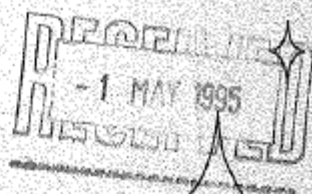


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No. 25

April 1995



AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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

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

Contributions are invited of relevant articles and items of interest to theological librarianship: scholarly articles; information on all aspects of librarianship; book reviews; library profiles; and news about libraries and librarians. Articles should be typed, double spaced, and if submitted on disk Macintosh is preferred. Please send articles to the editor.

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

ISSN: 1030-701X

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ANZTLA Membership and Subscription to the Newsletter:

Association membership (inc Newsletter subscription)	\$A40 p.a.
Newsletter only	\$A20 p.a.
Overseas surcharge	\$A5 p.a.

Payment to the Treasurer.

Some back issues available from the Editor (\$7.00 each).

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EDITORIAL

Lately, in my position as editor of the Newsletter, I have been fortunate to have many publications from different countries come across my desk, including newsletters from other associations of theological librarians. It is interesting to note the different focus each of the associations has. As Hans mentions in his review, the Europeans' focus is on intellectual issues; the Americans are very involved in practical issues, technology and bibliography; the British Association, which includes philosophical libraries as well, has a broader outlook towards library issues and frequently deals with more general topics. Often the articles in the British Newsletter are historical, which is to be expected with such a historical base to their libraries. It is interesting that there is quite a different impression coming from each group through their newsletters.

What, then, are the strengths of the Australasian Association? I have found it is truly an alliance of members. Probably the size of our organisation is an advantage in fostering a nurturing and co-operative environment. For me, working alone and rather isolated by distance, being part of ANZTLA has been of great benefit. There is always someone I can call to discuss something who will listen. The sharing of experience and ideas is a motivating force for moving forward in the workplace and the profession. I hope that the Newsletter can link members who do not often meet together with others in the Association to give them the support I have found from it.

PLEASE NOTE:

1995 SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW OVERDUE

Payment should be sent to the secretary.

- \$40 - Full membership
- \$25 - Personal membership
- \$20 - Newsletter only
- \$5 - Overseas surcharge

With this issue of the Newsletter is included the program and registration form for attendance at the Tenth Annual Conference of the Association, to be held at Burgmann college, Australian National University, Acton, ACT, 21 - 24 September 1995. Please note that the closing date for registration is 30 June and plan now to join in the celebration of a decade of interlibrary co-operation in the city where the first conference was held in 1986. The local planning committee has lined up some top speakers, including some of Australia's leading librarians and, for the first time, Albert Hurd, the Executive Director of the American Theological Library Association. Adequate opportunity has also been provided within the program for taking in some of the sights of the city and its unique Floriade festival. Canberra will be a wonderful place to be in late September!

You will recall that, at the last meeting of the Association (in Melbourne in 1994), notice-of-motion was given for several proposed amendments to the constitution. Further changes to Clause IV are proposed by the Executive, for which the required notice-of-motion is hereby given:

That Clause IV be altered to read:

1. *Libraries and other organisations and individuals involved in or interested in theological education or religious studies may become members of the Association on the payment of the prescribed fee.*
2. *An institutional member shall be represented by its librarian-in-charge or his/her deputy.*
3. *Honorary life membership may be conferred by the Association on a person who has rendered distinguished service to the Association.*

N.B. This alteration would introduce the category of Honorary Life Member (paragraph 3) and would delete from paragraph 2 the provision for a second representative of an institution on the payment of an additional fee. The former was put forward at the last meeting as a request for consideration, and the latter has become a cause of confusion (with a significant number of libraries incorrectly opting for individual membership) and has, in fact, hardly ever been utilised. You will have opportunity to debate these matters and to contribute to the final decision at the AGM.

Please give some thought also to nominations for positions on the Executive. The Extra Member will need to be a person from the Western Australian chapter (hosts of the 1996 conference). The present President and Secretary have been in office for many years, and would cheerfully stand aside for others willing to contribute to the administration of the Association. Nominations may be made at the AGM, but can also be submitted in advance to the Secretary.

The appeal for nominations for the initial *Trevor Zweck Award* has not met with overwhelming response, so the deadline for nomination has been extended to 31 May. Please send your nomination, with a paragraph explaining the reason for the nomination to Val Canty, Parkin-Wesley College, 20 King William Rd, Wayville, SA, 5034. Fax no. (08) 373 4874.

Just another reminder also that we are still looking for volunteers to take over the editorial management of the Australasian Religion Index from Volume 8 in 1996. Please make you offers or suggestions known to a member of the Executive.

Meanwhile, the Western Australian chapter has begun planning for the 1996 conference, to be held in Perth. If travel to Perth is likely to cost more than the usual conference travel expenditure, you will want to take appropriate action when budgets are being set for the next financial year. You won't to miss the first Western Australian conference!

(Revd) Trevor Zweck
President

ANZTLA NEWS

The new library manager at the Camden Theological Library, Uniting Church Centre for Ministry, North Parramatta is **Jocelyn Morris**. Jocelyn was previously senior librarian in the Mitchell Library at the State Library of NSW with responsibility for information technology. Her library experience includes working in Commonwealth government special libraries, country public libraries, a tertiary college library and, overseas, an academic library in Upsala, Sweden. The provision of information services and their evaluation are of special interest to her professionally, while on a personal level, Jocelyn is happy making music and doing some armchair travelling. She is married with a small daughter.

Jocelyn will be presenting a session on Strategic Planning at the next NSW Chapter meeting.

Glenys Dalziel has not joined the ministry as reported in the last Newsletter, but is still working hard in Mount St Mary's, New Zealand. **Glenys Biddle**, however, has joined the Uniting Church ministry after 25 years at their library in Parramatta.

Caroline McSweeney has been appointed as Librarian to the Notre Dame University, W.A.

The **Catholic Institute of Sydney** (Veech Library) has joined **ABN** as a full service user.

Another new ABN member is **St Francis Xavier Seminary, S.A**; Di Lahire has been employed to work on their retro conversion project.

Yet more automating going on: **Corpus Christi College Library**, Clayton Vic. is in the process of taking the plunge.

Helen Greenwood (Auckland) has recently completed a tour of Australia and managed to visit several 'member sites'. She managed to time her visit to Sydney for the presentation of Kim's citation! Great planning, Helen!

[A plea to Chapter secretaries: Please either send me a copy of minutes of meetings, or compile news items for inclusion in the Newsletter.--Ed.]

Congratulations to **Kim Robinson** of Moore College for 20 years of service. Kim was presented with the following citation at a ceremony marking this occasion:

CITATION IN HONOUR OF MR KIM ROBINSON

This special award is presented to Kim Stanward Robinson, Librarian of Moore College, to mark the 20th anniversary of his appointment to that office, and to record the esteem and affection that the Principal, Faculty, Staff and Students of the College hold for him.

Kim became Librarian in March 1975. At that time the Moore College Library was a modest collection of 40,000 volumes, inadequately housed above the T.C. Hammond Common Room. Since then, Kim has presided over the growth of this collection to the 130,000 items it contains today. He has also supervised the relocation of the library to its present site in 1 King Street. Over the past two decades the use of the Library by the College community and the general public has increased many times over. The collection is now regarded as the most significant theological library in Australia. Its archives, its ancient books, its special collections, its extensive journals, and its wide general holdings are all notable, and all owe a profound debt to the diligence, wisdom and professional skills of its present custodian.

Kim Robinson is one of the senior theological librarians in Australia and New Zealand. He has been an active participant in the Australian & New Zealand Theological Library's Association, editor of its newsletter, and plays a major advisory role in its affairs. In this wider world of librarians, he is valued (in the words of another librarian) as 'an experienced and wise colleague and a professional friend'.

His chief contribution is, however, to Moore College. The Library is central to the life of the College, and is one of the greatest resources of our Church. Kim serves its needs in a creative and committed manner. His skills in knowing what books to order are extraordinary, and they are accompanied by an equally noteworthy understanding of the requirement of readers - from novices to established scholars. He works in the service, and to the glory of God, and we are glad to be associated with him in this great enterprise.

It is our pleasure to honour his contribution to the life of the College and to thank God for him.

Peter F. Jensen Principal

13th March 1995

Carol Mills

There is a possibly apocryphal story relating to the appointment of the Director of the University of the South Pacific (USP) Tuvalu Centre many years ago. Arriving at his post, the (English born) Director was taken to his new residence. Apparently a low single-storey house, at atoll level, like much of Tuvalu a metre or so above sea level, with louvres in most directions to permit maximum cross-ventilation. The warm trade wind, smelling of salt, passed through the house from one side of that small country to the other. Filled with apprehension about the climate, he asked, "But what about my books?" "don't worry", came the friendly reply, "they won't last long here!"

