AUSTRALIAN AND NEW

ZEALAND

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

ASSOCIATION

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AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ANZTLA is an association of libraries and individuals involved in and interested in theological librarianship. It seeks to cooperate 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 the payment of the prescribed fee.

The ANZTLA Newsletter is published three times a year to provide a means of communication between personnel involved in and interested in theological librarianship. Contributions are invited of articles and items of particular interest to theological librarianship: scholarly articles; information on all aspects of librarianship; book reviews; library profiles; and news about libraries and librarians.

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

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A LETTER FROM YOUR GLOBETROTTING EDITOR

Wycliffe Hall
OXFORD UK

It is now more than three months since I began my travels. Many readers will know that for the most part I have been based with my husband and younger son in Oxford. However my son and I have spent much of our time exploring the countryside, sightseeing in London, and all the usual tourist things, and even dabbling in a little family genealogy. As I write, we have just returned to base after a week in Scotland and north Wales, and have only a few days rest before setting off to Israel, followed by a month on the Continent.

Though I have given very little thought to libraries and librarianship, here in Oxford I have visited the libraries of Wycliffe Hall (an Anglican theological college), Regent's Park College (a Baptist theological college), the Faculty of Divinity of the University, as well as the Bodleian Library, the principal library of the University.

My visit to the Bodleian was perhaps the highlight of my stay in Oxford. As a tourist one can join a guided tour of the library, which takes participants to those parts of the buildings of special interest historically. However I wished to see "behind the scenes", so made bold to seek such an opportunity - with positive results: at an appointed time I was escorted by the Assistant Secretary of the Library, not only to the old Divinity School and the Duke Humfrey's Library, where the tourists are taken, but also into the various workrooms, special collections areas, basement, etc. My guide, Mr W. Crenell, who has worked at the Bodleian since 1957, related in detail the fascinating history of the library's development. A wonderful two hours well spent. (A separate article on the Bodleian Library, also items on other libraries visited will be featured in future issues of the Newsletter).

At the end of September I was privileged to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries, held at Heythrop College in London. Also attending this gathering were members of the Conseil International de Associations de Bibliotheques de Theologie, whose Annual General Meeting coincided with that of ABTAPL. At the ABTAPL meetings, opportunity to speak

briefly enabled me to pass on the greetings of ANZTLA and to tell briefly of some of our own projects and activities of recent times, though my own absence from Brisbane prevented my reporting on our own conference.

On the following day I also attended the AGM of the Conseil. Both these meetings I found extremely valuable for two main reasons:

1. I was able to forge important links, even if informal as yet, with our British and European colleagues in theological librarianship; and
2. I gained insight into projects undertaken by these colleagues, projects which we too might consider for our Australian and New Zealand contexts (and which I would like to discuss at our next annual conference).

Some weeks ago I attended a demonstration at the Oxford University Computing Service of several databases, mounted on Compact Disc, which are of particular interest for New Testament teaching and research. I am waiting for brochures on these databases from the contact persons, and hope to report further in the future on:

- CD-WORD, which displays LXX, NA26, RSV, a Greek parser, etc. and Bible dictionaries and one volume commentaries.
- IBYCUS, which enables fast searches of two thirds of Greek literature, also some papyri, inscriptions, Hebrew Bible, tagged NT, RSV, etc.
- CONSTRUE, an excellent tool for parsing and syntactical analysis of Greek set texts.
- PERSEUS, which displays classical Greek texts, pictures, maps, secondary literature.

Although my trip has been largely recreational, it has been good to have opportunities to become acquainted with colleagues in this part of the world and to familiarise myself with some of the important theological collections here. My experiences and contacts will no doubt be valuable assets for the future, as I believe it is important that we "down under" should be aware of facilities and developments, in our role as information managers and brokers in the theological world.

Warm greetings to you all.
Lynn Pryor.

ASSIGNING SUBJECT HEADINGS

Philip Harvey

INTRODUCTION

Assigning subject headings is like being the first generation architect on a gothic cathedral. There is actually no perfect solution and no seeming end to the business, i.e. there is no simple answer to how it should be done. All one should do is aim for the best. For these reasons it is one of the most creative and interesting aspects of cataloguing, while at the same time often being the least satisfactory. That is to say, the most frustrating.

What we are dealing with is a Tower of Babel, full of conflicting opinions, usages, traditions and so forth, usually with little time to sort things out because of the ceaseless inflow of new terms, rules and opinions. There are times when you can enjoy being involved in the word chase, other times when it becomes such a monster to deal with, that it is better just to walk away from it for a while. Indeed, there are days when it's much better to leave a book or heading problem until the next day rather than keeping on treading a maze of guesses and leads; you will be fresher, and very often the subject of the book becomes much clearer upon renewed inspection.

Let me also suggest that it is like being on a whaling vessel. There are lots of subject headings out there, but only one white whale. It is our task to find the most appropriate heading for the work, and not to haul in a whole range of headings that do not suit.

Let me add further that subject cataloguing is like being judge on an international court of law. The interpretation you put on a particular work or a particular heading or a particular rule may be suitable for your conditions, but you should not expect the the same interpretation to be possible or even permissible for all other jurisdictions.

Finally I should say it is like being in ballet school. You know by heart the story you are to perform, you have learnt all the steps and the

orchestration - all the things at your disposal are understood. But what you need, to get it right, is feel.

SOURCES OF SUBJECTS AND SUBJECT HEADINGS

1.   Two heads are better than one. Do not create headings out of your own head. Don't take chances. What you call "tinned tomatoes" one week you call "canned tomatoes" the next. What you call Burma one week they call something unheard of, the next. At least with a standard list of headings you can create a pattern that users are able to follow.

