical dictionary of prophets in Islam and Judaism.* Lanham : Scarecrow Press, 2002. 0810843056 $91.00

Oxford dictionary of Islam. Editor in chief, John L. Esposito. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003. 0195125584 $58.50
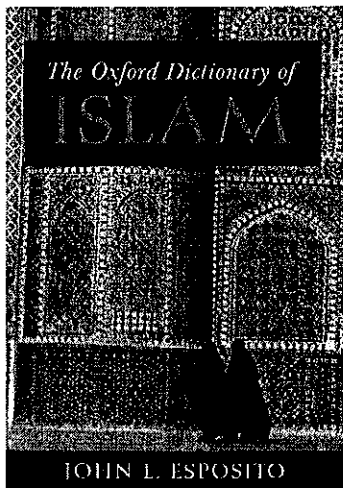
"Mamluks

A regime controlled by slave soldiers that governed Egypt, Syria, southeastern Asia Minor and western Arabia from 1250-1517.

It flourished as the undisputed military power of the central Muslim world. The Mamluk sultan Baybars (r. 1260-77) spent much of his reign battling the Crusader states in Syria-Palestine. Until 1340 when the Black Death decimated the population of Egypt and Syria the regime enjoyed a prosperous reign" p. 190

Culture and Social Sciences

Christianity and culture : a bibliography with indexes. Editor, Martin S. Reed. New York : New Science Publishers, 2002. 1590333950 $107.00

Djupe, Paul A. *Encyclopedia of American religion and politics.* New York : Facts on File, 2003. 0816045828 $110.50

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF

AMERICAN RELIGION AND POLITICS

"NETWORK

A national Roman Catholic social justice lobby that educates, lobbies and organises to influence the passage of federal laws to promote economic and social justice. NETWORK was founded in 1971 by 47 Catholic sisters who shared a vision of working collectively through government to seek justice for the poor and marginalised. Through the years NETWORK has grown to more than 11,000 members"   p. 304
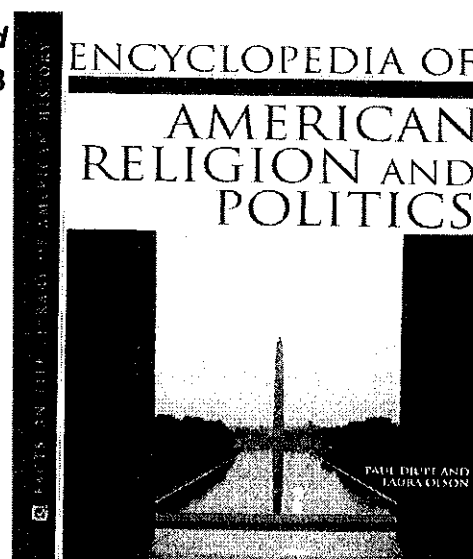
Research on altruism & love : an annotated bibliography of major studies in psychology, sociology, evolutionary biology and theology. Editor, Stephen G. Post.   Philadelphia : Templeton Foundation Press, 2003.   1932031324 $50.00

Miscellaneous

Baggini, Julian. *The philosopher's toolkit : a compendium of philosophical concepts and methods.* Malden : Blackwell, 2003.   063122873X $40.00

Encyclopedia of religion and science. Editor, J. Wentzel Vrede van Huyssteen. New York : Macmillan Reference USA, 2003. 2 vols.   0028657047 $455.00

Der neue Pauly : Enzyklopadie der Antike. Herausgegeben von Hubert Cancik and Helmut Schneider. New ed. Stuttgart : Metzler, 1996-   Bd. 12/2 Ven-Z ; Nachtrage   3476014878 $280.00

The New SCM dictionary of liturgy and worship. Editor, Paul Bradshaw.

London : SCM Press, 2002. 0334028833 $105.00

"Christingle

In British and Irish Moravian churches a lighted Christingle is given to children in the Christingle service on the Sunday before Christmas. .....

The Christingle is an orange with a hole bored in the top. A cleaned goose quill, with feathers removed, is wrapped in red or white paper and inserted in the hole. The end of the quill is cut into several sharp points to which are affixed almonds, raisins and small jellied sweets of different colours. A small candle is pushed down into the heart of the quill. The orange symbolises the world and the candle Christ, the light of the world"   p. 112

Niemeyer, Jan Frederik. *Mediae Latinitatis lexicon minus = Medieval Latin dictionary.* 2nd rev. ed by J.W.J. Burgers. Leiden : Brill, 2002. 2 vols. 9004112790 (set) $346.00

The Oxford classical dictionary. Editors, Simon Hornblower and Antony Spawforth. 3rd rev. ed. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003. $200.00

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AUSTRALASIAN RELIGION INDEX

Following a report submitted to them by the ARI Management Committee, a decision has been reached by the Board of ANZTLA to adopt **ARI-IN**, one of the software packages trialled by the ARI Management Committee in the second half of this year.

Three indexing programmes were trialled by seven ARI indexers who put an enormous amount of work and thought into the process and showed patience and insight in their responses. We are enormously grateful to them for their willingness to participate in the trial. The three programmes trialled have all had the involvement of ANZTLA members in their development. We wish to acknowledge the valuable and valued contribution by all involved in helping ANZTLA advance its objective of producing ARI itself.

On a practical level, this means that for indexers, paper indexing is a thing of the past. In 2004, the ARI Management Committee will finalise work on distributing the new software and work with the Editorial Committee on establishing a new work scheme for indexers.

ARI 14 is ready to go to the printers and should be available for distribution early in 2004. Again, our grateful thanks go to the indexers and the editorial team for preparing the data and to Tony McCumstie and Philip Harvey for their data input and proofreading skills.

Helen Greenwood & Mark Hangartner

ARI Management Committee

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If you do not have internet facilities, write to the Secretary

Rhonda Barry, Moore Theological College Library, 1 King Street, Newtown, NSW 2042. Australia

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