That sums it up. Climate and less involvement with the printed word are besetting problems for books in the Pacific. Most people are still close to their orally-based cultures. Countries are relatively poor, and the perceptions of building library collections, let alone maintaining them, can be limited. In the face of the efforts of institutions such as the USP and theological colleges seminaries, appreciation of the needs of Pacific peoples to move with various non-indigenous influences which are print-related is shifting. Collections are acquired at the expense of someone, sometimes an aid donor. Those which are acquired under aid arrangements may be unbalanced and not totally appropriate to their purpose, or simply, as is human nature, not valued as much as they might be because there has been little effort on the part of the recipient, reducing the perception of their value.

Having said this there are many who do perceive the value of the limited library resources of the Pacific. However, they may be ignorant of the need to protect their collections, and even if they are well-informed, they may have an idea that there is little which can be done under the prevailing conditions, as preservation as it is reported is often a costly high technology operation. Speaking of technology, the electronic media are not yet an alternative to the book in the present-day Pacific. There is a lack of financial resources to install them in such a way as to make them readily available. It is hard to get people from developed countries to understand the lack of technological know-how in all but one or two large centres to sustain the telecommunications, the PC's, the software and other components which must be in place for these to succeed. Governments are unwilling to let go of the revenue which they receive from the use of public telecommunication lines, making cheap networking less feasible. Such facilities as exist, such as PEACESAT, are used by booking a time slot on the satellite from a station which is equipped for data transmission; which few are.

Back to preservation. Many people do not know that there are a number of simple things which can be done to protect collections. There is a problem that those that do, the Pacific achievers, are mobile, as they are poached for higher jobs as they become effective, or they emigrate. Then, because of small staff numbers (usually one), the library will have to start all over again once the perception has developed in the next custodian; whose perception will probably occur because the library falls into a parlous state whilst the custodian is learning on the job.

All of the tasks which must be done to maintain paper, which is not a Pacific artefact, are those of elsewhere, but the penalties for their neglect will show in one lifetime; at times

almost before your eyes. The very first requirements are cleanliness and air. Libraries should be as close to clean and free of dust and dirt as possible, to minimise the harbouring of pests. They should be cleaned and swept regularly, and their shelves cleaned. There should be no litter, inside, or around the perimeter. They should be well cross-ventilated. Air conditioning is admirable, but not affordable in an area of the world where much electricity runs on imported fuel, may shut down at night, and is subject to brown-outs and black-outs brought about by breakdown or cyclone. After a cyclone, with power out for sometimes weeks, a sealed building cooking away without power is far worse than a cross-ventilated one. Bookshelves should be arranged for good air flow between, around, under and THROUGH them: shelves should not have backs, but be cross-braced, slatted or whatever is possible, and away from walls. Many libraries in the Pacific have locally made wooden bookshelves. This is fine and metropolitan libraries would envy them this. Wood, properly varnished to minimise dust lodging on it, and to stop acids being released from the wood around the books, assisting in their decay, is better than steel, which has an on-going problem with rust. Shelves should not go down to the floor; there should be air space underneath which will allow cleaning and air flow.

Cross-ventilation is usually achieved by louvres. There must be some means of closing windows against the salt-laden winds. Salt lodges in the books, attracting moisture and setting up the brown spots known as 'foxing'. Window grilles may be needed to stop library users throwing books out. Permanent grilles on the outside can be used as a substitute for cyclone shutters, reducing the laborious task of battening down, which is usually necessary several times a season. Insect screens are advisable, but many libraries do not have them. In Vanuatu, for example, insect screens must be made of a particular expensive materials if they are not to rot in the acid air which is the result of volcanic activity.

Moulds are another enemy which damage and destroy paper. Air flow reduces their spread. Floor covering, despite the noise factor, must be shiny ones which are easily mopped up. Even 'all-weather' carpet surfaces hold water and breed a microclimate of moulds when they remain wet. Other soft furnishings and upholstery which are not easily removed and which will harbour moulds, should be avoided wherever possible. Books should be firmly but not tightly shelved, so that they do not shift unnecessarily, causing damage. They should never be shelved on their fore-edge (the side opposite the spine), but laid flat if necessary. Bookends should be used to keep everything firm, and boxes can be employed for smaller items so they too are firm. While these may be expensive in some countries, they can be admirably improvised with half beer cartons covered in good quality paper. There may be other substitutes in some countries.

Much of the Pacific has a potential earthquake problem. Shelves should be stable, and braced to ensure this stability, evenly loaded (both sides if double-sided) to minimise shaking and dropping books in a tremor, or even falling over regardless of bracing. They should not be too high, say not more than 220mm at the outside, as the further books fall (and some will), the greater the chance of damage. If planning a library building, placement of the anti-earthquake shear walls, which have no openings, requires considerable work in relation to airflow.

A stable temperature and humidity are important. The ideal is impossible in the Pacific; paper needs a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit or less, and a humidity of not more than 60% if it is to be kept in the best possible condition. One does the best one can to achieve stability at higher temperatures.

The possibility of cyclones for half the year is a major local factor. The old rule that books should never be left on the floor has an added meaning. Despite shutters rain does drive in; they are designed to protect the building, not make it water-tight. Staff must be aware of the special needs of libraries caused by cyclones. Equipment such as PC's should never be kept near windows because of the risk of water damage. It is better to put reader seating near windows as it is less likely to suffer permanent damage, and to house the books in the middle of the room, well away from the windows. Staff must be aware of exactly what to do before a cyclone and after. They are the experts who will lead the rest of the community in saving the library if this is called for. This requires attention to protection at all times; which is why the shutters will probably go up more than once a season, particularly on Fridays if the weather forecast is not fully clear for the next three days; preparation takes time.

Daylight contributes to the breakdown of paper, leading to 'brittle' paper, which is useless, crumbling to dust. The fast decay of newspapers is the best example of this. As elsewhere, books in the Pacific should not be in the direct sun, and preferably away from the light from windows. The exterior of the building should be surrounded by an awning or canopy or other shade and weather device to minimise the direct penetration of light (and rain) into the building. This exterior area should be kept free of birds, vegetation and litter which would encourage insects and rodents and dirt which could blow into the library.

A major risk to tropical library collections is insect infestation. Insect screens are advisable; however even with them insects will still be able to get in and attack the collection, and of course the users, with at times severe problems with malaria in some countries and to a lesser extent dengue fever, as libraries, as a place where people gather also assist in disease transmission. If possible all windows should be closed at night, as it is then that the various insect enemies of books are most active. Also, where possible the interior of the library should not be lit at night as light attracts insects in to breed in the library. By careful thought it may be possible to close off and not light some portions of the library after dark, or to do such things as turn the lights off straight after closing and have the cleaners come in the early morning after daylight, etc. Treatment of the library by pest exterminators twice a year if such services are available locally should be considered.

The books which go out can be the ones most at risk. One should do the best one can to lead users to consider cleanliness and good handling. The old world rules of no eating, drinking or smoking in libraries evolved for a purpose. Books with food smears attract insects and rodents more than those which are clean; smoking can lead to scorch patches on books. Adhesives react badly to the climate, and mis-handling can lead to damage to the spine, and other problems. In certain cases it may be possible to encourage keeping the books in the library rather than lending them, particularly as many Pacific students use the library, rather than their homes, as their place of study. This is an ideal with only some of the collection at best, and any book which is loaned out may itself be damaged or may bring back moulds or insects when returned.

Because of small populations (the entire twelve countries of USP have a population of about 1.6 million), certain trades training is not well-developed. This includes binding. It is rarely economic to send binding offshore, and local binders may be limited in their skills and materials. Libraries are on their own and must usually do their own repairs. The best solution is the undamaged book, as damaged books may have to be withdrawn.

Insect damage is a particular problem as even once the infestation has been stopped one is left with a frail book, possibly not useable. USP Library, with its own bindery, engaged recently in a book freezing programme, which is regarded as possibly effective in destroying the insect life, including eggs, in books. It has been labour intensive to prepare the books and get them to and from a suitable freezer, one with space available for a sufficiently long period. The resultant stabilised books are a long-term addition to the bindery's work load, and some will not be back in the collection for years. Meanwhile more are being attacked.

It is difficult to offer broad-ranging advice of good materials for book repairs. They should be strong, free of acids and used for processes which are reversible. They should not contain ingredients which are attractive to insects and rodents (such as occur in some glues). Poisoned glues have been tried, but there are other problems; both for the reader, and with the long-term stability of the glue as the poison reacts with it. We all know now about not using pressure sensitive tapes (there are no 'safe' tapes except those retailed by suppliers of preservation and conservation materials). So one must use glues, gums, pastes, papers and fabric which are 'permanent'; that is free of compounds likely to degrade. If in doubt, and there is no local advice available, try contacting the national libraries or archives of some of the larger donor-aid countries such as Australia and New Zealand, etc. seeking guidelines - send them samples of locally available materials for testing perhaps. In certain cases embassies may be willing to set up these contacts. Do not take the offerings of even library supply houses on trust. The Pacific is a hothouse where things happen more quickly than in milder climates, where air-conditioned libraries are more common.