This is the answer too, if you arrive before a catalogue that has been the result of such "inventive cataloguing", or that uses different headings from normal. Do not persist with the same mistake; adopt one of the standard lists and keep to it.

2.   Do not ask the author, (or anybody else,) for subject headings of their work, e.g. authors of theses. Advice and suggestions can be useful, they will give you leads, they will help to clarify the subject at times, but they are not authoritative and final. Your source of information is first and foremost the book itself.

Also, once you have followed the author's suggestions it is very hard to explain later why you chose headings other than those originally recommended. Authors have a habit of checking up on their works in catalogues.

3.   The practice of main word subject entry taken from the title is inadequate, faulty, lazy and customarily repetitive. The examples of where this method fails are legion. At its simplest, the words in the title information are too often a weak guide to the actual subject of the work, and are very often a misleading and even false indication of the material.

This method is symptomatic of laziness. It relies solely on the most obvious source of information: it is no more than what politicians in Canberra like to call a quick fix. It is better not to have any subject

entries at all than have these ones. Furthermore, the information should be supplied in title entries already - you are in fact repeating access points.

I am aware of the criticism that this implies of some computer systems, and other catalogues, but I am unrepentant. Our first consideration is the user, who deserves the best possible subject access.

I would argue that main word or key word cataloguing contradicts the purpose of having subject headings in the first place - which is to make available necessary alternative access points to the title and author.

4.   Rely on cataloguing-in-publication information (CIP) and associated library reference works (*Library of Congress catalog, Australian national bibliography, Religious books 1876-1982,* etc.) as a back-up. Warnings need to be voiced about the CIP, be it British, American, Australian, or any other.

Why is CIP not an entirely reliable guide for subject headings? LC's policy is to provide duplicate entries at specific and generic levels. Hence the large number (even six or more) of headings given. Of these, I would advise always to test out the specific ones and to ignore the generic ones, by and large, as a waste. A good example of conspicuous overusage is 'Catholic Church - Doctrine' and its variants, which seem to be appearing with heavy regularity. First, I would only use this heading for a book devoted entirely to that subject. Second, when the book is about a particular doctrine, e.g. the Trinity, it is that subject we are concerned to convey to the user. That this is a doctrine of the Catholic Church is secondary in these circumstances. If every book on a specific doctrine had this generic heading 'Catholic Church - Doctrine' we would have hundreds of such headings, nearly all of them of no use to the user at all.

Remember that the CIP is only one source of information, and is not the most complete and reliable - only the work itself is that. It serves a practical purpose but is not to be treated as sacrosanct, the final answer, "what the experts say, so it must be right."

It is important to remember that the CIP is intended to serve the largest number of libraries possible. Sometimes the headings will have to be edited to fit your own existing system with its special idiosyncrasies. Sometimes you will have to add headings relevant to your collection but seemingly not relevant to the inventors of the CIP.

Some of the inventors are more faithful to the text than others. It is well known that CIP is usually created before the book is published, very often without viewing the full work. Even after such a viewing has taken place you sometimes wonder if they were looking at the same book you have in front of you. It is well to be alive and alert to CIP that may display some national or historic bias, not to mention religious or denominational bias or misunderstanding. Also, always watch out for headings obviously taken straight from main words in the title and subtitle.

One must also be warned against the inexplicable word collages of the British Library. The problem is that they create precis-strings in reverse, sometimes automatically translating LCSH into the string. The result is a confusing jumble. As anything other than a lead to your final subject choices they are cloudy if not downright erroneous and pointless (meaning access pointless). British Library CIP may give a clue to subject contents where other sources do not, but beyond that I would leave them alone.

The latest news is that the British Library is actually cutting down on the amount of subject cataloguing, and there is a strong possibility of CIP no longer appearing in British books. They are also loosening links with the Americans.

At the same time, Library of Congress has been reducing its cataloguing staff due to costs and there is strong rumour of untrained people being employed. This is going to mean less CIP and a lowering of the standard we are used to. An appreciable decrease in the actual appearance of CIP in books has been noticed in the last year.

Generally, this is going to mean having to do more original cataloguing in all libraries, including, it could be predicted, a new demand for skilled subject cataloguing at home in our own libraries.

5.   Go to a standard subject headings source and use it. The first of these is <u>Sears</u>. The main disadvantages of this source are:
- Bibliographic resources use LC, not Sears, e.g. MARC services, CIP, subject guides to books in print.
- It does not have the same number, breadth or depth of headings. Research has found (Schadlich, p.361-3) that conversion from Sears to LC would involve the changing of 10-14% of existing Sears headings.[1]

The second of these is <u>Catholic subject headings</u>.
- Obviously, it is devised for Catholic librarians primarily and this means priority to Catholicism and largely the exclusion of anything else.
- Very much an in-house source.

The third is the <u>Religion index one : thesaurus</u>.
- It is devised for an index and not a catalogue, i.e. many of the headings would make no sense in a catalogue (e.g. Bibliography). The user wouldn't go there.
- There are not enough subdivisions, and those supplied do not come with scope notes or any kind of directions.

First I say, use a source. Then, when you have a source chosen, stick to it. Any source is better than no source, but if you are looking for the best then use LCSH, for the following reasons:
- It is recognized universally in the English-speaking world.
- It is being constantly updated.
- It is the most comprehensive and most detailed of all available lists.
- It is the basis for most bibliographic reference works, CIP, online cataloguing records, etc.

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[1] Schadlich, Thomas 'Changing from Sears to LC subject Headings' *Library resources and technical services* 24 (4) 1980, pp.361-363.

RULES

What follows is a decalogue to keep in mind when assigning subject headings.