On related matters, metal clips, staples and fasteners should never be used because they rust and do damage. 'Post-it' slips also do damage, both from the adhesive and the poor nature of the paper in archival terms. Tying up should be done with good wide cotton tape; avoid rubber bands. Wherever possible all marking should be done with soft pencil, not with ink or ball-point pens, as some inks degrade or damage paper. Storage in plastics is another problem. PVC plastics give off a gas which causes paper deterioration. Polyester, polyethylene or polypropylene plastics should be used. Many oven bags, for example, are made of the right sort of plastic, but seek advice.

I have talked mainly about paper. Libraries of course have other materials; film, photos, tape etc. The rules of cleanliness, air flow, restricted light, etc. apply here too. Photos, microforms and slides must have good air flow in their storage containers, and preferably with all light excluded. Do not use self-adhesive photo albums - they give off acid vapours which destroy the image on photos within about ten years. As with other materials you will find that major libraries are willing to advise if asked. The treatment of non-book materials is a special topic requiring more space than can be given here.

Those in libraries realise that their records are valuable not only to the people of today, but to those of tomorrow as well. It is their responsibility to do the best that they can to preserve them for the future. The Pacific offers its own challenges. There are many libraries in the Pacific which quietly manage their collections very well. A lot of this sort of low-technology work will go quite a long way to maintaining and preserving collections, giving them a better chance to survive.

Carol Mills was University Librarian at the University of the South Pacific, from March 1992 to March 1995. She has resumed her duties as the Librarian at Charles Sturt University, Riverina, Wagga Wagga.

INFORMATION SERVICES AT NUNGALINYA COLLEGE, DARWIN

John Pinson

Nungalinya College is a Northern Territory combined churches training and research centre founded by the Anglican and Uniting Churches in 1973 to provide appropriate education for the Yolngu people¹ of Arnhemland. In 1995 the Roman Catholic church joined as an equal partner, and the centre is also supported by the Lutheran Church. The College base is in Darwin, and it is Australia-wide in operation. Wontulp-Bi-Buya in Queensland has a field officer in Rockhampton, and operates in six regional centres. There is a regional centre in Adelaide, and informal centres in Thursday Island, Perth, Melbourne and the Uniting Church Institute for Mission in Sydney.

Its present vision is to see Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples empowered and self-reliant, freed from dependence and oppression to take their rightful place as respected members of the Australian Community. We see Aboriginal people with their culture intact, a strong faith and equipped to serve their people, their church and their community. A country where non-Aboriginal Australians respect Aboriginal culture, traditions and history, and where all Australians live together in peace and harmony,

This is realised by a program which is "the best of both ways learning" — aiming to combine traditional Aboriginal and Islander learning styles with the best techniques of mainstream education. Teaching is in English, because of the wide variety of Aboriginal languages spoken. However, Aboriginal languages are encouraged, and topics will be explained in the vernacular for small groups by Aboriginal staff.

There are usually 24 students in residence at the Darwin campus, with roughly 200 enrolled attending short courses as residential or day students. A lot of teaching is done in the remote communities, as staff move out with lesson materials to support students, and encourage participation.

The college was set up as a Bible teaching centre, and *Theological and Church Leadership Training* remains an important stream. Many Aboriginal clergy have graduated and been ordained from Nungalinya. *Community organising* aims to provide the life skills people need to manage their communities, and to integrate into the broader Australian society. *Bicultural life studies* is designed to encourage students to take their natural skills, and develop personal self-sufficiency. In the *Cross cultural awareness* programs Balanda (white people) come in for short courses to become familiar with some aspects of Yolngu culture. *Micro-enterprise and Craft* trains students in both traditional and non-traditional craft skills to earn money, obtain self-respect and realise their worth.

Underlying these courses is a literacy and numeracy stream. Many students are from remote communities, for whom English is a second or third language. Literacy and numeracy is designed to enable them to acquire the skills they need to function in a predominantly Balanda society and culture, so adding to their competencies.

The College is an approved private vendor of vocational education and training, and is a recognised Aboriginal organisation under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Act. It has four Certificates and an Associate Diploma accredited at TAFE level.

There are three groups of library users at Nungalinya: community, staff, and students. Nungalinya is the only publicly available theological library in Darwin, so we have a group of users glad to avail themselves of our holdings of biblical, philosophical and theological materials. Some users also come to use our Aboriginal studies holdings, including our

¹There are a number of names used by Aboriginal people. Yolngu is used in the Northern Territory, as Koorie is used in Victoria, or Murri in Queensland. Similarly Balanda [literally Hollander] is used as the Yolngu term for a person of European descent.

audiovisual material. Our collection development policy, particularly aims at acquiring video cassettes of Aboriginal interest.

Staff use is mostly for supporting courses and course development. There is some research use of our holdings and a trickle of interlibrary loans as our holdings go up on ABN. We have an agreement with the University Library for mutual recognition of users; staff avail themselves of the greater holdings just up the road for such things as computer journals and education research.

At the end of 1993, after a thorough review of the library operation, the College Council accepted a recommendation to automate the library by installing a Dynix library system. The Library still operated on a card catalog and it was noticeable that students did not use the drawers. Yolngu learning starts from a quite different set of basic assumptions. The world is a 'given' — the ancestors formed it in the dreaming, and people are here to fulfil that instruction. Most learning is informal - without specifically arranged programs, carried on by relatives, and the content controlled by immediate survival needs. Instruction is carried on by non-verbal means, a process of imitation rather than by a structured curriculum. Learning is a life-long process; skills taking years to acquire and pass on.²

Given this understanding, traditional library catalog and reader education practice is inappropriate for Yolngu services. Leaving aside the slanted nature of much cataloguing content, Yolngu are linguistically ill-equipped to cope with the unwritten cultural assumptions of the card catalog and are very reluctant to interrupt the Balanda (who always looks very busy) to ask questions.

The first library collection was based on the collections of the founding staff. This was blown away by Cyclone Tracey! Occasionally I find some battered items, remnants of that wild night. Holdings recognise the areas the college teaches in - community studies, craft, small business, literacy and numeracy and theology.

Aboriginal materials are held as a separate collection. We especially collect in the area of Aboriginal language materials, and audiovisual items. Students understand the layout of the collection, and immediately go to the relevant areas, to browse. We also try to do a lot of display work on important themes, eg dreaming stories, communities, women's business, and so on.

There was extensive consultation with our users concerning materials which dealt with 'tabu' topics, eg. women's business or secret ceremonies, or contained portraits of deceased people. It was eventually agreed that the material be shelved in clearly marked envelopes advising users of the nature of the material enclosed. Thus users are spared the shame of unexpectedly encountering secret material, but users with legitimate need can readily access the items without having to come to the reference desk and identify themselves. So far as I am aware, this compromise is working satisfactorily.

An Opac encourages experimentation and imitation. A project in view is to design the Opac with alternatives in several of the major languages used by our students. Hopefully, we will also be able to use graphics in due course, so that students may, for example, be able to search on a symbol for their people, rather than the words. The "Kids catalog" development in Dynix encourages hope for this idea. The aim must be to encourage independent exploration of our holdings. In addition, the Dynix Opac gives positive feedback to users, and the 'shame' of seeming to fail is eliminated. Everybody gets some sort of answer from using the Opac, and it is noticeable that students will now go to the Opac and search for themselves!

The Northern Territory University Library has strongly supported the College in automating the library function. Some of our reasons for choosing Dynix can be seen from

²There is a large volume of literature — I am using *Living and learning in an Aboriginal community* compiled by Ruth Lipscombe. Darwin: Professional Services Branch, N.T. Dept of Education, 1981

the above, and credit should be paid to our colleagues at NTU for their ungrudging assistance as we get started. As noted earlier, Dynix gives us the opportunity of making the library holdings available to the communities, and of eventually sending collections out to the communities for use by students there - rather than having everything in Darwin!

As the reader will notice, this is very much a 'work in progress' report. Sometimes it feels as though everything is wanted at once, as we try to get the collection on the Dynix system, while maintaining services and developing appropriate systems for our users. We were recently successful in gaining a grant to employ a cataloguer for our Aboriginal language collection - it will be good to see that unique material on the catalog, and recorded on the National database. We plan to enrich the records with details of translators where they can be identified, and as much other related material as possible.

Services to Yolngu users need to start from an understanding of their unique user needs and expectations - as should all adequate library services. In the future, the library will have to do much of the work of the dreaming stories, and the memory of the elders. If we manage to transmit the heritage as faithfully, and for as long as Yolngu culture has - we will do well!

John Pinson is Librarian at Nungalingya College.



10th ANZTLA Conference 1995:

"MAXIMISING OUR RESOURCES"

Dates: Thursday 21st September to Sunday 24th September 1995

Venue: Burgmann College, ANU Canberra

STOP PRESS:

Al Hurd to attend 10th ANZTLA conference

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

We are looking forward to hosting the conference in Canberra, which will coincide with Floriade, a conference on Feminist Theology, the Field Educators Conference and ANZATS. The conference sessions will be held at the National Library of Australia, the campuses of the Australian Catholic University, the Australian National University along with several special interest tours. Accommodation is available in Burgmann College, within the ANU, and parking is free (that's a bonus in Canberra at Floriade!) The Campus is at its best in spring, as well as being an easy walk from Civic and Commonwealth Park where the main events of Floriade will take place.