1.   Always consider the user first. The reader is the first focus of our attention. After all, it is not primarily for the librarians that this catalogue is being created, but as a quicker means of finding things in the collection. The general identity of the reader should be known in the special libraries we are working in. This user should never be underestimated : if anything the cataloguer should overestimate the potential user's intelligence and wants.

Connected to this respect for the user is the actual presentation of headings. " ... clarity of presentation and layout of entries is far more important to users than the fullness of data, or the implementation of our own librarian defined standards. Users wish cataloguers to avoid over-abbreviation of words, ambiguous use of punctuation, and use of jargon terms." (Bryant, p.13).[2]

Even the typeface is important. It must not be too small, blurry or illegible. Also, the line spacing should not be too close together. We know from experience that good clear type and spacing helps make things easier to see, assisting immeasurably our reception of the material.

Philip Bryant wants us to remember that posterity will not want the details you give but will want information you have not provided. (Bryant, p.16)[3] I don't altogether agree with this anyway, but what it points up is that it is very certainly the present-day users we are working for, not people of twenty or fifty years hence, whose language habits and research needs are entirely unpredictable.

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[2] Bryant, Philip. '"We are cataloguing for posterity". Are we?'
Cataloguing Australia. 15(1) 1989, p.13.

[3] Ibid. p.16.

Also connected to this, but by way of warning, do not heed the whims of every user of the Library. There is nothing worse than the busybody who comes up to tell you what the book is really about and that it should have an access point under such and such a heading. Listen to them politely, but only ever act on it if they are comprehensively correct.

2   Select the subject that the book is about, not what subject area it belongs in. Users need to be given the best access. We must give them the specific (and technical) terms first rather than the general (and popular) ones. I.e. enter a work by its subject and not by the class that includes that subject.

3.   Select the subject(s) that best cover the majority of material in the contents of the work. As a rough rule, if a topic is dealt with in more than 50% of the work then it should be given a subject heading.

4.   If in doubt, if no subject heading can be found to describe a work, or if the material is so diverse that any subject heading could not possibly help indicate the contents, do not give any heading whatsoever. It is better to give no heading than to give ones that are false, misleading or inadequate. In particular, if the work is fiction, poetry, drama, liturgy or essays on no single subject, no subject heading is usually assigned. One can find exceptions to all this of course, e.g. historical fiction, religious verse, - but this is a good rule to follow.

5.   Always look at the complete contents. Never believe just what is said on the cover, in the title or even in the CIP. If need be you may even have to do the unthinkable and start reading the work in an attempt to ascertain its subject. More than once I have had to work my way systematically through an item before rightly securing its theme. There is even a philosophy held by some that you are not truly a cataloguer until you are prepared to spend an entire day trying to catalogue just one book.

6.   Resist the temptation to create as many headings as possible. Many works only require one or two headings and it is pointless making extra ones just because you think that is necessary or expected. One source orders the cataloguer to keep it always to a minimum of three -

and though that can be severe, three is a good guide to go by. If you need more than three then you need good (and probably obvious) reasons for the additions.

If you find the best headings then you shouldn't need any others. This is connected to the question of whether to create both specific and general headings for one work. If you want to make general headings that is your choice. However I feel that such actions lead to unnecessary pollution and duplication, whether the catalogue be a separate subject catalogue or a dictionary catalogue. I have always been taught to avoid general headings. Economizing should make access as swift and painless as possible.

7.   For the sake of consistency and ease, keep to the practices set out in the standard list you use, e.g. LCSH. Avoid the temptation to make elaborate new inventions and to mix and match other lists and systems.

8.   What do you do when LC changes the subject headings to suit changing usage or to replace outmoded expressions? Well, first I would say, keep your copy and annotate it for as long as possible, especially if the budget doesn't stretch to buying a new edition. Then second, I would use the term that the user will be most familiar with, not the passing, obsolete and unnecessary term. Most people will go to 'Pastoral counselling' but not be seeking 'Cure of souls'.

There are three solutions to the question of obsolete headings. (a) Change them by deleting the old headings and typing new ones. This is really only feasible if the number of cards for a heading is small. Even after that, a See ref. will need to be made from the old heading. (b) Interfile old and new headings that file next to one another. (c) File separately, adopting whichever heading you prefer and keeping to it. Create See refs. back and forth.

9.   Always observe and try to respect the author's intentions, what it is the author intends it to be about.

There are certain difficulties (not the least of them, philosophical) in fulfilling this commandment. The first difficulty is objectivity.

"Until recently it was almost an article of faith in librarianship that subject analysis was objective; that is, the subject cataloguer, on the basis of literary warrant and usage, devised subject terms and classification notations to fit the works being catalogued. He refrained from making judgments; e.g., the heading "Superstitions" was reserved for works stated by their authors to be about superstitions. Books about palmistry, divination, or other such arts were to be analyzed as legitimate subjects of study in their own right, because the cataloguer was not the one to decide which practices were superstitious and which not. [...]"

"The terms in use, at the time they were established, did, by and large, reflect both literary warrant and the usage at least of the authors of the works being analyzed. The issue thus seemed a first to be primarily one of currency; all sorts of terms, not just those relating to people, had not been updated when usage changed. Later, other issues arose when it was suggested that the subject catalog, as an educational tool, should use the "correct" term, the one used by group members to apply to themselves, whether or not the term was popular with the users of the catalog. This need was particularly emphasized when the catalogue term had invidious connotations, whether or not catalogue users were aware of them."[4]

The second difficulty is one of opinion or persuasion. For example, how, do you ascribe headings to a violently anti-semitic tract, given that you would object to the contents of the work and the attitude of the author? The work is about the Jews. It must be given the appropriate heading, whatever one's personal feelings may be, because that is where a user is likely to go for such material. By the same rule, a heading for antisemitism is inappropriate because that is not what the work is actually about. A subheading like 'Controversial literature' may be used; however the problem there is that what is controversy to one person might be a matter of orthodoxy or even indifference to someone else. But if really in doubt still, leave it.

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[4] Harris, Jessica L. Milstead, and Doris H. Clack. "Treatment of People and peoples in subject analysis.' *Library resources and technical services.* 23 (4) 1979, p.374-375..

William Weaver, the celebrated Italian language translator, once spoke of his work on Umberto Eco's *The name of the rose*. ,"You ask me do I know what it's all about? I don't even know what the title means." The third difficulty with judging the author's intentions comes when the author (or translator) doesn't know what it's about themselves. Sometimes, and especially with works of creativity and imagination, the avowed intention and the final result can be two very different things. The cataloguer may be able to see things the author could not. One should be warned about becoming too critical of works under scrutiny however. The Weaver confession can also give us heart, for if those responsible for the work don't know what it's about, then we are also in a position to acknowledge difficulties.

Whatever, try to maintain objectivity, keeping in mind that the headings available to us and our choice of them will always involve some subjectivity.

10.   As a general covering rule to all of these rules, let me quote Philip Bryant and say that the three most important ingredients of 'quality' are 'accuracy', 'consistency' and 'timeliness'.[5] Quality cataloguing generally is what he means, but it stands well for subject headings as for the rest. Some people may argue with timeliness, saying a complete, good entry can take time and mustn't be hurried - however I think the time element should be kept in mind, and not be used as an excuse for becoming slow and indifferent to the task.

Philip Harvey is Technical Services Librarian at the Joint Theological Library, Parkville, Victoria.

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[5] Bryant. Op.cit. p.13.

MAJOR THEOLOGICAL REFERENCE RESOURCES: 1990

Lawrence D. McIntosh

The purpose of commenting on major religious and theological reference books published during 1990 is to alert librarians as to their availability and, perhaps, to assist with acquisition decisions. The following titles would be appropriate, some essential, for most theological libraries. Inclusions are limited to English language items. The difference in prices between an American and English imprint may be considerable. Where there are two imprints the less expensive option (at mid-December rates of exchange) is cited.

Biblical Studies:

If the Bible, in some sense, is admissible as a reference work, one of the highlights of the year was the publication of a new translation, the *NRSV*, copyrighted in 1989 but issued in 1990.

1. *The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments with the Apocryphal/Deuterocanonical books: New Revised Standard Version.* New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1989. 996,298, 284p. 0 19 528330 9; US$19.95.

The *RSV New Testament* was published some forty years ago with the Old Testament being added four years later and this translation has been regarded increasingly as the authoritative version for scholarly work. Now, from all appearances and from a number of perceptive reviews, it can be anticipated that the *NRSV* will be a worthy successor. Bruce Metzger, writing on behalf of the ecumenical committee of translators, states that this version was intended 'for use in public reading and congregational worship, as well as in private study, instruction and meditation'.

Various publishers offer the *NRSV* with or without the Apocrypha and in a variety of styles and price ranges. Nelson insists on the red-letter New

Testament! For library purposes, however, I would recommend this Oxford University Press product.

2. *The Catholic study Bible: the New American Bible.* Edited by Donald Senior et al. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1990. 577,1174,477p. O 19 528389 9; US$29.95.

This title is included not for the particular translation (*NAB* Old Testament, 1970; New Testament revised, 1978) but for the articles and reading guides which accompany it and which take up some 577 pages. This material, contributed by well-known American Catholic biblical scholars, is attractively presented and intended to provide Catholics with an up-to-date and self-contained study system. In a review in *The Tablet* (September 9, 1990) Henry Wansbrough concluded that 'for its price the instruction and assistance to the studious reader are unequalled'.

3. *Exegetical dictionary of the New Testament.* Edited by Horst Balz and Gerhard Schneider. Volume 1: Aaron - Enoch. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Eerdmans, 1990. 463p. 0 8028 2409 9; US$39.95.

This is the first volume of a projected three volume translation of *Exegetisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (Lfrg. 1-9, 1978-1980) which appeared in three volumes (1980-1983). *EDNT* provides a complete English dictionary of New Testament Greek and an extensive guide to the context, usage and theological significance of words. There is a well-developed cross-referencing structure and the major entries have bibliographies. Here is an international, non-denominational work which reflects recent exegetical studies and so effectively updates, augments and corrects the aging Kittel *TWNT*. An essential resource.

4. *A Dictionary of biblical interpretation.* Edited by R.J. Coggins and J.L. Houlden. New York: Trinity Press International, 1990. 751 p. 0 334 00294 X; US$49.95.

Not the usual resource on the contents of the Bible but rather a guide to the history of biblical interpretation, ancient and modern, prepared by a team of distinguished scholars. The entries on biblical books, events and characters explore the history of the ways in which these have been interpreted. The various types of biblical criticism, the periods, schools, movements and leading exponents receive attention. There are also

generous entries on the Bible in art, music and poetry. Technical terms, some recently introduced, are defined and every conceivable critical stance - Alexandrian, black Christian, feminist, Jewish, Marxist, Reformation, structuralist - is represented. Most entries conclude with brief bibliographies and there is a scriptural and general index. Once again, an essential tool (and a good read).

Church History

5. *The Oxford illustrated history of Christianity*. Edited by John McManners. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1990. 724p. 0 19 822928 3; US$45.00 (US$39.95 until December 31, 1990.)

Admittedly a doubtful inclusion but only because this handsome volume is most likely to be found in the general collection. It is, however, a superb gathering of authoritative essays with 350 illustrations and 32 full-colour plates. The volume includes maps, a chronology and a detailed index. There is an annotated bibliography which could function as a most useful check list for theological libraries.