This year we would like to take advantage of the variety of libraries around Canberra, so we will be moving around the city. Therefore, a car in Canberra would be very useful, along with an indication of transport requirements on the registration paper.

The sessions will celebrate our past ten years, and inspire us to look forward to the future. With this in mind, we have organised speakers with an interest and expertise in our situation, to build on what we have achieved.

The keynote speaker, Graeme Garrett, is at present on study leave in Cambridge, so on return, he will be able to pass on fresh insights into theological libraries, with his usual wit and passion. Other speakers will give us up to date information on working together in collection building, the changes taking place to ABN, and the joint Australian and New Zealand databases.

The practical sessions give the opportunity to share the problems and solutions to our dilemmas. Free time is planned to take advantage of the season and the festival, so LET'S CELEBRATE.

Please register before June 30, to assist planning and to take advantage of the conference appearing in your 1994-95 budget.

For the first time since 1988 our conference connects with ANZATS, and we are to have a joint session with Al Hurd, Executive Director of ATLA, possibly on ATLA resources and the Internet, or the future directions of ATLA resources.

NEWS FROM ATLA:

(Source: ATLA Newsletter 42, 3)

The **Religion Index** (File 190) is no longer available on Dialog. This change was due mainly to economic and technical issues faced in maintaining a file on Dialog. From late 1996 the *ATLA Religion Database* will be available online by subscription on the Internet; until then access to this information is only by CD-ROM.

ATLA is running a pilot project to provide **document delivery** to customers who have purchased the *ATLA Biblical Studies* on CD-ROM. Initially this service will offer copies of articles from 90 journals, but will attempt to provide access to any journals that librarians advise them would be useful. *Biblical Studies* is a subset of the data included on the *ATLA Religion Database on CD-ROM* and *Religion Indexes: RIO/RIT/IBBR75 on CD-ROM*. ATLA stresses that you do not need to be an ATLA member or prior ATLA customer to be able to order documents through the ATLA Document Delivery Service. Further information or comments should be directed to e-mail: document@atla.com or by writing to Document Delivery at ATLA.

Anyone interested in the *ATLA Guidelines on Terms of Employment for Theological Librarians* can request them from Irene Mills, Vianney College (ph. 069 331288, fax. 069 331278) or anyone receiving the ATLA Newsletter (42 (3): 59-61).

Internet information from ATLA:

- * The customer service e-mail address for ATLA is atla@atla.com
- * **ATLANTIS** is the name of the ATLA listserv.
- * The **Anchor Bible Dictionary index** from the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute can be accessed at OL.UCHICAGO.EDU/pub/oi/research/ABD.INDEX.txt.mac.sea



ADVANCE NOTICE:

The Bible in English. London: Chadwick-Healey, Oct. 1995. {CD-ROM or magnetic tape}
L 995.00

Advance notice has been received of some rather different biblical software. *The Bible in English* gives the user access to all major editions of the English Bible from the thousand years of its existence. Editions selected for inclusion include the Great Bible of 1540; the Bishops' Bible of 1568; Rheims Douai (1582-1610); the Daniel Mace version of the N.T. of 1729; two versions of the Wycliffe Bible (1850's); through to more modern versions such as the New English Bible and the Good News Bible. It includes "twelve complete texts of the Bible, seven texts of the New Testament and two texts of the Gospels". Access to this range of versions in one location will be invaluable to literary scholars and linguists, as well as biblical scholars.

BOOK REVIEW

Audemaert, W. [et al.] *Clavis foliorum periodicorum theologicorum: Benelux*. Leuven: Bibliotheek van de Faculteit Godgeleerdheid van de K.U. Leuven, 1994. (Instrumenta theologica; 13). liv, 439 p. ISBN 90-73683-13-0; BEF 1800.-

Among labours of love this must surely be a prizewinner! Being the first of a genre with unpublished French and German antecedents, it realises the ultimate in the bibliographical description of some 222 Dutch, French and German religious periodicals published in the Benelux countries. While the introduction and user's guide are in English, French and Dutch, the description is in the principal language of the journal described. Minute details about issue, numbering, editors, publishers, printers, indexes, editorial policy, contents and a bibliography for further research provide a fine cameo about each title.

What concerns me about such a major undertaking is its usefulness and whether all this information about the history of theology in a certain geographical area will be found by the researcher under some generic heading in our catalogues. As journals are often the mouthpiece of organizations or institutions they can throw unusual light on the working of such bodies but who will find the bibliographical references garnered in this volume here?

This type of work is the end product of endless discussions by theological library associations in Europe and shows our continental colleagues as scholarly rather than practical. English-speaking librarians seem to put their priorities rather into the compilation of bibliographies, indexes and union lists, and while they attract less kudos than keys and inventories of this type, their usefulness bears little comparison. Nevertheless some scholars will find this a goldmine and publications of this type are certainly a help in the provision of accurate data for union lists.

Hans Arns, Veech Library, Catholic Institute of Sydney

PROFESSIONAL READING: NEW TECHNOLOGIES

by Barbara Frame, Knox College.

Two years ago I had barely heard of the Internet. Now I have daily access to it through my desk computer. Which makes me wonder: what's just around the corner that we don't know about yet? Even if we can't provide ourselves with the latest of everything that comes up, we do need to understand new developments and at least keep up with the vocabulary. Here's a list to help you keep up to date.

ARNS, Hans. "Theological periodicals: could the end be in sight?" *ANZTLA Newsletter* 22 (May 1994): 24-30.

Suggestions for quality control and indexing on an electronic database.

BAILEY, Charles W. "Network-based electronic serials". *Information Technology and Libraries* 11 (1992): 29-35.

Focus on serials already existing on networks such as the Internet. Concern about lack of institutional recognition of and support for electronic publishing. Issues about scholarly acceptance of such publishing, and the difficulty of indexing.

CHANGES in Scholarly Communication Patterns: Australia and the Electronic Library / edited by John Mulvaney and Colin Steele. Canberra: Highland Press, 1993.

Perhaps the most interesting article is 'Issues for the humanities, by Di Yerbury, who points out that 'Whilst selected parts of knowledge are now being scanned electronically or keyed in by cheap labour in developing countries, it remains only a fraction of the accumulated knowledge available in print'.

CUMMINGS, Anthony M. et al. *University Libraries and Scholarly Communication: a Study Prepared for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation*. Published by the Association of Research Libraries for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, 1992.

The new technology is seen as providing liberation from the need to develop large, site-specific, independent collections. The 'just in case' and 'just in time' models are examined, and the 'virtual library' explained. The pros and cons of electronic access vs. print, and ownership vs. access, are examined. Comprehensive, and a good introduction to the subject.

ELLIOTT, Vic. "Acquisition and access in academic libraries: the case for access, today." *New Zealand Libraries* 47 (1994): 200-3.

New Zealand focus, but of wider interest also. Because so many journal articles are now available online, libraries can concentrate more on developing their monograph collections. Possibility of a diminishing role for cooperative collection development in a user-pays, competitive environment.

EVERETT, David. "Full-text online databases and document delivery in an academic library: too little, too late?" *Online* 17 (March 1993): 22-25.

Survey results show that 'full-text periodicals from the social sciences and humanities are virtually nonexistent online'. Gives a good description of the Uncover service.

FISHER, William. "Access or acquisition: the impact and implications of electronic publishing." *Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory* 16 (1992): 155-60.

Looks at copyright and privacy issues.

GORMAN, Michael. "The treason of the learned: the real agenda of those who would destroy libraries and books". *Library Journal* 15 Feb. 1994: 130-1.

A polemic aimed at 'technovandals' who, through a combination of parsimony and wilful ignorance, would replace the existing scholarly record with 'a howling wilderness of unstructured, unrelated gobbets of "information" and random images'. Brief, but essential reading for anyone who finds him or herself thinking that new technology can provide all the answers.

LYNCH, C.A. "The transformation of scholarly communication and the role of the library in the age of networked information". *Serials Librarian* 23 (1993): 520.

Distinguishes between modernisation ('traditional publishing done electronically') and transformation (offering possibilities of manipulation of raw data through network-based multimedia systems). Points out that over-dependence on new technology could lead to neglect of libraries' traditional role of preserving the scholarly record.

METZ, Paul & Gherman, Paul M. "Serials pricing and the role of the electronic journal". *College & Research Libraries* 52 (1991): 315-27.

The authors note that 'serials prices escalate with logarithmic speed', and they consider this escalation a serious threat to the established system of scholarly communication. They conclude that electronic journals may be able to overcome this problem if they are properly developed.

RACINE, Drew. "Access to full-text journal articles: some practical considerations". *Library Administration and Management* 6 (1991): 100-4.

Interesting discussion of cost implications: points out that for economic reasons business, engineering, law, and medical journals are most likely to be available online.

SMITH, Eldred. *The Librarian, The Scholar, and the Future of the Research Library.* (Contributions in librarianship and information science; no.66.) New York: Greenwood Press, 1990.

Identifies some difficulties inherent in electronic and other alternative publishing: they include lack of peer-review authentication and problems with identifying, locating, and indexing. New technology can, however, help libraries to provide 'convenient and reliable access to the complete, fully controlled world of scholarship'.

STOLLER, Michael E. "Electronic journals in the humanities: a survey and critique". *Library Trends* 40 (1992): 647-66.

Describes some actual journals (none of them theological) and the difficulties of citing electronic journals.

SWEETLAND, James H. "Humanists, libraries, electronic publishing, and the future". *Library Trends* 40 (1992): 780-803.

Mentions 'the humanist's need for considerable amounts of older material, a need very different from most other science and social sciences disciplines'. In Religion and Philosophy 'scholars still routinely study writing thousands of years old, some of which are available only in the original or in very few copies'. Also covers research patterns, hypertext, electronic mail.

TRAUE, Jim. "Against the current". *New Zealand Libraries* 47 (1994): 181-2.
Observes the extreme profitability of electronic document delivery to the computer and telecommunications industries, notices that 'it is the ability to pay which will determine what is available in the commercial electronic data bases', and doubts that the new technology is compatible with librarians' traditional concerns of free and equitable access.

WOODWARD, Hazel. "Journal acquisition versus article acquisition", in *Collection Development: Options for Effective Management*, edited by Sheila Corral. London: Taylor Graham, 1988. 111-7.

The importance of library browsing is often underestimated, and too great reliance on electronic article transmission could disadvantage libraries through higher costs and users through loss of quick and easy access, 'and browsing, in all its many guises, could not take place'.

WOOLISCROFT, Michael. "Access and ownership: academic libraries' collecting and service responsibilities and the emerging benefits of electronic publishing and document supply". *New Zealand Libraries* 47 (1994): 170-178.

Recognises the impossibility of building self-sufficient research collections, and says that the electronic library may enhance but will never replace the traditional library. Some subjects - the sciences, health sciences, and commerce - will benefit more from the new technology than others.

SUPPLEMENT TO PROFESSIONAL READING: RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

The following resources were brought to the attention of the NSW Chapter meeting in February by Lynette Champion:

AITKEN, Michael. "Interneting - getting started" *Australian PC* March 1994 221-222.
What the Internet is and how to get into it.

AITKEN, Michael. "Terminal is good, SLIP is better" *Australian PC* Oct. 1994 223-2224.
Accessing the Net through SLIP.

STRANGELOVE, Michael. The electric mystics guide to the Internet: A complete directory of networked electronic documents, online conferences, serials, software, and archives relevant to religious studies.

Contains guides to the best use of the Internet as well as listing resources in religious studies. It is "a non-technical survey of all major documents, archives and services of relevance to Religious Studies and related fields that are available through the international, academic computer networks commonly referred to as the Net..."

Available from the CONTENTS Project archive via FTP from:

panda1.uottawa.ca (137.122.6.16) in the directory/pub/religion/ as the files called electric-mystics-guide...

GRESHAM, JOHN L. Finding God in cyberspace: a guide to religious studies resources on the Internet

Contents: Selective list of religious information sources on the Internet*; Brief introduction to electronic conferences for religious scholars; Electronic journals for religious studies.

Available from: Gopher: Clearinghouse for Subject Oriented Guides

una.hh.lib.umich.edu /humanities/religion.gresham

WWW (in hypertext)

URL: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/~dth3maf/gresham.html>

In print: Internet compendium. ed. Louis Rosenfeld. Argus Associates, (forthcomin 1995)

* EXTRACT FROM: Finding God in Cyberspace (Part One)

A Selective List of Religious Information Sources on the Internet:

GUIDES:

Michael Strangelove,

The Electric Mystics Guide to the Internet: A Complete Directory of Networked Electronic Documents, Online Conferences, Serials, Software, and Archives Relevant to Religious Studies (Ottawa, 1993).

Vols 1 and 3 available (Look for vol. 2 sometime in 1994).

FTP PANDA1.UOTTAWA.CA /pub/religion/electric-mystics-guide-v1.txt,

electric-mystics-guide-v3.txt

Gopher: UNA.HH.LIB.UMICH.EDU/Humanities/Religion.Strangelove

URL: <ftp://panda1.uottawa.ca/pub/religion/>

Gary Bogart & John Brubaker,

Not Just Bibles: A Guide to Christian Resources on the Internet

FTP: <iclnet93.iclnet.org/pub/resources/christian-resources.html>

URL: <ftp://iclnet93.iclnet.org/pub/resources/christian-resources.html>

Gary Bogart & John Brubaker,

A Guide to Early Church Documents

FTP: <iclnet93.iclnet.org/pub/resources/christian-history.html>

URL: <ftp://iclnet93.iclnet.org/pub/resources/christian-history.html>

Jeffrey A. Coon, "Internet Resources for Religious Studies."

College & Research Libraries News, Vol. 54 No. 11 (Dec. 1993), pp635-637.

You can't get this one on the Internet but if you don't mind getting up from your computer terminal and actually going to the library and taking a journal off the shelf, it provides a great introduction.

For Updates, read Offline --available in print in Religious Studies News and available electronically:

Gopher: <CCAT.SAS.UPENN.EDU/Electronic Pubs/Offline>

URL:<gopher://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/11/Journals%2c%20Newsletters%20and%20Publications>]

CHAPTERS UPDATE

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Secretary/Treasurer Judith Goodwin, St Columban's College
North Turrumurra

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Convener/President/Secretary/Treasurer
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ANZTLA STATISTICS 1993

compiled by Helen Greenwood

NOTES ON ANZTLA STATISTICS 1993

In calculating averages and medians, the NAs have been disregarded.

KEY TO TABLES

[] = approximations supplied by library
() = calculations made by statistician

- A Provides clergy training programmes, usually leading to degree or post-graduate qualifications (i.e. ANZATS member schools)
- B Schools and training institutions which may offer degrees, but usually not post-graduate qualifications (i.e. Bible Colleges, Missionary training institutions)
- C Do not have students (i.e. church administrative libraries, resource centres, parachurch organizations, etc.)
- D Combines two or more of the above functions OR serves an additional function as well (i.e. teacher training)

AUTOMATION 1993

System	No. of libraries
None specified	6
Not automated	17
Bibliofile	2
Bookmark	1
Catalist	5
Dynix	5
GEAC/Unifinc	2
Inmagic Plus	3
Metamarc	3
Oasis	2
Ocelot	1
Urica 2000	1
Urica v.5	1

COMPUTER PRODUCTS 1993

Product	No. of libraries
AARNET/Internet	2
ABN	7
ATLA religion index	11
Austlit	1
AUSTROM	2
Bible Library	2
CD Marc	3
CD Word	1
Dialog	1
Eric	1
Gramchord	1
Humanities index	1
NZBN	2
OCLC Cat CD 450	2
Other library catalogues	6
Ozline	1
Religious & theological abstracts	1
Rex	1
SCIS	1

TABLE 1A 1993 LIBRARY STAFF

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	PROFES- SIONAL [1]	PARA-PRO FESSIONAL [2]	LIBRARY SUPPORT [3]	TOTAL STAFF [4]
1. Baptist Theological College of Qld	QLD	0.33	0.00	0.20	0.53
2. Baptist Theological College of WA	WA	1.20	0.25	1.00	2.45
3. Burleigh College	SA	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.80
4. Carey Baptist College	NZ	0.60	NA	NA	0.60
5. Catholic Theological Union	NSW	1.87	0.48	0.27	2.62
6. Churches of Christ Theological College	VIC	NA	NA	2.00	2.00
7. College of St John the Evangelist	NZ	2.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
8. Holy Cross College	NZ	1.00	0.00	0.50	1.50
9. Knox College	NZ	1.00	0.75	1.00	2.75
10. Moore Theological College	NSW	1.00	0.50	2.50	4.00
11. Morling College	NSW	0.60	NA	0.50	1.10
12. Mount St Mary's College	NZ	0.75	NA	0.75	1.50
13. Parkin-Wesley College	SA	0.60	0.20	0.20	1.00
14. Pius XII Provincial Seminary	QLD	0.60	NA	NA	0.60
15. Presbyterian Theological Centre	NSW	NA	0.75	NA	0.75
16. Presbyterian Theological College	VIC	0.04	NA	NA	0.04
17. Reformed Theological College	VIC	0.15	0.15	NA	0.30
18. Ridley College	VIC	1.00	NA	NA	1.00
19. St Barnabas College	SA	0.33	NA	0.10	0.43
20. St Columban's College	NSW	0.40	0.50	0.40	1.30
21. St Francis' College	QLD	1.00	0.75	0.25	2.00
22. St Francis Xavier Seminary	SA	0.60	NA	0.30	0.90
23. St Mark's Library	ACT	1.40	0.70	NA	2.10
24. St Paschal's College	VIC	0.15	1.15	0.23	1.53
25. St Paul's National Seminary	NSW	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
26. Trinity College	VIC	0.90	NA	0.60	1.50
27. Trinity Theological College	QLD	0.53	NA	0.40	0.93
28. Whitley College	VIC	1.00	NA	0.30	1.30
29. Yarra Theological Union	VIC	1.00	0.50	NA	2.00
TOTAL		21.45	9.08	13.50	44.53
AVERAGE		0.79	0.53	0.64	1.54
MEDIAN		0.75	0.50	0.40	1.30

TABLE 1C 1993 LIBRARY STAFF

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	PROFES- SIONAL [1]	PARA-PRO FESSIONAL [2]	LIBRARY SUPPORT [3]	TOTAL STAFF [4]
1. Carmelite Library	VIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Catholic Education Centre	QLD	1.00	NA	NA	1.00
3. Diocesan Resource Centre	SA	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
4. St Benedict's Monastery	NSW	0.25	0.75	0.00	1.00
5. St John's Study Centre	SA	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
6. St Nectarios Monastery	SA	NA	1.00	2.00	3.00
7. Victorian Council of Churches	VIC	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
TOTAL		2.70	2.75	3.00	8.45
AVERAGE		0.45	0.46	0.50	1.21
MEDIAN		0.25	0.00	0.00	1.00

TABLE 1B 1993 LIBRARY STAFF

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	PROFES- SIONAL [1]	PARA-PRO FESSIONAL [2]	LIBRARY SUPPORT [3]	TOTAL STAFF [4]
1. Bible College of N.Z.	NZ	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
2. Bible College of Qld	QLD	0.10	0.00	0.40	0.50
3. New Creation Teaching Ministry	SA	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
4. New Norcia Library	WA	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.25
5. Perth Bible College	WA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Salvation Army Training College	NZ	0.40	0.375	0.00	0.775
7. Sydney Missionary and Bible College	NSW	0.00	0.60	0.40	1.00
8. Tabor College	VIC	0.00	0.25	0.75	1.00
9. Tahlee Bible College	NSW	NA	1.50	0.22	1.72
10. Vianney College	NSW	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.75
TOTAL		3.25	2.725	4.02	9.995
AVERAGE		0.36	0.27	0.40	1.00
MEDIAN		0.10	0.00	0.25	1.00

TABLE 1D 1993 LIBRARY STAFF

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	PROFES- SIONAL [1]	PARA-PRO FESSIONAL [2]	LIBRARY SUPPORT [3]	TOTAL STAFF [4]
1. Avondale College	NSW	3.50	1.80	3.80	9.10
2. Australian Catholic University Mt St Mary's Campus	NSW	4.00	4.00	6.00	14.00
3. Australian Catholic University Queensland	QLD	4.60	4.00	5.90	14.50
4. Catholic Library of WA	WA	3.00	0.80	2.00	5.80
5. Joint Theological Library	VIC	2.20	NA	1.50	3.70
6. Kenmore Christian College	QLD	NA	NA	NA	3.00
7. Luther Campus	SA	2.40	0.70	0.30	3.40
8. St Columba College	WA	0.65	0.00	0.33	0.98
9. St John's College	NSW	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
10. Tabor College	NSW	1.00	NA	NA	1.00
TOTAL		21.35	11.30	20.83	56.48
AVERAGE		2.37	1.61	2.60	5.65
MEDIAN		2.40	0.80	1.50	3.40

TABLE 3A 1993 COLLECTION RESOURCES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONOGRAPH VOLUMES		NON-BOOK MATERIALS		SERIAL VOLUMES		SERIAL SUBS. CURRENT [21]
		ADDED 1992 [15]	TOTAL END 1992 [16]	ADDED 1992 [17]	TOTAL END 1992 [18]	ADDED 1992 [19]	TOTAL END 1992 [20]	
1. Baptist Theological College of Qld	QLD	170	13482	1	906	1	108	77
2. Baptist Theological College of WA	WA	2033	24698	9	NA	NA	NA	180
3. Burleigh College	SA	646	15800	[50]	NA	[400]	NA	90
4. Carey Baptist College	NZ	445	20597	0	60	60	1288	63
5. Catholic Theological Union	NSW	946	[34500]	3	[793]	164	[3134]	164
6. Churches of Christ Theological College	VIC	1065	24123	0	[270]	[100]	[2210]	97
7. College of St John the Evangelist	NZ	790	56136	0	810	NA	NA	310
8. Holy Cross College	NZ	618	[17912]	47	[151]	116	[20267]	103
9. Knox College	NZ	686	50086	6	472	NA	NA	249
10. Moore Theological College	NSW	7512	137693	232	NA	[10]	NA	515
11. Moring College	NSW	1150	30000	80	780	110	2810	130
12. Mount St Mary's College	NZ	1041	[70000]	2	NA	3	NA	150
13. Parkin-Wesley College	SA	646	20277	1	5	85	1473	77
14. Pius XII Provincial Seminary	QLD	790	20953	13	287	125	4556	218
15. Presbyterian Theological Centre	NSW	1437	12505	370	2198	6	[1800]	108
16. Presbyterian Theological College	VIC	455	13371	0	0	14	NA	100
17. Reformed Theological College	VIC	417	12368	33	[650]	[90]	[5700]	[100]
18. Ridley College	VIC	701	39010	0	NA	[125]	NA	[125]
19. St Barnabas College	SA	566	18525	0	115	[60]	[1210]	49
20. St Columban's College	NSW	645	19145	0	NA	NA	[4300]	205
21. St Francis' College	QLD	700	18393	10	546	91	994	92
22. St Francis Xavier Seminary	SA	[1000]	[26000]	0	10	160	[3360]	147
23. St Mark's Library	ACT	698	[75000]	2	NA	[100]	NA	120
24. St Paschal's College	VIC	NA	[50000]	0	107	150	[6700]	151
25. St Paul's National Seminary	NSW	270	[20000]	0	NA	NA	NA	300
26. Trinity College	VIC	465	[30000]	20	386	67	11714	67
27. Trinity Theological College	QLD	1120	16960	2	138	NA	NA	152
28. Whitley College	VIC	[750]	[20000]	[2]	[179]	[122]	[2186]	143
29. Yarra Theological Union	VIC	60	1220	0	0	3	NA	81
TOTAL		27822	908754	883	8863	2162	73810	4363
AVERAGE		959	31336	30	306	94	4342	150
MEDIAN		701	20597	2	287	91	2810	125

TABLE 3B 1993 COLLECTION RESOURCES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONOGRAPH VOLUMES		NON-BOOK MATERIALS		SERIAL VOLUMES		SERIAL SUBS. CURRENT (21)
		ADDED 1992 (15)	TOTAL END 1992 (16)	ADDED 1992 (17)	TOTAL END 1992 (18)	ADDED 1992 (19)	TOTAL END 1992 (20)	
1. Bible College of N.Z.	NZ	1494	[28000]	6	[500]	NA	NA	[250]
2. Bible College of Old	QLD	[650]	[9250]	[10]	[1030]	3	NA	56
3. New Creation Teaching Ministry	SA	NA	7543	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. New Norcia Library	WA	[25000]	[80000]	[100]	NA	[160]	[5700]	[84]
5. Parth Bible College	WA	1000	9645	NA	NA	130	NA	130
6. Salvation Army Training College	NZ	313	[7500]	22	NA	36	NA	42
7. Sydney Missionary and Bible College	NSW	949	13817	30	258	15	694	126
8. Tabor College	VIC	2800	7219	[100]	100	11	NA	18
9. Tahlee Bible College	NSW	1070	15548	NA	3520	996	NA	75
10. Vianney College	NSW	2543	5800	4	4	271	591	55
TOTAL		35819	184322	272	5412	1622	6985	838
AVERAGE		3980	18432	39	902	203	2328	93
MEDIAN		1070	9250	22	500	36	694	75

TABLE 3C 1993 COLLECTION RESOURCES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONOGRAPH VOLUMES		NON-BOOK MATERIALS		SERIAL VOLUMES		SERIAL SUBS. CURRENT (21)
		ADDED 1992 (15)	TOTAL END 1992 (16)	ADDED 1992 (17)	TOTAL END 1992 (18)	ADDED 1992 (19)	TOTAL END 1992 (20)	
1. Carmelite Library	VIC	139	14000	NA	400	2	NA	47
2. Catholic Education Centre	QLD	[107]	[6270]	50	[948]	4	140	101
3. Diocesan Resource Centre	SA	532	13291	320	3696	[89]	NA	89
4. St Benedict's Monastery	NSW	312	13312	0	20	40	1120	40
5. St John's Study Centre	SA	258	10559	NA	NA	18	NA	23
6. St Nectarios Monastery	SA	36	NA	0	0	0	NA	23
7. Victorian Council of Churches	VIC	30	[1500]	NA	NA	NA	NA	75
TOTAL		1414	58932	370	5064	153	1260	398
AVERAGE		202	9822	93	1013	26	630	57
MEDIAN		139	10559	0	400	4	140	47

TABLE 3D 1993 COLLECTION RESOURCES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONOGRAPH VOLUMES		NON-BOOK MATERIALS		SERIAL VOLUMES		SERIAL SUBS. CURRENT (21)
		ADDED 1992 (15)	TOTAL END 1992 (16)	ADDED 1992 (17)	TOTAL END 1992 (18)	ADDED 1992 (19)	TOTAL END 1992 (20)	
1. Avondale College	NSW	2573	93167	87	NA	727	NA	727
2. Australian Catholic University Mt St Mary's Campus	NSW	[4500]	[52000]	[200]	NA	[104]	NA	440
3. Australian Catholic University Queensland	QLD	4624	85980	NA	6864	1411	9337	1411
4. Catholic Library of WA	WA	780	9000	460	5020	3	NA	92
5. Joint Theological Library	VIC	6922	[133000]	NA	NA	417	[12400]	407
6. Kenmore Christian College	QLD	940	16370	35	89	8	67	NA
7. Luther Campus	SA	2159	70226	*	*	250	78303	379
8. St Columba College	WA	1431	2482	5	NA	8	NA	140
9. St John's College	NSW	200	22200	20	120	100	NA	40
10. Tabor College	NSW	889	2753	NA	100	NA	NA	34
TOTAL		24998	487158	807	12193	3028	100107	3670
AVERAGE		2500	48716	136	2439	336	25027	408
MEDIAN		1431	22200	35	120	104	9337	379

* Total included in [15]

TABLE 2A 1993 LIBRARY SERVICES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	TOTAL LOANS [8]	INTERLIBRARY LOANS				TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED [14]
			ORIGINAL ITEMS LENT [9]	PHOTOCOPY ITEMS LENT [10]	TOTAL ITEMS LENT [11]	ORIGINAL ITEMS BORROWED [12]	
1. Baptist Theological College of Qld	QLD	3230	0	0	0	0	8
2. Baptist Theological College of WA	WA	7526	12	0	12	0	13
3. Burleigh College	SA	[3600]	[2]	[30]	[32]	[2]	[22]
4. Carey Baptist College	NZ	2102	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Catholic Theological Union	NSW	[7000]	3	35	38	5	27
6. Churches of Christ Theological College	VIC	4404	0	3	3	0	8
7. College of St John the Evangelist	NZ	11951	147	183	330	95	184
8. Holy Cross College	NZ	1301	2	(41)	43	4	12
9. Knox College	NZ	16569	NA	NA	232	NA	302
10. Moore Theological College	NSW	10032	[10]	364	374	5	24
11. Morling College	NSW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12. Mount St Mary's College	NZ	1713	3	38	41	NA	NA
13. Parkin-Wesley College	SA	5235	14	15	29	7	14
14. Pius XII Provincial Seminary	QLD	226	0	59	59	6	67
15. Presbyterian Theological Centre	NSW	2041	1	2	3	10	97
16. Presbyterian Theological College	VIC	(2016)	0	4	4	0	6
17. Reformed Theological College	VIC	1364	0	10	10	1	31
18. Ridley College	VIC	9432	5	16	21	4	7
19. St Barnabas College	SA	1960	6	2	8	9	8
20. St Columban's College	NSW	(2430)	3	17	20	2	4
21. St Francis' College	QLD	(9616)	5	10	15	0	0
22. St Francis Xavier Seminary	SA	[1222]	0	23	23	0	0
23. St Mark's Library	ACT	[7062]	61	50	111	1	30
24. St Paschal's College	VIC	NA	0	8	8	0	0
25. St Paul's National Seminary	NSW	[3000]	0	[10]	[10]	0	0
26. Trinity College	VIC	5000	2	6	8	1	2
27. Trinity Theological College	QLD	6085	0	18	18	5	11
28. Whitley College	VIC	11082	0	23	23	9	32
29. Yarra Theological Union	VIC	[(2085)]	0	(24)	24	NA	NA
TOTAL		139284	276	991	1499	166	494
AVERAGE		5159	11	38	62	7	21
MEDIAN		3600	2	16	21	2	8

TABLE 2B 1993 LIBRARY SERVICES

INSTITUTION	STATE #NZ	TOTAL LOANS	INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
			ORIGINAL ITEMS LENT {8}	PHOTOCOPY ITEMS LENT {10}	TOTAL ITEMS LENT {11}	ORIGINAL ITEMS BORROWED {12}	PHOTOCOPY ITEMS BORROWED {13}	TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED {14}
1. Bible College of N.Z.	NZ	13438	182	61	243	101	115	216
2. Bible College of Qld	QLD	[13600]	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. New Creation Teaching Ministry	SA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. New Norcia Library	WA	NA	[10]	[6]	[16]	[23]	[4]	[27]
5. Perth Bible College	WA	2132	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Salvation Army Training College	NZ	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Sydney Missionary and Bible College	NSW	3157	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Tabor College	VIC	5391	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Tahlee Bible College	NSW	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Visney Collage	NSW	692	11	0	11	1	0	1
TOTAL		38410	203	67	270	125	119	244
AVERAGE		6402	29	10	39	18	17	35
MEDIAN		3157	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2C 1993 LIBRARY SERVICES

INSTITUTION	STATE #NZ	TOTAL LOANS	INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
			ORIGINAL ITEMS LENT {8}	PHOTOCOPY ITEMS LENT {10}	TOTAL ITEMS LENT {11}	ORIGINAL ITEMS BORROWED {12}	PHOTOCOPY ITEMS BORROWED {13}	TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED {14}
1. Carmelite Library	VIC	181	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Catholic Education Centre	QLD	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Diocesan Resource Centre	SA	18713	NA	NA	NA	7	41	48
4. St Benedict's Monastery	NSW	NA	0	9	9	1	0	1
5. St John's Study Centre	SA	600	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. St Nectarios Monastery	SA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Victorian Council of Churches	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		19494	0	18	9	8	41	49
AVERAGE		6498	0	6	9	4	21	25
MEDIAN		600	0	5	9	7	41	48

TABLE 2D 1993 LIBRARY SERVICES

INSTITUTION	STATE #NZ	TOTAL LOANS	INTERLIBRARY LOANS					
			ORIGINAL ITEMS LENT {8}	PHOTOCOPY ITEMS LENT {10}	TOTAL ITEMS LENT {11}	ORIGINAL ITEMS BORROWED {12}	PHOTOCOPY ITEMS BORROWED {13}	TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED {14}
1. Avondale College	NSW	49250	241	123	364	21	15	36
2. Australian Catholic University Mt St Mary's Campus	NSW	35012	270	159	429	420	181	601
3. Australian Catholic University Queensland	QLD	87462	390	376	766	695	1318	2013
4. Catholic Library of WA	WA	21315	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Joint Theological Library	VIC	19600	NA	NA	247	0	4	4
6. Kenmore Christian College	QLD	3100	0	2	0	0	0	0
7. Luther Campus	SA	NA	74	77	151	7	23	30
8. St Columba College	WA	[5894]	3	5	(8)	0	0	0
9. St John's College	NSW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10. Tabor College	NSW	1375	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		223008	978	742	1965	1143	1541	2684
AVERAGE		24779	16	124	281	163	220	383
MEDIAN		21315	241	77	247	7	15	30

TABLE 4A 1993 LIBRARY EXPENDITURE

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONO-GRAPHS [22]	SERIALS [23]	NON-BOOK MATERIALS [24]	TOTAL [25]
1. Baptist Theological College of Qld	QLD	[15000]	[3000]	NA	[18000]
2. Baptist Theological College of WA	WA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Burleigh College	SA	[5000]	[2500]	[300]	[25000]
4. Carey Baptist College	NZ	(16867)	(5220)	NA	(33773)
5. Catholic Theological Union	NSW	14442	7240	*	79240
6. Churches of Christ Theological College	VIC	9996	4546	NA	16620
7. College of St John the Evangelist	NZ	(32800)	(15990)	*	(48380)
8. Holy Cross College	NZ	(13008)	(5510)	(123)	(46494)
9. Knox College	NZ	NA	NA	NA	NA
10. Moore Theological College	NSW	142313	24416	10262	427392
11. Morling College	NSW	22300	6500	*	68000
12. Mount St Mary's College	NZ	(20910)	(8200)	(492)	(57400)
13. Parkin-Wesley College	SA	NA	NA	NA	20544
14. Pius XII Provincial Seminary	QLD	15500	16500	180	32180
15. Presbyterian Theological Centre	NSW	16500	4700	1000	22200
16. Presbyterian Theological College	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
17. Reformed Theological College	VIC	10352	5653	92	NA
18. Ridley College	VIC	1907	9153	0	61748
19. St Barnabas College	SA	9756	4130	0	37051
20. St Columban's College *	NSW	14320	8330	NA	45625
21. St Francis' College	QLD	11900	6157	242	45400
22. St Francis Xavier Seminary	SA	22680	10500	0	36000
23. St Mark's Library	ACT	17335	7019	NA	24354
24. St Paschal's College	VIC	19684	8121	0	67447
25. St Paul's National Seminary	NSW	12000	9000	0	21000
26. Trinity College	VIC	12700	13200	200	NA
27. Trinity Theological College	QLD	14480	10830	NA	63000
28. Whitley College	VIC	26875	13706	[120]	92698
29. Yarra Theological Union	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		498625	210121	13011	1389546
AVERAGE		20776	8755	867	60415
MEDIAN		14480	7240	123	45400

Exchange rate used = 0.82

* = included in question 22

* = financial year ends 31 March

TABLE 4B 1993 LIBRARY EXPENDITURE

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONO-GRAPHS [22]	SERIALS [23]	NON-BOOK MATERIALS [24]	TOTAL [25]
1. Bible College of N.Z.	NZ	(25321)	(1305)	(336)	(88900)
2. Bible College of Qld	QLD	[12300]	[1100]	[120]	[20000]
3. New Creation Teaching Ministry	SA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. New Norcia Library	WA	5467	3188	NA	[60000]
5. Perth Bible College	WA	8978	2762	1092	14777
6. Salvation Army Training College	NZ	(3341)	(1641)	(379)	(26240)
7. Sydney Missionary and Bible College	NSW	21123	7840	400	60320
8. Tabor College	VIC	8738	755	6945	18000
9. Tahlee Bible College	NSW	3830	1553	2063	7446
10. Vianney College	NSW	18000	4000	NA	25500
TOTAL		107098	24144	9905	321183
AVERAGE		11900	2683	1415	35687
MEDIAN		8978	1641	400	25500

Exchange rate used = 0.82

TABLE 4C 1993 LIBRARY EXPENDITURE

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONO-GRAPHS [22]	SERIALS [23]	NON-BOOK MATERIALS [24]	TOTAL [25]
1. Carmelite Library	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. Catholic Education Centre	QLD	3310	2164	367	5841
3. Diocesan Resource Centre	SA	6651	3124	10708	107513
4. St Benedict's Monastery	NSW	3805	2221	1984	8010
5. St John's Study Centre	SA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. St Nectarios Monastery	SA	760	1450	0	2210
7. Victorian Council of Churches	VIC	NA	NA	NA	1326*
TOTAL		14526	8959	13059	124900
AVERAGE		3632	2240	3265	24980
MEDIAN		3310	2164	367	5841

* Not including salaries

TABLE 4D 1993 LIBRARY EXPENDITURE

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	MONO-GRAPHS [22]	SERIALS [23]	NON-BOOK MATERIALS [24]	TOTAL [25]
1. Avondale College	NSW	48664	61693	6259	527424
2. Australian Catholic University Mt St Mary's Campus	NSW	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Australian Catholic University Queensland	QLD	101985	80565	NA	182550
4. Catholic Library of WA	WA	15632	6752	25901	370613
5. Joint Theological Library	VIC	112562	29501	5000	280415
6. Kenmore Christian College	QLD	7174	2390	523	15000
7. Luther Campus	SA	35000	14910	1500	133451
8. St Columba College	WA	NA	NA	NA	25000
9. St John's College	NSW	12000	2245	1000	15245
10. Tabor College	NSW	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		333017	198056	40183	1549598
AVERAGE		47574	28294	6897	193700
MEDIAN		35000	14910	1500	133451

TABLE 5A 1993 INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND LIBRARY FACILITIES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	ACADEMIC STAFF		STUDENTS		REGISTERED BORROWERS [33]	TOTAL SEATING CAPACITY [34]
		FULL-TIME [29]	PART-TIME [30]	FULL-TIME [31]	PART-TIME [32]		
1. Baptist Theological College of Qld	QLD	4	9	58	265	23	110
2. Baptist Theological College of WA	WA	3	20	40	50	[600]	31
3. Burleigh College	SA	1	3	24	9	350	28
4. Carey Baptist College	NZ	3	10	50	90	164	31
5. Catholic Theological Union	NSW	7	18	43	220	288	50
6. Churches of Christ Theological College	VIC	2	12	44	88	[400]	30
7. College of St John the Evangelist	NZ	13	NA	57	200	740	54
8. Holy Cross College	NZ	11	5	28	13	136	32
9. Knox College	NZ	NA	NA	NA	NA	944	69
10. Moore Theological College	NSW	12	20	174	77	341	70
11. Morling College	NSW	7	15	145	200	370	90
12. Mount St Mary's College	NZ	5	3	5	59	143	34
13. Parkin-Wesley College	SA	5	0	56	23	695	32
14. Plus XII Provincial Seminary	QLD	12	7	23	81	NA	46
15. Presbyterian Theological Centre	NSW	3	13	40	17	110	24
16. Presbyterian Theological College	VIC	4	9	25	29	54	14
17. Reformed Theological College	VIC	4	0	30	5	56	18
18. Ridley College	VIC	7	15	48	179	[520]	80
19. St Barnabas College	SA	3	0	15	53	134	13
20. St Columban's College	NSW	4	10	36	52	112	30
21. St Francis' College	QLD	4	5	33	44	105	21
22. St Francis Xavier Seminary	SA	8	7	24	10	140	40
23. St Mark's Library	ACT	3	29	28	74	[300]	23
24. St Paschal's College	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	65	44
25. St Paul's National Seminary	NSW	3	15	25	35	110	20
26. Trinity College	VIC	2.5	8	320	[150]	[600]	60
27. Trinity Theological College	QLD	7	0	45	144	420	20
28. Whitley College	VIC	5	[30]	399	140	534	30
29. Yarra Theological Union	VIC	2	45	35	340	NA	0
TOTAL		144.5	308	1850	2647	8454	1144
AVERAGE		5.4	12	77	98	302	39
MEDIAN		4	9	40	59	288	31

TABLE 5B 1993 INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND LIBRARY FACILITIES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	ACADEMIC STAFF		STUDENTS		REGISTERED BORROWERS	TOTAL SEATING CAPACITY
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME		
		[29]	[30]	[31]	[32]		
1. Bible College of N.Z.	NZ	18	10	219	60	320	113
2. Bible College of Qld	QLD	6	5	87	48	[185]	20
3. New Creation Teaching Ministry	SA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
4. New Norcia Library	WA	0	2	2	1	NA	[20]
5. Perth Bible College	WA	5	10	44	67	20	20
6. Salvation Army Training College	NZ	5	1	29	[110]	[42]	21
7. Sydney Missionary and Bible College	NSW	6	4	120	97	250	30
8. Tabor College	VIC	3	3	110	120	358	17
9. Tahlee Bible College	NSW	5	3	28	6	60	24
10. Vianney College	NSW	0	14	11	4	58	7
TOTAL		49	52	650	513	1273	278
AVERAGE		5	6	72	57	159	28
MEDIAN		5	4	44	60	60	20

TABLE 5C 1993 INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND LIBRARY FACILITIES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	ACADEMIC STAFF		STUDENTS		REGISTERED BORROWERS	TOTAL SEATING CAPACITY
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME		
		[29]	[30]	[31]	[32]		
1. Carmelite Library	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	42	NA
2. Catholic Education Centre	QLD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Diocesan Resource Centre	SA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3676	20
4. St Benedict's Monastery	NSW	0	4	4	0	NA	10
5. St John's Study Centre	SA	NA	NA	NA	NA	[120]	17
6. St Nectarios Monastery	SA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106	32
7. Victorian Council of Churches	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
TOTAL		0	4	4	0	3944	85
AVERAGE		0	4	4	0	986	17
MEDIAN		0	4	4	0	106	17

TABLE 5D 1993 INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND LIBRARY FACILITIES

INSTITUTION	STATE /NZ	ACADEMIC STAFF		STUDENTS		REGISTERED BORROWERS	TOTAL SEATING CAPACITY
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME		
		[29]	[30]	[31]	[32]		
1. Avondale College	NSW	76	5	687	93	780	126
2. Australian Catholic University Mt St Mary's Campus	NSW	173.4	37.4	563	707	NA	112
3. Australian Catholic University Queensland	QLD	74	71	735	951	NA	149
4. Catholic Library of WA	WA	7	NA	375	711	1785	32
5. Joint Theological Library	VIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	494	75
6. Kenmore Christian College	QLD	0	6	28	14	50	20
7. Luther Campus	SA	13	3	119	64	927	62
8. St Columba College	WA	10	4	61	88	193	40
9. St John's College	NSW	2	2	13	48	60	16
10. Tabor College	NSW	2	9	120	55	194	14
TOTAL		357.4	137.4	2701	2731	4483	646
AVERAGE		39.7	17.2	300	303	560	65
MEDIAN		10	5	120	88	194	40