6. *Decrees of the ecumenical councils*. Edited by Norman P. Tanner. 2 vols. Washington, DC: Georgetown Univ. Press, 1990. 1135,1135;203p. 0 87840 490 2 (set); US$195.00. (US$156.00 until December 31, 1990.)

This monumental work gathers all the decrees of the twenty councils, from Nicaea I to Vatican II, with the original text(s) and a facing English translation. The text is taken from the third edition of *Conciliorum Oecumenicorum Decreta*, edited by G. Alberigo and others. (1973). The new translations have been prepared by a team of Jesuits in the British Isles. For each council there is a brief introduction, a bibliography and explanatory footnotes. There is a chronology and, most usefully, indexes of scriptural passages, councils, the Roman magisterium, the Fathers and the early church, canon law, proper names, authors and, finally, subjects. This is the most comprehensive guide to the texts of the councils and libraries will find it to be an indispensable resource.

7. *Encyclopedia of early Christianity*. Edited by Everett Ferguson. (Garland reference library of the humanities; vol. 846) New York: Garland Publishing, 1990. 983p. 0 8240 5745 7; US$95.00.

Within the period from the time of Jesus to approximately A.D.600, some 970 entries cover persons (including relatively obscure figures), places, works, doctrines, practices, art, architecture, liturgics, heresies and schisms. Leading scholars of the patristic period, for example Baur, Harnack, Migne, Quasten, are also featured. The signed entries, from ecumenically representative scholars, conclude with bibliographies of primary and secondary materials. A chronology, black and white illustrations, clear map work are also useful ingredients as is the detailed index with its intensive cross-referencing. For the patristic period this volume could effectively update the *Oxford dictionary of the Christian church* (2nd ed., 1974) and provide a more comprehensive coverage of the period.

Christian Worship:

8. *A Bibliography of Christian worship*. Edited by Bard Thompson. (ATLA bibliography series, 25) Metuchen, New Jersey: American Theological Library Association/ Scarecrow Press, 1989. 786p. 0 8108 2154 0; US$79.50.

Included here because publication was delayed until early 1990, this massive bibliography of books and articles on worship is the most comprehensive tool available in this field. It covers worship and liturgy in the Christian traditions, developments from the early church to the Eastern and Latin churches, the elements of the Mass, the contributions of the Reformers and so on to worship in contemporary denominations and ecumenical communities. There are sections entitled Word and Sacraments, the Daily Office and the Church Year, Worship and the Arts and, finally, Church Music and Hymnology. The detailed table of contents provides a subject guide to the work and there are author/editor, denomination and organization indexes. A most valuable resource for studies in the history and expressions of worship.

9. *New dictionary of sacramental worship*. Edited by Peter E. Fink. Collegeville, Minnesota: Liturgical Press, 1990. 1352p. 0 8146 5788 5; US$69.50.

This volume is intended to reflect and support the ongoing task of liturgical reform and renewal, particularly as it has been informed by the vision which was framed by Vatican II. Most of the contributors are from the Latin rite but almost all the sacramental churches and their perspectives are represented. The dictionary is structured as a theological and pastoral resource and entries cover the wide range of activities constitutive of a sacramental church. Cross-referencing and bibliographies are useful aids as is the topical index which arranges all major entries under seven headings: the worshipping church; the heritage of the church; the sacramental life of the church; the praying church; the church and the arts; the reflecting church; and the pastoral mission of the church. The volume is a companion to *The New dictionary of theology*, edited by Komonchak et al. (Glazier, 1987), and will prove just as useful.

Religious Education:

10. *Harper's encyclopedia of religious education*. Edited by Iris V. Cully and Kendig Brubaker Cully. San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1990. 717p. 0 00 606165 6; US$34.95.

The two editors,long recognised as authorities in this field, enlisted 270 experts to present articles on educational theory and practice, teaching methodologies, biblical, theological and liturgical aspects and contemporary social issues, all within the context of religious education. There are biographies of key educationalists, ancient and modern, and overviews of the educational process in various religions, church denominations and regions of the world ('Australia' - Denham Grierson; 'New Zealand' - B.Keith Rowe). Interspersed are essays on a range of topics such as adolescence, art, the Bible, child development, music, theology and education. The work more than updates *The Westminster dictionary of Christian education*, edited by Kendig Cully (1963) and is more comprehensive than the quite valuable *Dictionary of religious*

education, edited by John Sutcliffe (1984). This is certainly a major text for courses and a reference tool for teachers.

Pastoral Care:

11. *Dictionary of pastoral care and counseling.* Edited by Rodney J. Hunter. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1990. 1346p. 0 687 10761 X; US$59.95.

A volume of authoritative information, for research and practice, on all aspects of pastoral care and counseling. Over 1,200 signed entries, from a highly-qualified, interfaith assembly of practitioners and scholars, provide coverage of the history and personalities of the field, behavioural theories and patterns, biblical insights and theological implications, materials on situational matters and particular needs. Denominational perspectives, ecumenical relationships and Jewish concerns receive attention. This extraordinary array of material, well-supported by bibliographies and cross-referencing, comprises the most comprehensive resource in this field.

Australiana:

12. Bentley, Peter, Blombery, Tricia and Hughes, Philip J. *A yearbook for Australian Churches, 1991.* Hawthorn, Victoria: Christian Research Association, 1990. 236p. 1 875223 04 5 (ISSN 1035-8137); Aus$16.00.

The first issue of this *Yearbook* marks the beginning of what promises to become a standard and most useful reference resource. The Christian Research Association, with its experience in gathering data and providing analysis and commentary, has produced a valuable guide to the Australian religious scene. There is a directory of ecumenical organizations, Christian churches, other religious groups and religious publishers. Following is a diary of religious events of 1989-1990, reflections from certain Australian church leaders on their own denominations, statistics, several research reports and a selective bibliography of religious books.

Finally there is an ecumenical calendar and lectionary and a listing of the major celebrations of other faiths. The whole work is well-indexed. All this augurs well for an increasingly useful annual.

Lawrence D. McIntosh is Librarian of the Joint Theological Library, Parkville, Victoria.

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THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY
OXFORD

Lynn Pryor

Can you imagine a basement covering perhaps three acres, crammed full of books stored in movable stacks? Can you picture a library with millions of items, most of which have been catalogued in large ledgers by author entry only? Sound archaic? Can you conceive of a staff of 35 cataloguers to handle the 97,500 book and pamphlet accessions per hear, not to mention the 224,500 periodical accessions? These are just some of the mind-boggling facts I discovered on the occasion of my visit to the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

As a visiting overseas librarian I had enquired about the possibility of seeing more of the library than the average tourist who paid for a guided tour. The result was a personal conducted tour, lasting two hours, in the company of the Assistant Secretary of the Library, Mr W.H. Crenell, who, I was to discover, has been employed at the Bodleian since 1957. What better guide could I have anticipated? On the day appointed this gentleman proceeded to introduce me, at a casual and quiet pace as if nothing else was scheduled for the day, to the fascinating history and the day-to-day operations of the library, which is the hub of this world-famous centre of learning.

The Bodleian Library is one of the oldest libraries in Europe, and in England is second in size only to the British Library. The natural place to

begin the tour and pause for my first history lesson was the old Divinity School. Early in the fourteenth century, with funds provided by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, a Congregation House was built with a library room over it, on the north side of the chancel of the University church. It was not until early in the 15th century that the library room was properly furnished, at which time other benefactors helped to increase the collection of books, benefactors who included Henry IV, Prince Henry the future Henry V, and his brothers, Thomas, John and Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester.

From 1435 until 1447, the year of his death, Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester gave to the University a great collection of manuscripts, including many classical texts scarcely known in England at that time. By now the collection had outgrown the old room beside the church. The university was then building a new Divinity School, so it was decided to build over it a library room fit to house these new and splendid benefactions. The manuscripts were moved into this room upon its completion in 1488. The room still survives as one of the glories of the Bodleian Library, and is still known as the Duke Humfrey's Library. Unfortunately the Duke's books were scattered, and only three have found their way back to the Bodleian.

The sixteenth century saw the dispersal of this early library of the University. Between 1530 and 1550 political and religious upheavals would have contributed, yet a more direct cause may have been the poverty of the University. Some of the colleges were better able to purchase printed texts now available, with the result that the college libraries became more efficient while the University library, being inadequately endowed, could not keep up-to-date with the better texts.

For about fifty years the university was without a library, but in 1598 Sir Thomas Bodley, who had abandoned a distinguished academic career for diplomacy, decided to retire from public life and devote himself to the restoration of the old university library. When the refitting of the room was finished, Bodley began the work of restocking the collection, partly by his own gifts, partly by donations of books or money from various sources. Thomas James was appointed the first librarian; the library was formally opened on 8th November 1602.

By 1612 extensions were required, resulting in Arts End, built on to the Duke Humfrey's Library. Then when the Schools Quadrangle was built in 1613-1619, adjacent to the existing building, the top floor was reserved for book storage. In almost four centuries since then, various stages of development have been necessary to cope with the evergrowing collections of manuscripts and printed texts. Huge benefactions of books and manuscripts, as well as purchases, resulted in pressing space problems by the end of the eighteenth century. In 1789 two storeys of the Schools Quadrangle were absorbed by the Library. In 1860 the adjacent Radcliffe Camera was taken over, providing space both for Bodleian book storage, and a new reading room.

The building of the New Bodleian Library was completed in 1939. It contains the bookstacks, administration rooms, and some reading rooms; it is separated from the Old Library by a road and a quadrangle. An extensive basement running under the roadway links old and new. An endless conveyor belt facilitates the movement of materials between stacks and readers. Much of this basement houses hundreds of thousands of books stored in movable stacks.

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The Bodleian is a national legal deposit library and therefore accommodates a wide range of materials and readers. Each week the Acquisitions department processes several large boxes of materials deposited under copyright. In the Cataloguing room, some 35 persons are employed to handle the enormous task of processing such a volume of material.

In October 1989 an automated library management system was installed, so cataloguing nowadays is no doubt much more streamlined. It is fascinating to visit the area where readers consult the catalogue: three systems are in operation. The original catalogue consists of a series of large ledgers, in which each item is listed under an Author entry. There are no Subject or Title entries. More recently a card catalogue has been introduced, and now the automated system provides a number of OPAC terminals for reader consultation. Presumably the

automated system will render significant changes providing greater accessibility to information on library holdings.

The task of retrospective cataloguing, in order to have the whole collection on the automated system, seems overwhelming and will probably take many years. It is anticipated that most of the departmental and college libraries, as well as other relevant libraries in Oxford, will eventually participate in the system - already about 35 of these libraries have begun to enter their data into the system - a great asset to the many students who seek ready access to materials daily.

Three rooms visited were especially interesting: (i) the Map Room which houses over 1,013,000 maps; (ii) the room which accommodates the John Johnson Collection of Printed Ephemera. This is a collection of any non-book printed materials, eg. paper or plastic bags with business/organisation advertising, sweet/knick-knack tins with printed designs/pictures, college ties etc. Most fascinating and seemingly impossible to catalogue! And (iii) the Binding Room. The library has its own binding and conservation department, where folders, boxes, etc. are custom designed for individual items.

The library is primarily a reference library and therefore has no borrowing facilities. Material required by undergraduates is on open shelves. However much material is housed in the bookstack and must be ordered from the stack for use in the reading room. Often a reader waits half a day, or even more, to obtain the required materials from the stacks.

Lynn Pryor is Librarian at Whitley College, Parkville, Victoria

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PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

A PACIFIC LIBRARY VIEW OF ANZTLA COOPERATION

From my perspective as an Australian librarian working in the Pacific Theological College library in Suva, the most useful assistance ANZTLA can give to third world theological colleges is (a) your expertise and (b) your duplicate lists.

The people who work in theological libraries in the Pacific tend to be untrained, and often relatively unexposed to well-functioning libraries. Many of the colleges rely on foreign librarians coming for periods of a month to a year every few years to keep their collections usable. Such visits and also links developed between libraries whereby the island librarian can write for help ordering books or other advice seem to me to be an ongoing need. Colleges at present tend to request this professional help through the mission boards of the churches they are related to around the world. I will encourage them to also report their librarian requests to ANZTLA newsletter.

Pacific theological libraries are mostly poor with limited book stock and few periodicals. Those that keep good records of their holdings would find duplicate lists of periodicals and discard lists of books among the few ways of filling holes in their collections. Like libraries in Australia and New Zealand we don't want or need everyone's old books and magazines, but selecting needed items means the high postage costs is money well spent.

This duplicate listing need not be a oneway process. The *Pacific Journal of Theology* series 2 commenced in 1989, but Pacific Theological College has multiple duplicates of the original series no. 1 - no. 34 (1962-1970) excluding no. 1 and no. 16. We offer these items of historical interest to libraries on a first come first served basis.

Please write to: The Librarian
Pacific Theological College
PO Box 388
SUVA FIJI ISLANDS.

METHODIST CHURCH IN SAMOA
- PIULA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

DUTY STATEMENT

Position: Librarian
Responsible to: Principal

Duties (in order of importance):

1.   In consultation with the Principal and lecturers, to select library resources for the study and teaching of courses to BD level.

2.   To catalogue and shelve resources so that they are accessible to library users.

3.   To operate a system for the borrowing, and return, of library resources.

4.   To teach students and staff the efficient use of library resources.

5.   To ensure that books, equipment and supplies are properly stored, used and maintained, and to ensure that the Library building is properly maintained for its purpose.

6.   To undertake other duties as directed.

There is an urgent need for an experienced librarian for Piula Theological College. At present the library is being managed part time. Ideally the College would like a qualified and experienced librarian for two years, but there would be considerable value in having a librarian available for three months or longer (perhaps a person recently retired, or on long service leave).

Please address all correspondence to:

> Mr Stan Sismey,
> Connexional Secretary,
> Methodist Church in Samoa,
> PO Box 1867,
> WESTERN SAMOA

NEW JOURNALS

> Generation : a journal of Australian Jewish life, thought and community. (Melbourne : Generation Journal. No. 1, 1989) Four issues per year. $15 annual subscription, $12 for students and pensioners.

A confident and highly promising independent quarterly, *Generation*'s editor opens his first editorial by saying of it, "More than anything else, the essence of our undertaking is to generate dialogue amongst people interested in the nature of Jewish life in Australia."

This intention is expanded upon in the stated aims, which include facilitating "discussion of issues which are crucial to the wellbeing and development of the Australian Jewish community", fostering "a creative and authentic expression of the Australian Jewish experience", and seeking "contemporary meaning for the concept of Jewish peoplehood through the exploration of common concerns, aspirations and undertakings which unite Jews in a shared destiny."

A wide range of writers are represented and the majority of articles meet these broader aims.

Of special interest to theological librarians though are the articles dealing with more specific religious questions. Titles in early issues include 'Halakha and the modern woman', 'The Dead Sea scrolls : history or theology?', 'Ideas on renewal'. Theological and philosophical questions are regularly addressed. Issues tackling particular questions (e.g. women in no. 2 and environmentalism in no. 3) do so always from the standpoint of the Jewish tradition.

Subscriptions from: Generation Journal Inc., GPO Box 4167NN, Melbourne, Vic, 3001.

Religion Watch =ARPA Religion-Watch: a weekly briefing of religious affairs in Australia. (Longford, Tas.: Australian Religious Press Association. v.1, 1989) Weekly.

This bulletin is a reprinting service, drawing current news material on religion from a large number of religious newspapers throughout Australia. An issue averages six pages, with between 20 and 30 items presented.

Each item is presented with the core material included. A wide range of issues are covered as well as the most newsworthy events of each week.

Informative and unbiassed, *Religion-Watch* is a useful addition for any user needing to have all important recent developments presented briefly. It can also be used as a source for journalistic copy, though study the warnings first.

Subscription and editorial enquiries: ARPA Religion-Watch Editor, David Busch, 51 Wellington Street, Longford, Tasmania, 7301. Phone (003) 911090.

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South Pacific journal of mission studies. (Sydney : The South Pacific Association of Mission Studies. v.1, 1989) Occasional journal. A$15 for four issues. Single issue $6.

This journal is intended to fill a gap that exists for information and resource material on missiology in Oceania. It is inspired by the large range of missiological journals from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Cyril Hally, President of the Association, writes in the first issue, "With the exception of Indians in Fiji and the remote highlanders in Papua New Guinea, the whole of the Pacific is Christian. This is very important at the present time because the ideologies of communism and capitalism have not taken over in the Pacific Islands or in Papua New Guinea. The only organised body of thought in the Pacific is Christianity." The need to communicate over the huge distances of the

region and the need to encourage exchange of ideas have forced the journal into existence. It is interdisciplinary, ecumenical and wide ranging.

Three issues have been produced to date, including such article titles as "Christianity and colonialism in Melanesia and Polynesia : hand in glove?", "A plea for East Timor", "The Bougainville imbroglio", and "Women affirmed in Manila." Australia and New Zealand are an integral part of the region, as shown by such articles as "Minjung in Australia", "The legacy of mission : Australian aboriginal Christians' search for a contextualised theology", and "The 150th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi."

The journal also publishes relevant documents and books reviews.

Subscriptions from: The Subscription Manager, South Pacific Association for Mission Studies, Suite 2/2nd Floor, 154 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Institute for Theology and the Arts bulletin = ITA bulletin. (Paddington : The Institute. No.1, May 1990) Irregular. $10 annual subscription.

This is the Institute's official bulletin, issued for those interested in the relationship between Christianity and the Arts. News of cultural events across Australia is a feature, including seminars, art prizes, exhibitions, performances and special events.

The main feature of each early number has been a full length article of substance. Number 1 comprised "Thoughts on the nature of art" by Veronica Brady; Number 2 comprised *"The prophetic imagination* and the Arts" by Chris Budden, a response to Walter Brueggemann's book of the same name.

The aims of the Institute are set out in each issue :

- To develop arts-related resources for the church
- To promote courses of study
- To sponsor arts events
- To co-ordinate conferences
- To promote scholarly study of the relationship between religion and the arts
- To establish a national slide archive of the visual arts
- To develop an archive of Christian art
- To promote a Christian contribution to cultural studies in the wider community.

Individuals wanting to learn more about the Institute or who may want to become involved in its activities can reach it at the same address as for subscriptions.

Subscriptions from : Institute for Theology and the Arts, PO Box 379, Paddington, NSW, 2021.

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NOTES AND NEWS

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN CHAPTER

It is with great pleasure that the "birth" of the Western Australian Regional Chapter of ANZTLA is announced, with twelve members to date, including the office bearers :-

Denise Hallion (Catholic Institute) - Secretary/Treasurer.
Alan Meers (Perth Bible College) - Executive member.
Marcia Harrison (Ada Purnell Library) - Chairperson/President

A constitution similar to the one adopted by the Melbourne chapter has been accepted by the members at a meeting, cum social gathering, held during the week of the ALIA Conference. Those present were given a resumé of the 'state of the art' in theological education in Western Australia and Sydney, together with the library resources supporting the various establishments. We were particularly happy to welcome Lynette Champion from the Catholic College in Sydney.

Plans for the future meetings include implementing some of the suggestions already put forward by other chapters, together with a report on the ALIA conference which will be given by Val Wilde (Baptist College), who had the fortitude to attend each of the five days.

The Western Australian branch welcomes any information which might be considered useful to us in our pursuit of service excellence to our customers.

GERMAN TOUR OFFER

Planning to visit Europe? Would you like to include in your itinerary visits to some of the theological libraries of Germany? You are invited to undertake such a tour, all arrangements made for you. If interested, write for details to:

        Dr J.A. Cervello-Margallef, Erzbischhöfliche Diözesan - und Dombibliothek, Postfach 10 06 90, Kardinal-Frings-Strasse 1-3, D-5000 Köln 1, Germany.

A MEDIEVAL CURSE

"For him that stealeth a book from this library, let it change into a serpent in his hand and rend him. Let him be struck by palsy and all his members blasted. Let him languish in pain, crying aloud for mercy, and let there be no surcease for his agony until he sink to dissolution. Let book-worms gnaw his entrails in token of the worm that dieth not, and when at last he goeth to his final punishment let the flames of hell consume him for ever and aye."

        - From the monastery of San Pedro, Barcelona.

6TH ANZTLA CONFERENCE, SYDNEY
5TH-8TH JULY, 1991

Plans are already well under way for what promises to be a very worthwhile conference. Following the suggestion made at the Brisbane conference, that the theme of reader education would dovetail well with the ANZATS topic: 'The Future of Theological Education', it has been possible to arrange two sessions which will complete our conference and begin the ANZATS conference.

Our keynote speaker will be Joyce Kirk, Head of the School of Information Studies, University of Technology, Sydney (Kuring-Gai Campus), whose topic is 'Information literacy'. Robin Walsh, who is Reader Education Librarian at Macquarie University Library, will speak on 'The changing face of reader education'.

Accommodation will be available at Menzies College of Macquarie University, 6 minutes walk from the conference venue at Baptist Theological College (Morling College). It will be helpful if we can have an estimate of the number of participants by Easter, so you are asked to complete the registration form (enclosed with this *ANZTLA Newsletter*) and return it by 31st March. If the registration form has been misplaced for some reason, fill out the details on the verso of this page, detach and return. If for any reason you are unable to come to the conference, your fees will be fully refunded.

Registration Form

To: Mara Goodall
        ANZTLA Conference,
        Churches of Christ Theological
        College
        216 Pennant Hills Road
        Carlingford NSW 2118

Please register me as a participant in the
1991 ANZTLA Conference.

NAME:..

LIBRARY...

INSTITUTION:...

ADDRESS:...

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....

Preferred name for tag:.....................................

CONFERENCE CHARGES
Registration $50.00
  (includes bus trip)

Accommodation and meals
      Resident $140.00
      (includes conference dinner)

	Non-Resident	
	Lunch	Dinner
Fri.		7.00
Sat.	7.00	7.00
Sun.	7.00	25.00
Mon.	7.00	

Please circle those you will
require.

TOTAL   _____

Please make cheques payable to
ANZTLA   NSW CHAPTER

ANZTLA Membership and Subscription to the Newsletter: