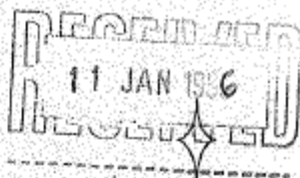


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No. 27

December 1995



CONFERENCE ISSUE

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

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

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

Contributions are invited of relevant articles and items of interest to theological librarianship, scholarly articles, information on all aspects of librarianship, book reviews, library profiles, and news about libraries and librarians. Articles should be typed, double spaced, and if submitted on disk, IBM or compatible in Word or AmiPro 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.

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**Australian and New Zealand Theological
Libraries Association
Newsletter 27**

CONTENTS

ANZTLA Affairs	1
Thankyou from Lawrence McIntosh	2
The First Decade: President's Report to the Tenth Annual General Meeting	3
Maximising Resources at ANZTLA's Tenth Anniversary Conference	4
Digital Libraries and "God" in Cyberspace / Colin Steele	6
The Theology of a Theological Library / Graeme Garrett	11
New Access Services from the National Library of Australia / Averill M B Edwards	16
Interring the Remains / Margaret Macpherson	23
Major Reference Resources - 1995 / Lawrence McIntosh	26
The NET Result / T C Lawton	33
Chapters Update	34



ANZTLA AFFAIRS

There was an appropriately festive atmosphere about Canberra when we met there for the celebratory tenth annual conference in September. While the events themselves and the proceedings of the AGM are reported elsewhere, I want to pass on to you a greeting received from Dr Andre J Geuns, Chairman of the International Council of Theological Library Associations, Valcanetto di Cerveteri, Italy:

The 26th issue of the *ANZTLA Newsletter* informed me about the tenth anniversary of your Association. Even if the official celebration of this past decade is already over, I wish to congratulate ANZTLA on behalf of the International Council with all the things that have been achieved in this relatively short period and wish you all the best for the numerous challenges that surely will lie ahead.

I hope the contacts between ANZTLA and the International Council may be strengthened in the future, even if geographically the distances are enormous. I assure you that, via your Newsletter, I follow as well as possible your efforts and achievements. If one or more members of your Association might come to Europe, I hope they will take the opportunity to re-establish the contacts Mrs Lynn Pryor made some years ago. Even if the local circumstances will be rather different, I am convinced that we have to meet much the same problems. Anyhow, dialogue and exchange of ideas will never be an obstacle to our common goals, and, if we are able to co-operate in some way or other, all the better. If you have some suggestions to improve this way of collaboration, I will be very grateful to receive them.

Elsewhere in this Newsletter, you will also find a communication from Dr Lawrence McIntosh, acknowledging the Honorary Life Membership of the Association to which he was appointed at the conference. The following text of the resolution passed at the AGM conveys something of what Lawrence has contributed to the Association and to the wider theological community in our two countries:

That the ANZTLA place on record the distinguished service of Dr Lawrence McIntosh to the

Australian and New Zealand theological library community and admit him as the first Honorary Life Member of the association.

As Librarian of the Joint Theological Library, Parkville, Vic, from 1982 until his retirement in 1995, he has established an outstanding library service and has developed the pre-eminent example of interdenominational library co-operation in Australia.

He has given his services widely and generously as a consultant on many library developments and projects in Australia and New Zealand, promoting the highest standards of professionalism and service to theological and religious study and research.

He has rendered distinguished service to the ANZTLA since its establishment in 1985, presenting papers on professionalism in theological librarianship, on reference work and on acquisitions, writing articles on reference works for the ANZTLA Newsletter, and serving on the organising committees of the 1987 and 1994 conferences.

He was responsible for the drafting of the ANZTLA Standards for Theological Libraries and for the publication of his *A Style Manual for the Presentation of Papers and Theses in Religion and Theology*, for which he has been recognised as the first recipient of the Trevor Zweck Award for services to theological librarianship.

He was the Co-ordinator of the Editorial Management Committee of the Australasian Religion Index from its inception in 1989 to his retirement in 1995, not only contributing unselfishly to its production, but setting the highest of standards for future emulation.

His career in theological librarianship has been marked by professionalism and propriety, by excellence of service, provided with grace and dignity. It exemplifies par excellence the distinguished service for which the category of Honorary Life Membership has been created and makes him a most worthy first recipient of the honour.

As a last word on the conference, I would like to again express our thanks to Judy James and her committee for a very full and enjoyable program and fitting celebration of our tenth anniversary.

(Revd) Trevor Zweck
President

THANK YOU - FROM LAWRENCE

I take this opportunity to say, 'Thank you' to my friends in ANZTLA for the many kindnesses bestowed on me at the time of my retirement. I was quite overwhelmed at receiving the first *Trevor Zweck Award* and also Life-Membership of ANZTLA. Such honours, as awarded by colleagues who understand the nature of our professional role, are of the highest order. I am aware also that ANZTLA was joint-publisher of the Festschrift, *So great a cloud of witnesses*, with its array of important contributions. I am most grateful to all who were responsible for the concept and its production.

Thank you too for so many personal good wishes which came by means of cards, and calls and lovely flowers. I shall continue to cherish my membership in this quite wonderful library family, and value the friendships made along the way.

Our address is 3 Langford Court, Strathdale, Vic. 3550 (Phone 054 426 399) and, should any of you be in the Bendigo area, Pamela and I would love to see you.

Lawrence McIntosh

THE FIRST DECADE: PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ANZTLA, 1995

A tenth birthday is certainly a time for celebration, but it is also a time for evaluation - for looking back and assessing the strengths and weaknesses, the successes and failures of the enterprise on which we embarked with great enthusiasm and some little trepidation on 27 August, 1985. This report seeks to reflect on the achievements of the past ten years, as it also poses some of the challenges which confront us in the years to come, many of which, unhappily, have been with us from the start.

The first aim of the association is to provide a forum for interaction between theological librarians. This aim has been carried out in the ten annual conferences which, with their primary concentration on professional development, have provided abundant opportunity for growth through interaction over the matters which concern us most as theological librarians. There has been a very deliberate effort to cover the whole gamut of library policies and practices. This practical emphasis has also pervaded the 26 issues of the *ANZTLA Newsletter*, edited successively by Kim Robinson, Lynn Pryor, and Irene Mills. It has functioned more as a professional magazine than simply a news bulletin. In addition to providing valuable input from the wider library community, the annual conference and the newsletter have been a stimulus to creative thinking, research and writing on the part of many of our own members. They have also provided abundant opportunity for personal interaction and mutual encouragement and support. Another important aid to communication between theological librarians has been Coralie Jenkin's *Collections of Religion and Theology in Australia and New Zealand*, published by Auslib Press in 1992.

The second aim of the Association is to foster the development and improvement of theological libraries. During the past decade, this has involved libraries in heavy commitments of time and money into information technology. While theological libraries have been some of the slowest to move in this direction (for the obvious lack of funds), it would seem that the majority of such libraries now have some form of automation, even if it be only the use of computers for the production of catalogue cards; however, it is equally obvious that the majority of theological libraries still lack sufficient information technology to provide adequate services to present-day research-oriented theological education. Where public access catalogues and compact disc indexes have been made available to users, libraries have experienced staggering increases in use of their facilities, reflecting the enormity of user demand still waiting to be satisfied.

Statistics which have been collected since 1984 reflect steady growth in library collections but steady growth is not really adequate in a situation in which spectacular growth is really called for. Nearly all theological schools now offer post-graduate courses of some kind or other, but the growth in the scope of programs offered has not generally been reflected in the development of research level or advanced study level collections. And, while there is some evidence of improved facilities for housing collections and providing services, there are still far too many libraries crammed into facilities which are inadequate in size and design to provide the services required by the present-day educational enterprise.

The third aim of the Association is to support the development and implementation of suitable standards of librarianship. This aim received a major boost with the adoption of the *ANZTLA Standards for Theological Libraries* in 1988. Whether librarians are consciously following these standards or whether they are developing better library practices from professional development opportunities and informal contacts provided by the Association, or by some other means altogether, there can be no doubt that the past decade has seen vast improvements to the service offered by most theological libraries. We have better qualified staff providing better quality services. Improvement is specially noticeable in the areas of reference services, bibliographic searching, interlibrary loans, and access to resources outside the home library.

One of the most important tools for providing most of the above-mentioned services is the *Australasian Religion Index*, a singularly outstanding product, which must stand as the crowning achievement of the ANZTLA in its first decade. Founded by Gary Gorman and John Mills in 1989, it now covers 74 Australasian periodicals, indexed by 26 volunteer indexers. Under the expert guidance of Lawrence McIntosh, as Managing Editor, for its first seven years, it stands not only as a superb example of unselfish commitment and interlibrary co-operation by all involved in its production, but as an invaluable aid to

theological study and research.

The fourth aim of the Association is to foster interlibrary co-operation. Within the ANZTLA, interlibrary co-operation is a major function of the regional chapters. However, on a wider level, it is reflected particularly in the *Australasian Union Lists of Serials in Theological Collections (AULOTS)*, the second edition of which was edited by Hans Arns and Marianne Dacy in 1990 and the third edition in preparation, under the guidance of Ken Elder. It continues to meet a very real need, because many of the libraries which use it and have their holdings listed in it are not involved in either the Australian Bibliographic Network or the New Zealand Bibliographic Network. Therein, of course, lies one of the major problems for the vast majority of theological libraries in Australia and New Zealand; being isolated from the national bibliographies, they are cut off from the main avenue of access to library resources in our two countries and from the most powerful tool for interlibrary co-operation available to us today. A further consequence is the lack of involvement in the Distributed National Collection, which offers the best hope for co-operative collection development among theological libraries - one of the biggest needs and biggest challenges facing the ANZTLA at the end of its first decade.

The fifth aim of the Association is to publish and distribute literature on theological librarianship. Many of its achievements in this area have been mentioned already: the newsletter, the standards, the directory, the union list, and the index. Apart from these, there are two further publications which are worthy of special mention, one produced by Lawrence McIntosh and one produced for him. His *A Style Manual for the Presentation of Paper and Theses in Religion and Theology* sold 1000 copies in its first year and is now into its second printing. Just off the press is the Festschrift honouring him on his retirement, *So Great a Cloud of Witnesses*, edited by Philip Harvey and Lynn Pryor. This is both a major contribution to the literature of theological librarianship and a valuable collection of articles on theology.

The sixth aim of the Association is to foster contacts with other library associations and groups. While there have been some sporadic contacts with kindred groups in the United States and Europe, our main focus has rightly been on Asia and the Pacific Islands. While the ANZTLA has made significant financial contributions in both of these areas and has enjoyed some personal contacts, it is obvious there is tremendous scope for further co-operation and mutual assistance.

It is obvious from this casual survey of the successes and failures of the ANZTLA in its first decade that the successes relate to those activities which involve little or no financial cost, and that the failures relate mainly to those activities in which cost is a major factor. One hates to keep repeating the same tired theme, but the fact of the matter is that, while there may have been some progress in terms of staff numbers and dollars to spend, the vast majority of our libraries are grossly under-staffed, under-funded, and under-resourced; and, in this respect, the situation has not changed much from what it was ten years ago. As far as the ANZTLA is concerned, it is significant that the failures lie mainly in those areas which are largely outside of the control of the librarians, as individuals and as a group; and that, by contrast, the librarians are having an impact on those aspects of librarianship which are not overly dependent of finance. In particular, there has been considerable progress in the quality of services provided in most libraries, and for this the ANZTLA must deserve much of the credit. It has given theological librarians a sense of identity and a unity of purpose which was certainly not in evidence a decade ago.

(Rev.) Trevor Zweck
President

MAXIMISING RESOURCES AT ANZTLA'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

The tenth annual conference of the Australian and New Zealand Theological Library Association was held at Burgmann College, 21-24 September, 1995, Canberra, on the campus of the Australian National University and in the same city as the inaugural conference, with a record attendance of 55, and with the city's Floriade festival providing an attractive backdrop and occasional diversion.

The emphasis was on maximising resources and it quickly became evident that this meant exploiting information technology to the advantage of libraries, both individually and collectively. In his welcome, the Librarian of the Australian National University, Colin Steele, outlined some of the projects his library had implemented to provide user access to the information super-highway and to provide remote access (via computer) to the campus library services. The theme was accentuated at a half-day session at the National Library of Australia, where Averill Edwards (who had been the keynote speaker at the inaugural conference) addressed the problems of burgeoning information technology combined with diminishing financial resources. The session included a visit to various parts of the library where new technologies had been introduced and emphasised the need for all libraries to get involved in the Internet and in the library networks, especially World 1, which will supersede both the Australian Bibliographic Network and the New Zealand Bibliographic Network.

Information technology was also at the forefront of two sessions presented by a special visitor to the conference, Albert Hurd, Executive Director of the American Theological Library Association. He suggested the use of the Internet as a vital means of fostering global co-operation among theological libraries and, in a joint session with the Australian and New Zealand Association of Theological Schools, outlined plans which the ATLA was implementing to provide world-wide services to theological libraries and researchers through the information super-highway and presenting a vision of what may be possible, in terms of a global information village. (The ATLA home page address is <http://atla.library.vanderbilt.edu/atla/home.html>).

The accent on co-operation was picked up by Rachel Jakimow, of the NLA's DNC Office, urging theological libraries to become involved in the use of the Conspectus to evaluate and describe their collections and to include the data on the Distributed National Collection database. Another aspect of co-operation was pursued by Margaret MacPherson, Librarian of Charles Sturt University, Riverina, in a session on 'dying theological libraries'; it emphasised the need to integrate such collections in existing theological libraries to give them enduring usefulness.

Other sessions were both theoretical and practical. Dr Graeme Garrett spoke about the theology of a theological library. A panel of Brisbane librarians presented a lively perspective on the joys and tribulations of the one-person-librarian. While some listened to a presentation by the Librarian of the Australian Catholic University, Signadou Campus, on surviving in a university environment, others enjoyed hand-on experience of the library's Internet facilities.

With the many library-related facilities being located in Canberra, there were many places to visit and delegates made their choice of visits to the Australian War Memorial and/or its paper preservation section in another suburb, St Mark's Library, ANU Libraries, and the Dominican Priory Library (with its unique Islamic collection).

With the resignation (due to retirement) of Dr Lawrence McIntosh from the Editorial Board and Editorial Management Committee of the *Australasian religion index*, the Association and the Board were faced with major decisions regarding the production of the index. Kim Robinson (Moore Theological College, Newtown, NSW) was elected Co-ordinator of the Editorial Management Committee, with Rhonda Barry (also from Moore) and one yet to be appointed to complete the committee. The following were elected to the Editorial Board: Judith Bright, Steve Hall, Lynn Pryor, Kim Robinson, Gai Smith, Carolyn Willadsen and Trevor Zweck (Chair), together with John Mills and Stuart Ferguson from the Centre for Information Studies, Wagga Wagga, NSW.

In the other major decisions, the board decided:

- * to encourage the Centre for Information Studies to investigate with a commercial publisher the production of a cumulation of the first seven volumes of *ARI*, minus the book reviews;
- * to encourage the Centre for Information Studies to investigate with the American Theological Library Association the production of a CD-ROM of *ARI*;

- * to investigate software options for the production of *ARI* from the beginning of volume 8 (1996);
- * to include multi-author works (eg Festschriften, proceedings) in the index from the beginning of volume 8 (1996).

In a series of constitutional changes, the Association reduced the categories of financial membership to one (with institutional membership restricted to one representative) and introduced the category of Honorary Life Membership. It subsequently elected Dr Lawrence McIntosh as the first Honorary Life Member. During the conference dinner, McIntosh also became the recipient of the first *Trevor Zweck Award* for his publication of *A style manual for the presentation of papers and theses in religion and theology*. (Available for A\$20 from the Centre for Information Studies, Locked Bag 660, Wagga Wagga NSW 2678. Phone: (069) 332 325. Fax: (069) 332 733.). The Association also ratified the financial commitment involved in the publication of a Festschrift in honour of McIntosh, entitled *So great a cloud of witnesses: libraries and theologies*, edited by Philip Harvey and Lynn Pryor. (Available for A\$20 from Philip Harvey, Joint Theological Library, Ormond College, Parkville, Vic, 3052. Phone: (03) 9347 8480. Fax: (03) 9349 1857).

The Association also adopted the Australian Council of Libraries and Information Services schedule for Interlibrary Loans, with its base rate of A\$9 for a book or an article of up to 10 pages. It also fixed the membership fee for 1996 at A\$40 and the newsletter subscription at A\$20.

Office-bearers who were re-elected are: Trevor Zweck (President), Val Canty (Secretary/Treasurer), Irene Mills (Editor of Newsletter), Judith James (Assistant Editor) and Helen Greenwood (Statistician).

The next conference is to be held at Perth College, Mr Lawley, Perth WA, 10-13 October, 1996, under the theme: 'Tradition and technology: theological libraries in the electronic age'. The co-ordinator of the conference is Lynn White, who is also the Extra Member on the Executive for the ensuing year. She can be contacted at the Baptist Theological College of Western Australia, 20 Hayman Rd, Bently WA 6102. Phone: (09) 361 9962. Fax: (09) 362 1603.



DIGITAL LIBRARIES AND GOD IN CYBERSPACE: Opening Address of the 10th ANZTLA Conference

Colin Steele

I'm very pleased as University Librarian to be able to welcome you to the Australian National University. I hope you have a chance to look at some of the information technology advances we are making at ANU as well as, of course, seeing our very strong print stock, which owes much to Robert Barnes of the Classics Department. We have pioneered the Electronic Reserve in the Chifley Building which provides 24 hour access to material for students, not least in Halls of Residence and from home with appropriate copyright and password cognisance. ELISA, the Electronic Library and Information Service at ANU provides Internet gateways to the world.

With reference to digital libraries, the Net is the key to universal access and dare I say, in advance of Cliff Law's talk, that the GDC - Global Distributed Collection is the key rather than the DNC - Distributed National Collection. I believe in strong regional cooperation but after that, at least for the larger research libraries, the Internet makes the world an oyster. As we all know, however, some of the oysters or URL's are empty or have grit rather than pearls!

Leading scholars throughout the world will interact with students outside their own university in a real time environment. Professor Richard Lanham (1993) of UCLA has argued on a number of occasions that the whole process of learning will be radically changed as knowledge moves away from linear access. Irrespective of the disappearance of the non sequential learning process, the merging of educational and information technology will see teaching and learning patterns changing dramatically.

As one of the leading IT proponents, Professor James O'Donnell, a classicist of Pittsburgh, has written "Tools as powerful as networked computers are going to transform human communication. This transformation will bring with it both loss and gain. Every revolution in communication has both added to the power and range of what is communicated, and taken away some of the intimacy. Writing began the long, slow disestablishment of the face to face community of people who all knew each other, and every communication technique introduced since then has furthered that process". The changes we are seeing at the present time with the conversion of telecommunications, computing and Net publishing with association indexing and retrieval tools is bringing about a revolution which many have indicated is similar to the transition which took place in the fifteenth century from manuscript scriptoria to print. As Professor Elisabeth Eisenstein has indicated this fifteenth century change had profound societal effects and effects of the Net revolution will be as profound as we enter the twenty first century.

It is interesting to note that the term digital is now replacing the term electronic or virtual in information technology because we are looking at digitized forms of information being available as never before. But with much information still present in traditional print sources, we need to challenge the dominance of the major multinational publishers, particularly the scientific ones. We now need to revert to the intellectual preeminence and ownership of information by the academic community, eg. returning to the publication sponsorship of learned societies such as the Royal Society in the 1660's or to the Universities themselves.

I'm not going to go into any great detail here re library issues as I've addressed them in my 1995 UK Follett lectures (Steele) (<http://snazzy.anu.edu.au/CNASI/pubs/Follett.html> or http://ukoln.bath.ac.uk/follett/lectures/new_romances.html) but the economics of information being given away by the scholarly community to multinational publishers, who at vast expense sell it back to University libraries and individuals, is becoming more and more absurd. Elsevier/Reed, one of the major academic publishers and information providers has recently announced a £358 million profit and a significant double digit inflation/increase in serials subscriptions in 1995/6 in the United States. Tenure has always been one of the criteria in terms of publishing in print journals as well as academic respectability. However, electronic refereeing is no longer dependent on print. It is medium independent and will be increasingly used in electronic journal or access provision.

The Higher Education Funding Council in the UK in its response to the Follett Report allocated £15 million to modernise the UK higher education information system. In Australia the \$5 million allocated in 1993 following the Academies Scholarly Communications Forum runs out in 1996 and future grants need to be provided for national initiatives. Individual universities are notorious for a lack of support for naturally coordinated library and information activities - as the spirit of individual competition prevails. The DEET programme which has been split into Datasets, Network Information Coordination and Electronic Publishing, has been innovative and stimulated national coordination. In the national datasets initiative ISI's Current Contents has been taken up by 35/38 of the universities after seeding funds; the ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) database has so far been taken up by 28 of the 38.

Libraries in the past have concentrated on the outward cover of the book, ie, bibliographical details but in the fact they will provide access to the contents of the book or article.

To achieve these changes of access successfully, academic libraries will play a major role in determining and implementing policy on

- a) information access and dissemination throughout their institutions.
- b) integrating their information into networks, campus, national and international.
- c) training and developing the members of the institution to make effective use of this information.
- d) providing networked access in addition to information originating outside the institution.

Good networked access (internal and external) will require effective access tools on the student's or researcher's terminal showing what relevant information is available and what charge (if any) has to be made

to the individual or the institution for providing the information. Site wide licenses will increasingly be the norm.

In this context it seems likely that there will be a move away from designing courses and then expecting the library to supply appropriate learning materials to designing courses around the availability of appropriate electronic documents and networked resources. Librarians will need to develop a high level of comprehension of the educational perspectives of academic staff and find a suitable mechanism for appropriate dialogues.

In the new electronic world each academic can be a publisher. The essential elements of "deconstructing" the print journal will allow an expansion of access to material eg., numbers of articles on a server in a subject or chronological framework being available to specialists eg., in history or chemistry. Students will be able to find their articles, and course work in customised electronic format. Some of this student course material may well be given out in small credit card format With data encoded and the cards slipped into hand held "reading screens" as currently postulated by the American Publishing Association. Such readers will have variable list screen and changeable typeface to aid those with visual problems.

To turn to information provision and control and to use one discipline to provide one subject vantage point, Odlyzko (1994) has argued that half of the world's mathematical papers (circa one million) have been published in the last ten years. There is no way the traditional library structures can cope with such a rate of production, i.e., the doubling of the world's mathematical literature in the next twenty years. A sophisticated combination of scholars and librarians coordinating learned societies input and output of articles on the Net could displace print libraries as we know them today.

Recent grants (May 1995) issued under the aegis of the UK Electronic Libraries Programme includes a wide spectrum of electronic initiatives in training document supply and publishing. Included in the latter were 'Electronic Seminars in History and Review in History', with the Institute of Historical Research being the lead institution, and 'Sociological Research Online' with the lead institution being the British Sociological Association. Similarly in the USA the American Association of University Press/Coalition for Networked Information initiative includes a wide variety of subject topics, such projects as SCAN - 'Scholarship from California on the Net' with an initial focus on nineteenth century literature and classical antiquity.

This author is on the Editorial Advisory Board of the new electronic Australian Journal of the Humanities funded by DEET via the AVCC Electronic Publishing Grants Scheme which is based at La Trobe University and will not be available in print form. Electronic article access will also allow flexibility in searching and a timelessness of access which is impossible in a print environment.

The UK SuperJournal Consortium announced recently it has a grant of £833,000 to develop multimedia electronic journals. The UK Higher Education Funding Councils will fund the work over three years. Project work begins immediately, and the first electronic journals will be ready in March 1996. The SuperJournal Project is a major collaboration between publishers, librarians, and universities. The aim is to develop the electronic journals of the future that researchers, students, and librarians find useful and usable. Electronic journals in the project will be based on quality refereed journals that exist in print today, but with innovative electronic features such as interactivity, hypertext linking, video, animation, and 3D graphics.

An important feature of the project will be to use industry standards and off-the-shelf tools to develop the electronic journals. Standards for structuring the information, like SGML, and standard file formats will be used. Vendors of user interfaces, browsers, and search/retrieval programs, and multimedia handling tools will be invited to provide software for the project.

Project partners include the 21 publishers of the SuperJournal Consortium, University of Manchester, and Loughborough University of Technology. Each publisher will contribute journals and be involved in developing the multimedia features. The University of Manchester will develop the host infrastructure to make them available electronically to user sites.

Of particular interest for the future is answering the scalability questions: How do you handle large quantities of multimedia content? David Pullinger, Project Director, has said in the press release 'The project

is unique because of its scale and collaborative approach. By teaming together publishers, researchers, and librarians, we can achieve what none could do alone. The critical mass of journals, the testbed environment and network of users will enable us to translate the printed journal into new electronic paradigms. It's a real opportunity to redefine the scholarly publishing process, from author, to publisher, to library, to reader.' We need to be part of this process in Australia.

Fewer academic monographs are being bought each year as prices rise to maintain revenue or profits. Cambridge University Press publish 500 copies of each academic monograph. Increasingly we will be able to access published electronic archives and download parts of books, ed., chapters or articles in symposia, directly to desktop via individual payment or site wide licences. The Head of Australia's Copyright Agency Ltd, Michael Fraser, controversially postulated, at the Australian National Scholarly Communication Forum in June, the transformation of libraries into electronic bookshops where customers buy licensed articles or chapters thereby supplementing or even replacing the traditional academic bookstores. Copyright is protected by site wide license fees or password access.

Universities will become Internet publishers. The US Copyright Clearance Center (on the Web at www.directory.net/copyright/) offers an Automated academic permission service for obtaining the rights to course parts, ie custom designed anthologies for class. Australia has recently seen unsuccessful legal action by CAL over course related material sold by universities. In the US Richard McDaniel, President of the National Association of College Stores has said that at Cornell University, sales have soared from less than \$70,000 in 1989 (when virtually all the product was produced elsewhere) to over \$700,000 in 1993 (when the product was largely produced or controlled internally). McDaniel has warned, customers will get what they want, if not from him, then from someone else. The future will be high tech and campuses must use that technology to get close to the customers and give them what they want.

Libraries at the moment are in a difficult position as they try to balance the control and organisation of existing print collections with the need to make available information electronically both locally and then to provide links to related international information. Users generally still want both forms of information while budgets remain static and are declining in real terms. The only flexibility in a stale or declining budgetary framework is to redistribute elements of the print vote to electronic access.

Issues which need to be addressed are the organisation of material on the Net, the effectiveness of the organisation in your local CWIS, and not least network infrastructure. The problems of printing and network delivery printing on a campus need to be addressed. One US commentator, Dr Clifford Lynch, has commented at the Washington April 1995 Coalition for Networked Information meeting that "printing is the problem from hell". Most users however still want to keep print copies, from Net access, so that we need to factor in effective network delivery and highspeed printers all of which have significant cost components.

Digital library developments will ensure the independence of place via appropriate access mechanisms, apart from heavily used items. It is also accelerating the campus convergence of relevant access and delivery structures, because unless the network access and delivery infrastructure is in place user effectiveness will be reduced. It is clear that relevant university structures must also evolve or universities will be left behind. The form this will take around the world will mean radically different organisations in the future as authors, publishers, libraries, computer network and multi-media centres come together to provide more integrated and comprehensive storage, production and access facilities.

Information overload, however, is becoming a pre-eminent feature in every single field of knowledge, let alone cross-disciplinary foci. Nicholas Negroponte (1995), the Head of the MIT Media Laboratory, has made analogies in this context with an "English butler", who provided a physical sifting mechanism for entrance to a home (including presumably referrals to the tradesman's entrance - the equivalent of junk on the Net!) and that now we require them for the digital environment! As Negroponte has said digital changes - eg. are not simply affecting computing but essentially society as a whole.

It is not the place here to go into detail on copyright. My paper for the National Scholarly Communications Forum earlier this year organised by the Copyright Agency cover some of these points in the published papers. The ANU has pioneered an electronic reserve; with copyright procedures in place, so that when

AVCC and CAL finally negotiate a suitable remuneration access package, the data can be successfully incorporated. The twenty four hour access has been a major success despite costing \$100 per item - costs have been high as we have been taking print originals, scanning and providing hypertext links. Obviously this will change as we increasingly receive suitable electronic originals from this academic community who also place course notes etc on the CWIS.

Students have been extremely appreciative of this password protected service also available from home or via the Halls of Residence. Twenty four hour access is the key to obtaining access to information to the library when it is closed as well as when it is open. There is really no impediment now to moving on to network access "reading bricks" in the future. I believe libraries and developments operating this electronically will allow better usage, better control and perhaps better direct copyright remuneration to the authors than they have at present.

I recall Averill Edwards' keynote address to your first conference in 1986. Maybe the Internet does provide a situation whereby international resources can assist a discipline, ie, theology in which staffing, collection and services have been more affected than in the general university library services.

In that context some of you may be well aware of the listings that are available on the Net in terms of theological resources but I thought for those who are not I'd attach some of the basic lists* and thus resources on the Internet that I was able to find quickly. In that context I would argue the need for Internet connections either through other institutions or commercial providers, would be well worth the cost to gain access to theological web sites. I note that one of the sites is called "God in Cyberspace"!

I'd like to conclude with a reference from Phillip Adams's *The Penguin Book of Jokes from Cyberspace* in which the question is asked "Why God never received tenure at any university?"

Answers

- 1 He had only one major publication.
- 2 It was in Hebrew.
- 3 It had no references.
- 4 It wasn't published in a referee journal.
- 5 Some even doubt he wrote it himself.
- 6 It may be true that he created the world, but what has he done since then?
- 7 His co-operative efforts have been quite limited.
- 8 The scientific community has had a hard time replicating his results.
- 9 He never applied to the Ethics Board for permission to use human subjects.
- 10 When one experiment went awry he tried to cover it up by drowning the subjects.
- 11 When subjects didn't behave as predicted he deleted them from the sample.
- 12 He rarely came to class, just told students to read the Book.
- 13 Some say he had his son teach the class.
- 14 He expelled his first two students for learning.
- 15 Although there are only ten requirements, most students failed his test.
- 16 His office hours were infrequent and usually held on a mountain top."

Thank you.

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*Please contact the editor for these.



THE THEOLOGY OF A THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

Graeme Garrett

Thank you for the kind invitation to be a part of this the 10th annual conference of theological librarians from around this country, from New Zealand and beyond. I am honoured to be a part, however briefly, of the work you undertake on behalf of the church. Perhaps it would be more theologically and pastorally—to say nothing of diplomatically—correct to say, the work you undertake on behalf of the kingdom of God. After all, in the final analysis, it is the purposes of God you are about. As with all Christian ministries, though we may serve the church in the first instance, it is the kingdom of God and God's justice which we hope is the final context of our endeavours. But more of that in a moment.

I need at the outset to make one thing clear. I am neither a librarian nor the son of a librarian. Indeed, I feel a bit overwhelmed in this company of experts. It is a familiar, if somewhat sinking, feeling. I remember when, by some sort of accident—I must have been standing in the wrong place at the wrong time—I found myself unceremoniously thrust into the role of representative of St Mark's on the Sydney College of Divinity central library committee. It was a nightmare, like a tiddlywinks player who suddenly finds himself standing in as Loose Head Prop in a line up of the Wallabies facing the All Blacks. They spoke, these librarians, a language as foreign to me as Sanskrit. Most of it seemed to be acronymic. And it came at me with the speed of summer lightning: URICA, DYNEX, ATLA, AULOTS, OASIS, ALED 3, US MARC TAG, AUS MARC TAG, NZ MARC TAG—BULL MARC TAG. It was terrifying. I said nothing for months on end, hoping desperately that silence would be taken for both consent—to whatever it was they were talking about—and profundity. I used to pour the tea at half time. And was glad to do it.

So I have no illusions about my limitations in this company. I am a user of theological libraries, not a creator and sustainer of them as you are: I must speak from this perspective, since I have no other. Perhaps this is a good thing. It gives me a chance to discharge a debt—to say a few words of gratitude to you, the keepers of theological libraries, whose work across the years has been of such benefit in my experience. Theological libraries have been for me one of the inexhaustible sources of inspiration, of courage, of imagination—yes, and I can honestly say, also of faith and hope and love. To imagine life devoid of such resources, is to survey a prospect bleakly impoverished; indeed it is to imagine a spiritual existence quite other and quite terribly diminished from the one I have actually enjoyed. What John Keats said so famously of his awakening to the glory of the poet Homer, I have felt in my own way in the reading rooms of theological libraries in many places.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.¹

To be without the books which our theological libraries provide would be to suffer a fatal narrowing of vision, an *anorexia nervosa* of the spirit. And so I would like this speech to be a toast of thanks to you, the librarians of the church, keepers of the springs, tenders of the flame, preservers of the words of faith. Your work is indispensable for the life of the Gospel in the world. The church could hardly exist without it. For that, thanks be to God—and to you!

Now I need to simmer down a bit! You have probably already spotted the temptation I am in danger of stumbling headlong into, and that rather unrepentantly. I mean the temptation to idealise or romanticise the positions you occupy and the institutions you serve. I know something of the limitations and frustrations which theological librarians must contend with in our part of the world. It would be nice if library budgets

¹ John Keats, 'On First Looking into Chapman's Homer', *The Norton Anthology of English Literature*, Fifth Edition, Volume 2, M.H. Abrams, (ed), New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1986, p. 796.

were even half-way adequate to the needs of our various constituencies. It would be nice if ecclesiastical administrators did not look first to what remains of our library monies as the first place to cut when economic times are tough. It would be nice if theological colleges had the resources to link up with each other on line and avoid costly duplication of books and services. It would be nice if theologians, biblical scholars and church historians would acknowledge and rejoice in the work of librarians as fully collegial with their own, and not regard it as mere 'back-up services'. It would be nice if all these and a host of other wishes were nearer to reality than they often are. But this is our reality. I don't want to overlook or minimise the frustrations which such limitations impose on your daily lives with high flown rhetorical abstractions. My real point—and that for which you have my lasting respect and gratitude—is that in the midst of these maddening limitations, you still manage to keep the libraries viable, open, growing and accessible. If I am not mistaken that is an effort heroic in its proportions and too often unsung in its achievements. And so tonight I would like to acknowledge, celebrate and pay tribute to you in your labours. Theological libraries of all sorts, large and small, general and specialist, ancient and modern, have been a gift of God in my experience. And I know this to be true of the experience of countless others as well.

What are the gifts which the theological library has to give the church? No doubt to answer this question well would generate a list of qualities almost without end. I can only hint at a few which seem especially important to me.

Many of you will have read Umberto Eco's famous book, *The Name of the Rose*. It has to be one of the most erudite, historically detailed, intellectually robust whodunits ever written. Setting the action in a medieval monastery, Eco builds up an amazing tension. The fact that, if I remember rightly, the librarian turns out to be the villain of the piece, is neither here nor there. The precipitating problem is that a young monk, Adelmo of Otranto, a master copier and illuminator, is found dead one freezing winter's morning at the foot of the cliff on which the monastery with its famous library, the Aedificium, is perched. How and why had he died? Brother William, a learned and subtle friar—who, as the text puts it, 'had great knowledge both of the human spirit and of the wiles of the Evil One'—is called in to investigate. He begins his investigation with an extended conversation with the Abbot. Necessarily, since the dead monk has fallen from the library windows, the conversation centres about the Aedificium, the library, itself. In an amazing speech about libraries and their place in European culture and in the history of the Christian faith, the Abbot sets out his views to Brother William on the meaning of books and the significance of their collection. I want to use his speech, or a part of it anyway, to help make the case I want to put.

First, and perhaps foremost, comes what we might call the poetry of libraries. Libraries are a human—and perhaps they are also a divine—mystery, the meaning of which, like all good theological realities, needs poetry rather than prose to do it justice. In extolling the monastery's collection, the Abbot lapses into Latin. I am afraid this is going to strain my diction to say nothing of your patience! But here goes:

*Monasterium sine libris, the Abbot recited, pensively, est sicut civitas sine opibus, castrum sine numeris, coquina sine suppellectili, mensa sine cibis, hortus sine herbis, pratum sine floribus, arbor sine foliis.*²

Roughly translated it comes to this: 'A monastery without books is like a city without all civic things, a castle without a garrison, a kitchen without utensils, a table without food, a meadow without flowers, a tree without leaves.' In other words, the library is the soul of the community of faith—its thought, its defence, its source and means of nourishment, its beauty, its shade and its protection.

Martin Luther King once delivered a famous sermon on the parable of the hungry friend recorded in Luke 11. You remember the story. A family has tucked itself up in bed when suddenly, late at night, a friend of the chap next door turns up unexpectedly. The neighbour is embarrassed because he's run out of food—like mother Hubbard the cupboard is bare. So he does what any self-respecting neighbour would do in the circumstances, he goes next door and bangs on the shutters. At first his neighbour can't be bothered to rouse himself. But the racket goes on and on. At last he relents and gets up and gives the fellow the bread he needs for his hungry friend. King called his sermon 'a knock at midnight'. The central point of the exposition is

² See, Alan Taylor (ed), *Long Overdue: A Library Reader*, London: Library Association Publishing, 1993, p. 32.

directed to the church. The church, said King, is like that sleeping family—warm, comfortable, tucked up in bed, often oblivious of the world outside. And yet, if it is to be the church, at least a church worthy of its Lord, it must be ready for the unexpected knock, the insistent question, when it comes. The refrain that King ran through his sermon was: 'keep the bread fresh'. You never know when the call will come, or from whom. But when it does, as surely it will, the church, must have the nourishment ready at hand, or be shown up as bankrupt. 'Keep the bread fresh.'

There could hardly be a more fitting description of your task than that. The libraries of the church are the granaries of faith. There a store of spiritual sustenance is held that can be drawn upon when the call comes. Available to all and to sundry. At whatever age or stage. Facing whatever great or not so great issue of life. There, in the library, is the bread that can feed the hungry. Of course it must be kept fresh—accessible, tended, up to date. That is your task. At times I could imagine it seems somewhat thankless—a struggle against the odds and not much appreciation to go with it. But then the knock comes—perhaps when least expected, the knock at midnight—and the work is justified. For there is something there to answer with. A needy world finds food and shelter. The librarian is keeper of holy things.

The Abbot continues his discussion with Bother William. It is clear that he feels embattled. The world is hostile to the faith which his monastery stands for. But he is determined to defend the tradition, the tradition that goes back to Jesus and to Moses.

But until the millennium occurs definitively, _ it is up to us to defend the treasure of the Christian world, and the very word of God as he dictated it to the prophets and to the apostles, as the fathers repeated it without changing a syllable, as the schools have tried to gloss it, even if today in the schools themselves the serpent of pride, envy, folly is nesting. In this sunset we are still torches and light, high on the horizon. And as long as these walls stand, we shall be custodians of the divine Word.

No doubt we would want to express all this very differently today. The language of dictation in relation to the Word of God is unconvincing to most of us in a postmodern world. But the underlying point retains its force. The library is a vital part of the living memory of the church. It is the deposit of the inner experience and journey of the people of God. Without it our community memory shrinks and we suffer from a creeping 'collective amnesia,' a loss of self-identity as a people.

In the creed we affirm that we believe in the 'apostolic church'. This phrase points to the Christian community as it maintains identity across time with its foundation in the witness of the apostles and, finally, with Jesus Christ himself. The theological library preserves for us, as no other resource can possibly do, the richness and diversity of those historical links. Within the pages of the books that line its shelves we have direct access to the great moments and movements of the Spirit that have shaped our past. The saints and guides of the church—John, Mary, Origen, Augustine, Aquinas, Julian, Luther, Hildegard, Hooker, Schleiermacher, Barth, Dorothy Day, Rosemary Radford Reuther, and so on. They are there, each one, as close as the shelf in front of our eyes. They speak to us directly of the substance of their faith, the outcome of their struggles, the shape of their vision of the future.

And it is not only the 'greats' of the past. Our libraries also house records of the life and thought of thousands of more ordinary believers who have thought, worked, prayed and worshipped, and who have left for us a deposit of the wisdom and insight of their journey. Many of the books in our collections are gifts from those who have gone before us in our own local church situation. Their names are written there on the covers or facing pages of the volumes they have given. Thus the library preserves an immediate link with the communion of saints of which we are a part.

The church which tries to live in the present without a serious and continuous encounter with the best of its history and theology is a church that risks shallowness of spirit and paucity of imagination. It loses touch with its own memory and hence blurs the contours of its own identity. It is through the dedicated work of those who understood the foundational importance of this historical connectedness, and gave their energy and talent to nurture it, that we have inherited these wonderful resources. But vigilance is needed. History does not stand still. The future of our libraries is not automatically assured. If we are to pass them on intact to our children,

as we have received them from our parents, we must contribute to their maintenance in our generation. This necessary truth I encourage you to keep before the powers that be in the church and in the seminary, in season and out of season. Or the church will risk, quite literally, going out of its mind. The librarian is keeper of the church's story, that living memory which is its inmost identity.

The conversation in the Abbot's cell goes on.

'You see, Brother William,' the abbot said, 'to achieve the immense and holy task that enriches those walls'—and he nodded towards the bulk of the Aedificium, which could be glimpsed from the cell's windows, towering above the abbatial church itself—'devout men have toiled for centuries, observing iron rules. Only the librarian has the right to move through the labyrinth of the books, he alone is responsible for their safekeeping. The other monks work in the scriptorium and many know the list of the volumes that the library houses. But a list of titles tells very little; only the librarian knows, from the collocation of the volume, from its degree of inaccessibility, what secrets, what truths or falsehoods, the volume contains. Only he decides how, when, and whether to give it to the monk who requests it.

We might envy the power of the medieval librarian! Or perhaps we have met with modern day counterparts of such unassailable authority lurking in the stacks of our own collections! But the point is this. A library remains largely locked away, inaccessible, or at least very much under utilised, unless someone has a synoptic vision, a sort of over-all grasp of its structure and contents. As the Abbot says, a mere catalogue of titles is not enough. A library is not just a random collection of books, at least a theological library is not. The library has a logic to its being. It is a unity as well as a diversity; a single collection as well as a pile of volumes.

The librarian is custodian of the that unity. She/he knows not only the list of books but the relationship that exists between them. Theological libraries have to reflect the one-ness of the tradition; the coherence of the community of faith. And ultimately, of course, that coherence is a reflection of the unity of God. Somebody needs to oversee the formation of the library as a unity. Somebody must see that the biblical, historical, theological, ethical, philosophical, linguistic, liturgical, pastoral, and devotional sections—in short, all the elements which belong to a holistic vision of what it means to be a christian—somebody must see that these essential elements are all represented and all equally cared for. Somebody must determine that the collection policy of the library reflects the deep unity of the faith, conscious that this unity is necessarily expressed in many diverse aspects. Without that continual oversight, year in and year out, the monks in the scriptorium—read students in the reading room—will have the treasure of their legitimate heritage taken from them by stealth. And they will never know what has happened to them. Of all places in the church, the library must pay attention to the whole picture, not merely some part of it. Individual readers come looking for this or for that. Individual specialists or lecturers will order this and that. But the library itself must reflect the wider picture. It must apprehend the faith whole. Without that the church becomes sectarian or heretical. And the somebody who sees to all this is the librarian. The librarian is keeper of the synoptic vision.

Brother William is no fool. He picks up immediately on what the Abbot has said in passing—the piece about 'the truths and falsehoods' which the various books may contain. 'So in the library there are also books containing falsehoods,' he asks disingenuously. To which the Abbot replies:

Monsters exist because they are part of the divine plan, and in the horrible features of those same monsters the power of the Creator is revealed. And by divine plan, too, there exist also books by wizards, the cabalas of the Jews, the fables of pagan poets, the lies of the infidels. It was the firm and holy conviction of those who founded the abbey and sustained it over the centuries that even in books of falsehood, to the eyes of the sage reader, a pale reflection of the divine wisdom can shine. And therefore the library is a vessel of these, too.

Again the Abbot speaks from another age; an age convinced that it held simple and absolute access to divine truth and goodness; an age that believed it could, without fear of error or risk of mistake, distinguish the authentic revelation of God from every pale or lying deception. Our times are less confident of such infallible human apprehension. We have learned, sometimes through bitter experience, to be more modest about the limitations of our own grasp of the truth, and more respectful of the insights and virtues possessed by

traditions other than our own. The Christian chauvinism of the Abbot is something we have no wish to perpetuate.

But, again, the underlying drift of the argument holds good. Whatever individual believers, or even whole denominations, may feel about the centrality and importance of their particular vision of God's truth, the library cannot and will not be captive to sectarian prejudice. Of all places in the life of the church, the library stands for and defends a broad and uncompromising ecumenicity. The church claims to be inclusive. The church claims to be open to all who genuinely seek God in faith and hope. But it often fails miserably to live up to its own rhetoric. The genuine theological library stubbornly refuses to abandon that commitment to an ecumenical truth. The genuine theological library is built on the assumption that the Word of God is not bound; that the Spirit blows where it wills; that the Christ is not confined to any human picture of the Christ. And therefore the librarian will not be confined, nor let the library be confined, to one tradition, perspective, theological party or denominational line.

I know that as librarians living within particular sections of the church, you all have to specialise in the tradition you exist to serve. That is right and proper. But even in small collections it is vital to keep the windows open on a wider world. And together, as a community of librarians, I know you are determined to express the ecumenical orientation of the church as a whole. There, sitting on our shelves, is ecumenical openness concretely expressed. Bultmann next to Schillibeeckx; Luther next to Aquinas; Mary Daly nearby to Cardinal Ratzinger; Nicolas Berdyaev alongside George Beasley-Murray; Julian of Norwich in sight of Harvey Cox. And this is not to mention the Bible alongside the Koran. The rule of St Benedict a shelf or two from the Bhagavad-Gita. And mixed in with all this stuff, other names will be found. Marx and Freud, Feuerbach and Durkheim, Aristotle and William James, Betty Friedan and Germaine Greer. And so on and on.

The divine wisdom, as the Abbot says, can shine through in the most unexpected places. What seems to us an unlikely source of truth today may yet, in some future time, or to some other eyes, flame out with a divine brilliance we never dreamed of. And so we build our libraries in the faith and hope that, in the providence of God, truth will find its way in the world. We gather what we can, as widely as we can, in the belief that the Word and the Spirit are broader and more mysterious than any one age, much less any one individual or denomination, can encompass. Libraries are the cutting edge of ecumenical theology. They are also the cutting edge of interfaith dialogue. And they are the best hope we have of maintaining a conversation with a world which does not believe in God at all. The librarian is the keeper of openness.

Well, enough. I have argued that theological libraries are both expressions of and defenders of the truth of Christian faith in its many diverse aspects. The four main points I have made about the library reflect—not by accident—the four classic qualifiers of the nature of the church as set out in the creed. According to the creed, the church—meaning the church at its best, the church as it should be, not the church as it so often is—according to the creed, the church in the world is to be *one, holy, catholic and apostolic*. And these precisely are the marks of the good theological library.

(i) 'Keep the bread fresh' There is the quality of holiness. The truth of God kept holy, intact, tended in the midst of the world, waiting the moment when it is needed. (ii) The library as time machine, maintaining living links with the tradition that runs back to Jesus and Moses. There is the quality of apostolicity. The identity of the church throughout history. (iii) The synoptic vision of the library, its determination to give expression, not to one part of the truth of faith, but to that truth in its manifold diversity. There is the quality of unity. The one-ness of the church. (iv) And finally the open-endedness of the library. The willingness, indeed the deliberate intention, to preserve all manner of human testimony, even where it seems to run counter to the tradition we happen to hold dear personally or institutionally. There is the quality of catholicity or universality. The ecumenical inclusiveness of faith in God.

We are in a period of history when the church is struggling. At times it seems that we do not feel at all confident of our place in a rapidly changing and pluralistic world. Looking at us as believers it is hard at times not to feel we have only a tenuous grip on our sense of identity, of what it really means to be Christians in a postmodern culture. In such circumstance, even more so than in Brother William's day, our theological libraries are absolutely crucial. Where our sense of confidence rises and falls, the library stands, as it always

has, for the articulation of a deep and abiding identity of faith in God. The library is a concrete testimony, more so than any great Cathedral, to the presence of the living Word of God in the world. A theological library reflects in its very existence—and also, I venture to think, in the life of those who create and defend it—the reality of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic church.
God bless you in your work.

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NEW ACCESS SERVICES FROM THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

Averill M B Edwards

Thank you for the invitation to give the keynote address to this conference - I very much appreciate your confidence and your generosity in extending this invitation. I hope that I will provide the appropriate stimulus and challenge to you that keynote speakers are required to do.

1. INTRODUCTION

Your conference theme, *Maximising our resources* is a timely one. All libraries are having now to do so - I have recently attended two conferences, the Australian Library and Information Association Specials in Sydney and the ALIA Reference and Information Services conference in Adelaide and recurring themes in both was the emphasis on doing better with limited resources, a situation that we all recognise will not be temporary; on resource sharing in a much more serious way than in the past with a recognition that it is the new information and communications technologies which will allow us to do so.

I am conscious that I am from the National Library of Australia, the largest library in Australia - and I hope that what I say will not be regarded as irrelevant for you, many of whom come from one person libraries in a sector of our profession which has rarely been generously funded. I believe that our situations are very similar and that the Library's experience has relevance for you as well. I have endeavoured to identify from our current and planned services, those which will be of most relevance to theological libraries and of course, those which are most significant for the library community as a whole and for us as a library.

The paper will cover the following:

1. **The role and function of the National Library of Australia**
2. **The environment in which libraries are now operating**
3. **The National Library of Australia's Strategic Plan - its redirections and new directions**
4. **New access services**
5. **Issues arising from these policies and services**
6. **Conclusion**

2. THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

The National Library of Australia is a statutory authority - that is, a separate body, established by Parliament and with its own Commonwealth Act, *The National Library of Australia Act*. This gives the Library more independence than if it was attached to a Government department. In Australia there is only one national library, though in other countries there may be more, such as the USA where there are three Agriculture, Medicine and, de facto, the Library of Congress. Although it is publicly funded the Library has a different role and is closest in function to that of State libraries. The Library's Act outlines the functions to:

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA ACT

"s6 (a) maintain and develop a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people;

(b) to make library material ..availablewith a view to the most advantageous use of that collection in the national interest;

(c) to make available such other services in relation to library matters and library material (including bibliographical services)

(d) to co-operate in library matters with authorities .. in Australia or elsewhere concerned with library matters. "

In essence, to acquire and develop a national collection including Australiana, to make it available widely, to provide bibliographical and other services and to co-operate in library matters in Australia and overseas. It is a library to serve the nation, irrespective of its location in the ACT.

3. THE ENVIRONMENT

All libraries are now operating in environments which are similar, irrespective of their sector. All of us have had to face in recent years reductions in our budgets - in salaries for staff which affects numbers of staff available for services to users, in funds for collections, for administration, for access to services such as ABN or Ozline. This is not likely to change - in the federal environment, certainly not which ever government wins the next election. At the same time has come an explosion of available information, although a recent speaker said that we would do well to examine in what sectors and at what level that explosion is occurring (1), making increasing demands on a reduced acquisitions budget. The declining value of the A\$ and the increased costs of serial subscriptions make overseas purchasing a field of poverty. The nineties have been characterised by not only change but rapid change - change which is going to continue and to continue to be fast. In six months, after buying top of the line pcs, the standard mb of memory had moved from 4 to 8mb. The extent of the change is wide as well and this has had serious impact on staff, many of whom have difficulty coping with change and its accompanying insecurity of skills and knowledge. The enormous pace at which information technology has developed accompanied by rapid developments in communications technology has had an impact on libraries - some good, some bad. Libraries would not have been able to catalogue materials if we were all doing original cataloguing, the sharing of resources through ABN and regional networks would not have been possible without communications technologies. The development of the personal computer, of CD-ROMs and local area networks, of campus wide information servers, have made much more information available to many more users much faster than before. The cost of electronic equipment has now had to be added to the budget, including regular updates.

Our users are becoming more demanding - more technologically demanding - why is the terminal down, why can't you get Pentiums instead of 486s, don't you have a computer which will give me all the serial articles in this subject, more complaining if the service isn't fast enough or staff are not polite enough. There is an need for increased focus on the client and what they want is not always what is convenient for us - and that means change.

Administrations want greater accountability - what are they getting for their money. What are the outcomes for the input of government/institutional funds. We have always been accountable for what we purchased or services provided but we are now being asked whether we know what the outcome is - is the book/serial being used, how often, was it referred ?

Close attention is being paid to the cost of services - what was the full cost to provide this service, to purchase, catalogue, store and retrieve this book, what is the cost of providing service to UnCover. Allied to this is are policies for cost recovery - the federal policy is that no service should be provided without full cost recovery and there are few exceptions to this. Services in the past which have had a nominal fee are now becoming full cost or at the least subsidised consciously and at a lower rate. Fees for service now are common and increasingly the Library is being asked what do we charge for providing the answer to a

reference enquiry.

Is this a familiar picture? The differences between us relate to scale rather than to type of library or sector. How can we meet this challenge of this new and demanding environment? One way is to plan more carefully and to ensure that the plans are carried out. It is not accident that strategic planning has become so common in libraries in recent years.

4. THE NATIONAL LIBRARY STRATEGIC PLAN *SERVICE TO THE NATION ACCESS TO THE GLOBE*

The Library's current Strategic Plan (5) plan is its second, shorter and to the point and this time marking some very significant changes in direction for the Library and setting some new directions. Let me outline some of the most significant of these because it is the policies outlined in this document which are responsible for the new access services which are the subject of this paper.

The most major shift announced in this Plan, is the greater concentration on collecting Australian material and the focusing on Asia and the Pacific rather than on Europe and North America. This is a reflection of the environment in which we live and of a refocusing of the direction of much of the business community and of government. There is already extensive duplication in Australian libraries of materials from Europe, including the United Kingdom and from North America. The Library will support the concept of the Distributed National Collection (DNC) in which the collections of libraries throughout the country are seen to be all part of the one national resource. Some libraries will, or have already developed specialisation and other libraries will note and accept that specialisation. These materials will be available to each other in Australia through interlibrary loan. The DNC will allow more careful and focused collecting and yet ensure that unnecessary duplication is not achieved, yet the national needs met.

The Library intends to release funds by reducing its collecting and processing of printed materials from overseas. Many of these printed materials are now available in electronic form via commercial services within twenty four hours from overseas. Some materials are now only available in electronic form. Access to monographic material in electronic format is more restricted at present. Such commercial services allow users to have access to a far greater range of titles than any one library could ever have collected and current issues are available with a timeliness never before achieved.

The Library has already in place in its reference services subject specialisation, either format specialists such as pictorial or manuscript librarians, or in particular subjects such as law, Australian history, Australian literature, religion, international organisations and statistics. The intention is that this specialisation will continue with librarians becoming expert in not only knowledge of collections on site, but on resources available in electronic form or available via the Internet.

As usage increases and resources reduce, the Library cannot continue to serve all of its users to the same degree. The Strategic Plan has identified its primary clientele - 'those Australians engaged in the formulation and transmission of knowledge, particularly in research, policy development, authorship and creative endeavour - now and in the future.' It has also identified those clients for whom the Library does not have prime responsibility.

Another change for the Library is the delivery of service to individuals. To date, the Library has been known, in Harrison Bryan's phrase, 'the libraries' library'. Loans and other services were largely directed to libraries rather than individuals. In future, as well as our services to other libraries, we will be providing loans to individuals, or providing copies of journal articles directly rather than going through the intermediary of another library. This will make service to users quicker, more direct and more efficient in meeting their needs. Much of this will be possible through new technologies.

Increasing emphasis will be placed on making the Library's collections available offsite. Some of this will be via technological means such as digitisation of collection items, production of CD-ROMs, video disks etc. Other means will be by publication in traditional formats of materials held but also the development of exhibitions which can move around the country enabling many more Australians to be aware of our

resources.

5. NEW ACCESS SERVICES

Given the background environment and the directions outlined in the Library's Strategic Plan, what then are the new access services which will be offered, given that it is the role and function of the Library to acquire, make accessible and preserve.

* *The collections* Access to a vastly increased range of serial material is now available to users. Commercial services such as UnCover, the Definite Article now provide easy and relatively cheap access overnight to a wealth of literature. The Document Supply Service is now offering a special service - the article in Australia if possible, if not, supply from overseas via UnCover and all this for a standard fee. Some journal articles are available on the Internet free of charge or for a subscription.

Australian e journals are already available on the Net. The Library is rapidly exploring what it can do to capture such data and make it available to users now. The Library has had several projects to identify Australian e journals, to catalogue them and to provide access to them. The extent to which such access will be available in the future is being explored actively, that is, will the Library archive the back issues or not.

Much Australian information is now being produced on CD-ROM or in multimedia formats, sometimes as well as in print but often such materials are unique, only in electronic format. Legal deposit does not cover electronic materials and yet the Library must preserve these materials as part of its mandate to acquire and make accessible Australian materials. A submission has been made to extend legal deposit legislation to electronic forms but the outcome is likely to be unknown for some time. In the interim, the Library is writing to multimedia and electronic producers requesting voluntary legal deposit and agreeing to some specific conditions for use of such material. In cases where voluntary deposit is not agreed, the Library is purchasing titles.

Monograph material is not as generally available in electronic form as serials as yet - but text of classics and material not in copyright is available now from various sites on the Net. It is expected that this form of access will increase in time. The Library will still maintain blanket orders for overseas materials from the UK, Europe and North America but at much reduced volume and focusing on issues of public debate and importance.

* *Redevelopment of ABN* ABN has for over five years provided cataloguing data and location information to Australian libraries. This database is being redeveloped to ensure that it can provide the increasingly sophisticated services demanded and needed by users and to enable the Library to make its collections and facilities available to a wider audience. In a joint project with the National Library of New Zealand, the redevelopment into a new vehicle, called World 1, for the transmission of information has commenced. The core of the new program will still be the supply of bibliographic data and holdings data. Old data will be available in new forms with new data from new sources. eg not only will searches of APAIS be made via OZLINE, the full text of the indexed articles will be available on line. There will be a graphics user interface so that it will not just be text but maps, diagrams and photographs will be available. Considerable emphasis is being placed on integration of information sources - having located an article in a particular journal in APAIS, the title will be linked to the holdings statement and then linked to document supply for ordering. Document Supply is already supplying, from overseas suppliers, journal articles requested on inter-library loan but unable to be provided from within Australia. It has also a locally established UnCover service which is now supplying articles from Australian libraries to users in Asia, the Pacific and North America. Implementation of the search module is scheduled for August 1996 with cataloguing and acquisition one year later. One particular aspect of this new service will be the delivery of the same services to individual users as to libraries, ie a user can come to the Library direct for a photocopy or a loan rather than having to find a local library to serve as the intermediary.

* *Levels of Service* In the Strategic Plan, the Library has stated that its 'collections are intended to provide a base for our primary clients - those Australians engaged in the formulation and transmission of knowledge, particularly in research, policy development, authorship and creative endeavour - now and in the future.' Undergraduate or school students are not priority clientele, other libraries are responsible for delivery of

services to them. The Library cannot be the first point of supply for library services to all Australians. It will designate more clearly the priorities given to different client demands, with a focus on meeting national needs.' Three Levels of Service documents have been prepared: for school students, for tertiary students and for researchers. The document for schools (4) has been developed in consultation with representatives of teacher librarian organisations and with their support. The document, sent to all schools in all systems in the ACT and surrounding districts, was implemented early in September 1995. The other two documents are currently out for comment to tertiary librarians and to researchers themselves. These documents state the Library's responsibility for serving each group and identifies the services and levels of services which will be offered to each. On the back of each sheet, specific services are listed. These documents are available to users and to staff. It is a first attempt to identify prime clientele and to isolate the specific services for them and for other, non primary clientele.

The Petherick Reading Room is the access point for rare Australian and overseas printed books, printed music and other printed materials. Access is by Reader's Ticket, available only after interview. Researchers writing books, often under contract to impressive publishers, PhD students, academics and independent researchers use the Petherick. This reading room has always been for such long term researchers and is now being further developed as a major focus for services to the prime clientele. A much higher level of service is offered to users of this reading room. A higher level of staff is on duty, able to offer sophisticated advice on the use of the collections and on the appropriate use of the new electronic sources. It is now open long hours providing access to special collections.

* *Network access* There are services which are being developed to provide access to the collections for those users who are not able to make a visit to Canberra. The Library's online Catalogue is now available via the Internet enabling researchers throughout Australia and the world to see what printed and unique materials are held. Earlier this year, the Information Server, the Library's Home Page via the World Wide Web(3) was launched, which now provides much information about the Library itself, its policies, its collections, its services, its procedures, contact points, events, hours of opening. It is now providing access to information held in other Australian government departments so they now are able to reach a much wider clientele than before. There is now so much information on the Server that an index has had to be provided. email access is now possible for potential users or for those intending to visit. A reference enquiry form will soon be available on the Net so those in remote locations can seek to have enquiries answered.

Another major project in progress which will make much more of the collections available is the Chinese-Japanese-Korean (CJK) project. This will enable cataloguing data in script for items in Asian collections available via ABN and this will open up the very large and significant Asian collections to the wider community.

* *Digitisation* Again, in the context of making as much of the Library's collections and services available across Australia, it is intended that parts of the collections will be digitised and thus available on the Internet. In the early stages, the images on the Library's video disc will be digitised as a first experiment in the delivery of such information to users via the Net. The video disc, which can be purchased from the Library, makes available to users 12 000 of the Library's oil paintings, watercolours and photographs so that a specific visit does not have to be made to see these visual images. A similar project is in progress to digitise the images for inclusion in a CD-ROM, from an exhibition held in the Library of images made by women 'Beyond the picket fence'.

* *Exhibitions* Increasing efforts are being made to offer more exhibitions of the Library's collections on site but also to develop small travelling exhibitions which can reach many more Australians who live in rural areas and who will not have opportunities to visit the Library.

* *Online services* In July 1995, the Library introduced a CD-ROM network within the building to provide greater access to the collections, particularly the serial collections. This is available in two reading rooms and will be extended to two others shortly. A listing of nearly 150 sites for newspapers has been prepared and the Library is examining whether these can be mirrored on the Information Server to give greater access electronically than would be possible through a purchased collection. Short free searches are provided in the

Newspaper Microform Reading Room using Press Com an online database of full text Australian newspapers. This with CD-ROM access to four other major Australian dailies provides better access to full text of newspapers and is being to provide an index to the content of Australian newspapers.

* *Preservation* Much effort is going into consideration of the preservation of electronic information produced now, for the use of future generations. The problems are large and very complex but solutions must be found if the wide access available today is to be also available to future users. Conversion of the whole of the Oral History collection from analog to digital needs to commence soon if such information is to be available to a wider audience and to ensure its availability in the future.

* *Subject librarians.* As part of the Library's objective to 'provide efficient, timely information services from the Library's collections, and through referral to other national and international services, to meet the needs of Australians engaged in the formulation and transmission of knowledge, particularly in research, policy development, authorship and creative endeavour' librarians with subject skills have been established. Some of this specialisation is in format - manuscripts, pictorial materials, oral history, maps, but for others it is in subject - law, biography and genealogy, Australian history, Australian law, international organisations, statistics, government publications. These staff have detailed knowledge of the Library's collections in all their varied physical and electronic formats, develop tools to assist users locate and use materials in their field, and become aware of new developments in the subject. Thirty four *Guides for Readers (2)* have been written and are mounted on the Information Server to provide assistance to readers in using the collections and locating appropriate information. These subject librarians are developing lists of quality sites on the Internet relevant to their subjects which can be provided to the Library's users. Such site lists will be mounted on the Information Server and provided in print for onsite users. An active Reader Education program is in place with seminars every fortnight at lunchtime, based on these same *Guides for Readers*.

A detailed directory is in progress at present, listing the materials available in the special collections and printed collections relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. Due to be completed in early 1996, it will be published only in electronic form as a test of that form of publishing for the Library.

6. ISSUES

What then are the issues which arise from these new policies and new access services ?

. *equity issues* - more services are becoming fee for service, cost recovery must be made for many, what impact will that have on all categories of users, will cost control access in the future, will the 'information rich, information poor' scenario really develop ? What can we do to ensure that this does not happen for basic services ?

. *development of networks* - how can we ensure that as many people as possible in Australia have access to electronic information ? It will be essential for all to have access to the array of information available, irrespective of where they live and whatever sector they live and work in. We need to support networks whereby sharing of information can take place - Edunet linking schools in the ACT. What about a theological libraries network ?

. *community awareness of the role and function of libraries* - how do we ensure that there is still a role for us? how do we inform the community that libraries are still a key resource for them, even though they now have a p c and modem at home ?

. *marketing* - how do we ensure that as many users and potential users know what libraries have to offer ? how can we ensure that libraries continue to be seen as gateways to knowledge and librarians as guides, navigators, mediators ? We do need to make resources available to let users know what is there.

. *copyright* - how do we ensure that the requirements of copyright do not cripple access to information ? how can we continue to protect the rights of creators yet not become unduly restricted by the commercial requirements of licence agreements eg for CD-ROMs ? how can users continue to have 'fair dealing, fair use' concept still accepted in law ? how can we resolve the conflict between access to information, protection of copyright and commercial gain ?

. *client demands* - how can we ensure that we meet the demands of users ? Users are more aware of their rights, they are demanding that we meet their needs rather than be satisfied with what we decide to give them ? Clients are more knowledgeable and are less tolerant of mistakes.

. *client needs* - how do we make ourselves aware of what our clients want ? We need to be asking them regularly what they want - this does not absolve us from assessing what might be needed and designing new services based on our knowledge and assessment. We need to be genuinely committed to identifying client needs, and to meet them even though it might be inconvenient or different.

. *cost of equipment* - how do we in this new electronic environment ensure that we have sufficient resources to provide efficient and sufficient equipment to access this new world of information ? how do we ensure that we have the resources to upgrade this equipment regularly or meet the cost of regular maintenance ? how do you convince the faculty that access to this new electronic environment must be available and that funds must be found to do so ? If this access is not provided, as educational and vocational training institutions, they will become second class with only limited access to the whole world of current information.

. *training of staff and of users* - how do we train staff ? Ho much training should we give to users to use efficiently this new equipment ? how do we ease the strain for staff of straddling the print world and the electronic world and be proficient in both ? What resources do we need to provide such training for both groups ?

. *the future of print and print services* - what will happen to printed sources ? will they continue into the future ? what is the future of academic publishing ? will the Net allow academics to publish and retain their own copyright, to make their own decisions about access for free or fee via the Net to their work ? how much and by whom will such information be made available ?

7. CONCLUSION

These are issues which all of us must face - access and equity, network development, marketing, copyright, demands and needs of clients, costs of equipment, training of staff and users, increased awareness of the role and functions of libraries, the future of print and print services - we must deal with them if we are not to be left behind, to become the second class citizens who only have a print based library and are therefore denied access to significant information. New technology has given us the means to increase access to information and to services - it is our responsibility to provide that access and to guide our users to the most appropriate of those resources to meet their needs. Indeed, it is the new access services which will allow all of us to 'maximise our resources'.

Sources

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3. *National Library of Australia Home Page* WWW site <http://www.nla.gov.au>
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INTERRING THE REMAINS, OR RESURRECTION: DEALING WITH DYING THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

Margaret Macpherson

An after-dinner discussion at the 10th Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Theological Libraries Association, Canberra, 21-24 September, 1995.

Your Committee has very kindly asked me to speak this evening on dealing with dying theological libraries under the challenging title of *Interring the remains, or resurrection*. This by way of leading to a lively after dinner discussion!!

Why should this be when I am by no means a theological librarian? A passing interest in one very small theological library and a general experience in libraries may suffice to open up this topic, especially if you will allow me the indulgence of some reminiscing. Each of my library positions has contributed to the views I now take, including a less precious approach to discarding material. May I skim through these experiences, mentioning some topics which we can return to in discussion?

Early indications of my future path include being a helper in public and school libraries, with no intention of being a librarian. Towards the end of my undergraduate studies I joined the library staff of CSR Research Laboratories, a chemical research establishment which was just beginning to automate its information retrieval operation - revolutionary in 1963. It gave me a taste for special libraries and an understanding that the collections in them are very important in the national scene.

I went on to the State Library of NSW, then known as the Public Library of NSW, as a trainee cataloguer. It was both a privilege and challenge to work in such a library, caring not only for the current collection but an extensive and significant historical collection. I was fortunate to have an outstanding mentor in Miss Jean Arnot and to experience dealing with catalogues in various shapes that had been built over more than a century. In those pre-automation days, we had to grapple with questions of closure versus migration of catalogues, which are among the things we might discuss tonight.

It was a library for all-comers and consequently had a very wide clientele, something which is a lesser challenge when one is working in a special library. It had a largely closed collection which had to be understood by users and staff alike.

My next experience was at Wagga Wagga Teachers' College where the library had only 3 1/2 staff serving 450 students who all lived on campus. It was a library with very clear purpose, to support the courses being offered by the institution. We worked with considerable space constraints, so that although this was an era when discarding was decidedly unfashionable, we had in fact to discard or at least consign material to a stack. While the College had primary clients, it was in a country town and we responded to a great need by serving a secondary clientele. Theological libraries will usually have a secondary clientele or indeed secondary clienteles but we should form collections for our primary group.

Community links were important because it was the only academic library in the region at the time and because our students went out into schools for both practical and demonstration classes and the library was intimately involved in those activities. We made a valuable contribution to the cultural life of the town.

After my time at Wagga Teachers' College I moved to Western Australia, as the Head Cataloguer at the Western Australian Institute of Technology, now Curtin University. It was a sizeable organisation, having some 125 staff in the Library alone. While the focus of the library to serve the courses of the institution remained the same, other aspects were very different from my experience at Wagga. Administration and technical services were centralised. We were merging libraries by incorporating an old technical college library and several other specialist libraries, and we were also working in a multicampus situation, having town and suburban campuses, and having specialist colleges for occupational and physiotherapy, as well as an agricultural college an hour's drive from Perth and the School of Mines in Kalgoorlie which was a whole

day's drive away.

This presented some interesting technical problems. We had very generous resources and were able to buy a lot of material but it was important that it be processed quickly. We used quite atypical procedures. We were experimenting with automation but created all our records from scratch and used the Universal Decimal Classification creating a co-ordinated index to go with it instead of subject headings. They were interesting but expensive experiments as they proved to be wrong and were altered some years later. Any library that considers that it will use technical processes which vary from the established norms must consider the consequences.

After 4 years at WAIT I moved to Mitchell College of Advanced Education in Bathurst. This was an expanding institution having a library staff in 1974 of 14 which very quickly rose to 26. We had considerable growth in the mid 70's because of Commonwealth tied grants to the CAE's for collection development. We collected in multiple formats having a major audiovisual collection, mainly to support teacher education courses but by no means confined to that area. The library was different from many in that it supported distance education students wherever they were, and this has meant that the library has developed quite a sophisticated service to them, first by mail, moving to facsimile, then to online catalogues and lately to remote access online services.

We have been fortunate to be part of a very significant co-operative activity run for and by the Colleges in NSW. CLANN was initially set up as a shared cataloguing service. It moved on to provide not only integrated systems for its member libraries but many other advantages from co-operation such as joint purchasing and is now very active in leading us into the online environment - that is, the online information environment. We've had online library systems for many years. CLANN is now known as UNILINC and one of the features of its co-operative effort has been a very strong, free, reciprocal borrowing scheme.

Mitchell College of Advanced Education merged with Riverina Institute of Higher Education in 1989 to become one of the new universities under the name of Charles Sturt University. It has three main sites - at Bathurst, Wagga and Albury - and a number of affiliated sites such as the Police Staff College in Manly, the Ambulance Education Centre in Rozelle, the Orana University Tafe Centre in Dubbo and an outlying centre in Broken Hill and close links with the NSW Police Academy at Goulburn. Some of these have Schools of the University on them, others merely have very close affiliation with joint courses. The University also has a number of overseas students, usually established as cohorts in a particular area. A recent, interesting example is that we have been contracted by the Northumbrian Ambulance Service in Britain to teach the paramedical course that was established for the NSW Ambulance Service. It is being offered in the distance education mode. The library could provide little service to these students were it not for the developments offered by new technologies and the first databases we had online were in fact medical databases. We are now able to offer students of the university access to quite a large range of materials via Internet and I expect this to grow in the near future.

CSU library could not have so easily undertaken the merging that was necessary were it not for our membership of UNILINC, which has enabled the library system to be truly integrated across three campuses. We have in fact been able to be much ahead of our academic and administrative partners in this activity. It has been interesting to see that even though the component libraries were of very much the same tradition, there are attitudes and procedures on each campus which are distinct and it's one of the challenges in bringing this multicampus institution together to ensure that the library works as a whole rather than as separate parts.

When I was first asked to speak to you, I had no reason to think that Charles Sturt University was moving into theology but some of you will know that there are talks underway which would give St Mark's College, which you are visiting as part of this conference, another role as the School of Theology of CSU. That's likely to happen next year and, if not, in 1997. I am very pleased that we will be working with Judy James to provide library services to students arising from that affiliation.

My scant knowledge of theological libraries comes from the fact that from 1982 until recently I had charge of the very small library owned by the Anglican Diocese of Bathurst. It has been accumulated over a considerable period of time, starting soon after the formation of the Diocese in 1870. Material dates from the

18th to the 20th century, mostly being from the period from about 1890 till the 1950's.

It started as a library for clergy and was in fact supported from Britain by donations from Dr Bray's Lending Library for the Colonies, beautiful leather bound books with rules for reporting annually to London on the use of the collection. It was revived on several occasions, in the 1930's and the 1950's with a homemade classification which grouped the books in general categories such as CH = Church History, DOC = Doctrine, NT = New Testament and so on. The books were listed in a hand-written book catalogue.

In the 1980's, the then Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Richard Appleby, thought that it was important to encourage the clergy to read and sought to promote inservice education by re-establishing the Diocesan Library. He made a room in the Cathedral available and acquired some handsome book cases. I was asked to undertake the task and with the help of two other librarians who happened to have some free time, we sorted a collection of around six thousand titles, into material that was worth keeping, material to be thrown out and material which could be given away. Just prior to this time there had been significant fires which had ravaged the Adelaide Hills and had burnt Crafers and its library. We planned to send unwanted but still useful material to Crafers. However, because the theological colleges in South Australia had agreed that basic theological training was going to be done through Flinders University, the material that was not wanted by Bathurst was donated to Flinders University Library.

But to return to Bathurst. We had knowledge of the Petty classification but elected to arrange the collection in Dewey classified order, to create an author and title card catalogue and a shelflist, hoping that the shelflist would act as a type of subject approach. I did intend to go back and give subject headings at some later date but that has not happened. As I have said there was a rigorous sorting and discard of material and the collection now stands at some 3,000 books.

It was probably a mistake to re-establish this library. It has not been made widely known within the Diocese. Several clergy have tried to promote its use because they were concerned at the lack of current reading by both clergy and laity. However, very few people have taken advantage of the collection. I can identify several failings. The purpose of the collection was not firmly established, funding was non-existent except by kind donation, and access arrangements were variable. In theory the library was open whenever the Cathedral was open but because of vandalism the Cathedral was more often locked and it was sometimes necessary to seek an appointment to use the collection. Last year because the space it occupied was needed for an office, the library was moved to a position where it is unavailable other than by appointment and it is my judgement that few people know about it and it is too difficult to try to use it.

Within the Anglican Diocese of Bathurst there was another collection belonging to the Brotherhood of the Good Shepherd and located in Dubbo. It was probably at its strongest during the pre-war years but had become dated and duplicated much that was in the Diocesan Library. I am very pleased to hear, that although at one stage the Bishop thought that the collection might be relocated somewhere within the geographical bounds of the Diocese, it has been given to St Mark's in Canberra. I want to emphasise the importance of transferring such collections to a staffed library.

A topic very dear to my heart, which you will be discussing at length during this meeting, is access. Underpinning the Distributed National Collection is the notion that the nation's bibliographic collection can be dispersed if locations are able to be determined. It is very important that special libraries such as theological libraries place their holdings on ABN or otherwise make them locatable through Union catalogues. In this way, material can be found and unnecessary duplication can be eliminated with some ease. That's a negative reason for wanting location details but still a helpful one.

It is also important for special libraries to be involved in formal agreements within the Distributed National Collection, perhaps even more so than for the big generalist collections. Opportunities must exist within the Australian and New Zealand Theological Library group to determine that particular libraries will maintain the specialist collection in specific aspects of religion. If that were to occur, reciprocity will remain important. It's fashionable to suggest that co-operation is too expensive to proceed with, is altruistic and is to be abandoned in these days of political correctness and economic rationalism. I would strongly urge you to continue any reciprocal activities you have and indeed to strengthen them. I don't think these agreements

need to involve payment which seems to be the only way in which some of my colleagues will consider working together these days. We still have considerable scope for co-operation and for freely allowing our patrons to use each other's libraries. Where that involves expensive interlibrary loans, there are times when charges are reasonable, but otherwise we should maintain whatever reciprocal operations we have.

To draw out some issues that we might discuss further, it is important to be confident of the purpose of any collection and to be sure that it has long term support. For the same reason that the State Archives do not place regional collections in any institution that does not have an ongoing life of its own, I think it's dubious for libraries to exist in institutions that do not plan a continuing life for the library or which themselves have precarious management.

Another topic which ought to be considered is the retention and discard of material. Theological libraries are very likely to receive donations, usually on the death of a member of the clergy or theological scholar. It must always be made clear by the receiving institution that they have the right of discard as well as retention unless the collection is superlative and needs to be kept together as a collection in its own right. It would be my judgement that that is the case much less often than is considered to be so by the families of the donor.

Retention implies that there is value. We have to add the costs of processing and storage into any discussion of retaining donated material. There should be a clear agreement as to the basis on which the donation is accepted. We should push for right of disposal and should generally integrate the donation into the main collection of our library. It is expensive to keep collections separate and it tends to make the material less accessible to the general user of the library.

To inter or resurrect? The heart suggests revival, the decision may be to bury or at least transplant.

Margaret Macpherson is Executive Director, Library Services, Charles Sturt University.



MAJOR REFERENCE RESOURCES - 1995

Lawrence D. McIntosh

The purpose of this listing is to draw attention to the availability of recently published reference resources in the fields of religion, theology and related disciplines. The annotations are designed to assist with selection decisions. Included are 1994 titles, which were not here in time for last year's list, along with 1995 imprints sighted prior to the end of September of this year.

RELIGIONS

Religions in Australia

1. Humphreys, Robert and Roland Ward. *Religious bodies in Australia: a comprehensive guide*. 3rd edn. 358 Mountain Highway, Wantirna, Vic. 3152: New Melbourne Press, 3152. 0-646-24552 X. \$27.95.

Updates the earlier editions of 1986 and 1988 and adds a number of new features.

Following a general introduction, this guide to the diversity of belief in Australia describes over 300 religious groups which are classified under family headings: Trinitarian Christians; non-Trinitarian; other world monotheistic religions; mental, psychic and other religions; nature and traditional religions and, finally, Buddhism. Bibliographic sources and contact addresses are given. Appendixes provide tables of religion by language spoken and birthplace and there is an index to religious groups and subjects.

The authors confess that their own convictions 'are in line with conservative Reformation theology' (p. 3), but they have consulted widely and appear to have presented their assiduously collected data dispassionately.

This is the most comprehensive guide to the religious scene in Australia and should be in all theological libraries.

Islam

2. *The Oxford encyclopedia of the modern Islamic world*. Edited by John L. Esposito. New York: Oxford University Press, 1955. 4 vols. 0-19-506613-8 (set). US \$395.00.

This major work is designed to provide immediate access to current scholarship on the presence and influence of Islam on a global scale. The work complements the standard encyclopedias and histories of Islam by concentrating on the ways in which Muslims are expressing themselves in the modern world through political and social action. Four hundred and fifty authors cover all facets of Muslim life in five major categories: Islamic thought and practice, Islam and politics, Muslim communities and societies, Islam and society, and Islamic studies. Most entries have extensive bibliographies. Volume 4 concludes with a directory of contributors, a synoptic outline of contents and a comprehensive index. Clearly this set constitutes an important reference resource for all libraries supporting research on the faith and practice of Islam or on Christian-Muslim relations.

3. Bouma, Gary D. *Mosques and Muslim settlement in Australia*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1994. 0-644-35329-5. \$24.95.

Using demographic data and in-depth interviews, the author presents a picture of what it is like to be a Muslim in Australia. The work covers 'the historical background to Australia's religious profile, the patterns of Muslim settlement and the role of religion and mosques in this' (Foreword). The text, tables and bibliographic coverage ensure the importance of Bouma's work for understanding Australia's transition to a multicultural society.

Oceania

4. Moore, Albert C. *Arts in the religions of the Pacific: symbols of life*. (Religion and the arts.) London: Pinter, 1995. 0-86187-186-3.

This volume fills a real gap by exploring the relationship between religious experience and the diverse art forms of the native peoples of Australia, Melanesia, Polynesia and New Zealand. Attention is paid to the symbolism expressed in music, dance, masks and carvings and the work enables 'fruitful connections, contrasts and comparisons across the regions of the Pacific' (Preface). Illustrations are in black and white. There is an extensive list of references, a glossary and general index.

BIBLICAL AND RELATED

Bibliographies

A new series of bibliographies on the books of the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament, including the deuterocanonicals, has been launched by the Mellen Biblical Press. Thirty-five to forty volumes are to be published over the next 4-6 years. The first title in the New Testament series is

5. Mills, Watson E. *The Gospel of Luke*. (Bibliographies for biblical research. New Testament series in twenty one volumes, 3). Lewiston, NY: Mellen Biblical Press, 1994. 0-7734-2385-0.

The arrangement for this volume on Luke's Gospel is typical of most planned for the series. There are three divisions - scriptural citation, subjects and commentaries. Entries are to books, essays, articles, dissertations, and commentaries published from 1900-1993. The scriptural citation section, with items arranged verse by verse, is a particularly useful feature.

A recently established Brill series includes the following bibliography covering rhetorical criticism as a mode of biblical interpretation

6. Watson, Duane F. and Alan J. Hauser. *Rhetorical criticism of the Bible: a comprehensive bibliography with notes on history and method*. (Biblical interpretation series, 4). Leiden: Brill, 1994. 90-04-09903-4. NLG 110.00 / US\$63.00.

A division into two parts accommodates the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament. Each part is introduced by an essay surveying the history and method of rhetorical criticism as pertinent to that Testament. Then follows bibliographic coverage of the Hebrew scriptures and extra-canonical books, on the one hand, and of Greco-Roman rhetoric and selected topics of New Testament rhetoric, including individual New Testament books, on the other. Essential for all who contemplate studying rhetorical criticism as a methodology for biblical interpretation.

Dead Sea scrolls

7. *The Dead Sea scrolls translated: the Qumran texts in English*. Edited by Florentino Garcia Martinez. W. G. E. Watson translator. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1994. 90-04-10048-2 (pbk). NLG 52.50 / US\$30.00.

A substantial introduction precedes a translation of the texts, including the full texts of the multiple copies of works such as the *Rule of the Community*. The work concludes with a complete listing of the Qumran manuscripts. The most comprehensive English translation now available.

New Testament

8. Rousseau, John and Rami Arav. *Jesus and his world: an archaeological and cultural dictionary*. Minneapolis, MN: Fortress Press, 1994. 0-8006-2903-0 (hc); 0-8006-2805-5 (pbk). US\$48.00; US\$25.00.

Two biblical scholars, both experienced archaeologists, combine to present locations, artifacts, customs relevant to the life and ministry of Jesus and draw out their implications for research. Following introductory material, the arrangement is alphabetical by subject from 'Aenon' to 'Wood, Furniture'; most entries being accompanied by a bibliography. This attractive work includes maps, tables, chronologies and is well-indexed. It will prove useful for any contextual work on the Gospels.

- Synoptic parallels

9. Barr, Allan. *A diagram of synoptic relationships*. 2nd edn. Edinburgh: T & T Clark, 1995. 0-567-09724-2. £18.95.

Allan Barr's coloured diagram, detailing the relationships between the synoptic Gospels, was first published in 1938. It is reproduced here, but now accompanied by a typically well-crafted introduction by his distinguished son. James Barr places relational questions within the context of modern discussions and understandings of the nature of the Gospels (pp. 1-10). So this new edition reflects both historical and contemporary perspectives and is recommended for every theological library.

HISTORY

General

10. *The American Historical Association's guide to historical literature*. 3rd edn. Edited by Mary Beth Norton and Pamela Gerardi. 2 volumes. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995. 0-19-505727-9 (2-vol. set). US\$150.00.

The Association's purpose is similar to that which informed the earlier editions of 1931 and 1961, namely 'the selection and listing, with appropriate commentary, of the finest and most useful books and articles available in every field of historical scholarship' (Introduction, p. xi). The classified arrangement begins with a section on theory and practice in historical study and then proceeds along regional, national and chronological lines. Each field is introduced and then followed by the citations with descriptive/critical annotations. Stuart Macintyre, of the University of Melbourne, is responsible for the section, 'Australasia and Oceania' (pp. 1526-1546).

which includes some 383 entries. Although there are no specific sections on religious or church history the subject index indicates extensive coverage. No other single work offers such an inventory of recent historical scholarship. Short of acquiring this great work, every librarian should know of its existence.

Ancient

11. *A Dictionary of ancient history*. Edited by Graham Speake. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1994. 0-631-18069-9. £35.00.

A compendium of current knowledge about the ancient Greco-Roman world from 776BC (the year of the first Olympic Games) to AD476. Concise entries, arranged alphabetically, cover major events, institutions, individuals, periods, places and styles. Given the wealth of resources available on mythology, that subject is excluded. References are keyed to an extensive bibliography and appendixes include genealogies and maps. An accessible resource, particularly useful as a support for biblical studies and early church history.

Church history - Baptist

12. *Dictionary of Baptists in America*. Edited by Bill J. Leonard. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1994. 0-8308-1447-7. US\$16.99.

Following the well-regarded *Dictionary of Christianity in America* (1990), the present work is the first in a series of concise dictionaries on various traditions in American Christianity projected by InterVarsity Press. Articles survey histories, beliefs and practices of specific Baptist movements. There are entries on institutions and important leaders. The work has a wider reference, in that articles on key doctrines, for example 'Baptism', take into consideration other denominational positions. Most entries include bibliographical references. A key resource for students of the Baptist tradition and, more generally, for the study of historical theology.

- Catholic

Two impressive encyclopedias are designed to cover Catholic history, life and thought

13. *The HarperCollins encyclopedia of Catholicism*. Edited by Richard P. McBrien et al. San Francisco: HarperSanFrancisco, 1995. 0-06-065338-8. US\$45.00.

A compendium of Catholic belief and practice which offers an authoritative guide to the people, doctrines, history, worship, art, spirituality, literature, theological developments and changes which have shaped the Catholic Church over all but two millennia. There are feature-length entries on major doctrines, figures and issues. Numerous tables, lists and illustrations. It is ecumenical in the range of topics treated and includes material by prominent non-Catholic contributors. A reliable source on most aspects of Catholicism, past and present.

14. *Modern Catholic encyclopedia*. Edited by Michael Glazier and Monika Hellwig. Collegeville, MN: Liturgical Press, 1994. 0-8146-5495-9. \$US69.95.

Provides a succinct and contemporary view of the beliefs, practices, and history of the Catholic people. Emphasis is on today's concerns and figures. For example, the role of women receives treatment in two lengthy articles and is also touched on in several shorter ones. Includes a selection of classical works of art depicting the life of Jesus, as well as 200 illustrations embedded in the entries. An attractive, easy to use resource concentrating on recent issues.

Note also the *Handbook of Catholic theology*, under 'Theology'.

- Papacy

15. *Dictionnaire historique de la papauté*. Edited by Philippe Levillain et al. Paris: Fayard, 1994. 2-213-02537-1. 1500FF.

A massive, French-language work of some 1776 pages, 912 entries, with summaries, maps, brilliant illustrations, charts and chronologies. It is not simply a dictionary of popes but of all imaginable aspects of the papacy and of its evolution to modern times. The general thrust of the work is historical, political and social rather than theological. Entries, some taking up several pages, are contributed by experts and conclude with bibliographies. An essential guide for work on the history of Catholicism and on the papacy in particular.

- Reformation

Note: Oxford University Press has announced the *Encyclopedia of the Reformation* (title to be confirmed), edited by Hans Hillebrand. It was due for publication in the United Kingdom in September. Clearly it will be a major historical resource.

- Protestantism

Note: Libraries with intensive reference collections supporting reformation studies should also consider the forth-coming (September, 1995) French work, *Encyclopédie du protestantisme*. Edited by Pierre Gisel et al. (Paris: Cerf, 1995. 2-204-05243-4. 980FF).

A Cerf announcement indicates that 300 authors are responsible for 1400 entries on 1700 pages. The work covers cultural and historical dimensions of Protestantism and, in addition, Protestant thought in relation to contemporary issues and questions.

- Missions

16. *Mission legacies: biographical studies of leaders of the modern missionary movement*. Edited by Gerald H. Anderson et al. (American Society of Missiology series, 19) Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books, 1994. 0-88344-964-1. US\$34.95.

Biographical essays preserve the contributions of seventy five nineteenth- and twentieth- century pioneers of mission, men and women, Catholic and Protestant. The work is divided into several generic categories - promoters and interpreters, theologians and historians, theorists, strategists and administrators. There are also regional groupings: Africa, China and Southern Asia. The essays are scholarly, well-referenced and include bibliographies. Note that the chapters of this book first appeared in the *International bulletin of missionary research*. It is good, however, to have them together in one place and to have the well-compiled indexes to personal names, subjects and places.

THEOLOGY

17. *Handbook of Catholic theology*. Edited by Wolfgang Beinert and Francis Schüssler Fiorenza. New York: Crossroad, 1995. 0-8245-1423-8. US\$75.00.

The English version of *Lexikon der katholischen Dogmatik* (1987), this resource concentrates on Roman Catholic systematic theology, presenting both traditional as well as new categories. The dictionary arrangement includes substantial articles, by leading theologians, ranging from 'absolution' to 'worldview'. Each article is divided into five sections: biblical background, history of theology, church teaching, ecumenical perspectives and systematic reflections. Numerous tables and charts help crystallise the text. Bibliographies refer primarily to English works and there is a subject index. An objective, balanced introduction to basic categories and topics in Catholic theology.

PHILOSOPHY

18. Blackburn, Simon. *The Oxford dictionary of philosophy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. 0-19-211694-0. US\$35.00.

Authoritative and up-to-date. Its 2,500 entries cover the entire span of philosophical endeavour from the Hindu *Vedas* to recent terminology. There are biographical entries for nearly 500 philosophers.

Cross-references are made to related themes; there is an appendix on logical symbols. Those seeking a quality one-volume resource in this field could hardly do better.

ETHICS and PASTORAL CARE

19. *New dictionary of Christian ethics and pastoral theology*. Edited by David J. Atkinson et al. Downers Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press, 1995. 0-8308-1408-6. US\$39.95.

Intended for 'pastors, social workers, doctors and counsellors working in a Christian context' (Preface), this resource breaks new ground by combining material on ethics and pastoral theology. It is arranged in two parts. The first includes extended keynote articles which provide overviews of the major theological themes which inform Christian ethics and pastoral theology, for example, 'God', 'Love', and 'Justice and peace'. The second part consists of alphabetically arranged articles. A cross-referencing system allows easy access from one part to the other and there is an index to names. A theological conservatism characterises much of the material.

PREACHING

20. *Concise encyclopedia of preaching*. Edited by William H. Willimon and Richard Lischer. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press, 1995. 0-664-21942-X. US\$39.00.

This comprehensive work features entries on the historical tradition of preaching, theological themes and practical preaching. There is coverage also of influential preachers, from the early church until recent times, and these entries are usually accompanied by sermon excerpts. Nearly two hundred contributors, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, have fashioned this first-of-a-kind resource. An essential support for all work in homiletics.

WOMEN 'S STUDIES

21. Kadel, Andrew. *Matrology: a bibliography of writings by Christian women from the first to the fifteenth centuries*. New York: Continuum, 1994. 0-8264-1676-9. US\$29.95.

The author, who is Reference Librarian at Union Theological Seminary in New York, claims to include every Christian woman who wrote before 1500, and to list all of her writings that have appeared in print, either in English or in the original language, since 1800. Each person-entry begins with a brief description of the author or authors it contains. Then there is a list of English editions, followed by editions in the original languages and then modern editions in languages other than English. The work concludes with a bibliography of secondary sources, a general index and a chronological index. A most useful tool for women's studies and for work on early and medieval Christianity. The introduction (pp. 15-27) should be compulsory reading.

ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT

22. *Ecumenical pilgrims: profiles of pioneers in Christian reconciliation*. Edited by Ion Bria and Dagmar Heller. Geneva: WCC Publications, 1995. 2-8254-1145-0. Fr.29.50.

The fifty pilgrims, chosen from Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant traditions, all helped break down the church's long heritage of division. Among those portrayed are Athenagoras I, Karl Barth, Augustin Cardinal Bea, Dorothy Day and Michael Ramsey. Each entry includes a profile, excerpts from speeches or writings and, in most cases, a basic bibliography. The focus is not so much on biography but rather on the representation of traditions which coalesce in the ecumenical movement.

ART and ARCHITECTURE

23. Apostolos-Cappadona, Diane. *Dictionary of Christian art*. New York: Continuum, 1994. 0-8264-0779-X. US\$39.50.

With over 1,000 entries from 'Aaron' to 'Zucchetto', this work identifies and explains the major signs, symbols, figures and subjects which have emerged in European Christian art, from its beginning to today. Profusely illustrated in black and white. A much-needed, one-volume guide.

24. Speake, Jennifer. *The Dent dictionary of symbols in Christian art*. London: J. M. Dent, 1995. 0-460-86138-7. £20.00.

Biographical accounts of saints, and of objects commonly associated with them, provide the agenda of symbols whose meanings are unravelled here. The deciphering of more than 800 items, Western and Orthodox, animal, vegetable, mineral and every other sort, is well-supported by illustrations. The work includes an authoritative preface and a select bibliography. This is a remarkably comprehensive resource which should usefully complement the standard dictionaries of saints.

- Asia

25. Takenaka, Masao. *The place where God dwells: an introduction to church architecture in Asia*. Hong Kong: Christian Conference of Asia, in association with Auckland: Pace Publishing, 1995. 0-959797-5 -7. Circa Aust.\$60.00.

Not strictly a reference work but one well worth highlighting is this confessedly preliminary, but nevertheless valuable, survey of church architecture in Asia. Takenaka, a well-known ecumenical leader and supporter of the arts, provides a lengthy and authoritative introduction. Then the book is divided into Asian regions and countries with architecture being delightfully illustrated through photographs, many in colour, accompanied by commentary. Numerous denominations are represented as are indigenous expressions of the gospel. For all libraries developing collections of materials on the churches in Asia.

NEW CD-ROM TITLE - *CPLI*

26. *The Catholic periodical and literature index on CD-ROM*. Evanston, IL: American Theological Library Association, 1995-. Price, see below.

The good news is that the Catholic Library Association and ATLA are to produce *CPLI on CD-ROM*, the first issue being promised for November 1995. It will provide article and book review coverage of some 160 Catholic periodicals, international in scope and include citations for books on and about Catholicism. The first issue covers from Volume 21 (1981) through Volume 29 (1994).

The annual subscription price for the 1995 issue is US\$865 plus US\$20 for shipping and a retrospective fee for libraries who lack physical copies of volumes from 1981-1994 to a maximum added fee of US\$1,400. For full details of the product and costs contact ATLA.

AUSTRALASIAN RELIGION INDEX

Published jointly with Centre for Information Studies, *ARI* indexes approximately 70 Australasian religious studies serials.

Two issues each year, second issue is a cumulation.

Subscriptions are \$65.00, \$50.00 for ANZTLA members.

Inquiries to: Centre for Information Studies,
Locked Bag 660

Charles Sturt University
Wagga Wagga NSW 2678

Trevis Lawton, author of the NET Result following, is currently managing director of Stour Systems Services, an Internet Access and Service Provider in WA. With a flourishing World Wide Web site for over one and a half years and provision of dial-in access to customers for over six months, he feels competent to comment on the Internet industry. In addition Trevis is the Monastic Librarian for the Benedictine Community of New Norcia and has been so for three years. He can be contacted by e-mail at tc@stour.net.au and the Stour WWW site can be found at <http://www.stour.net.au/>

The Net Result

TC Lawton

This is hopefully the first of many similar articles, intended to keep the membership up-to-date with what's happening out on the so-called *Information Superhighway*. I hope it will be one of the last times I use that insidious term, for although the potential for such a glamorous, streamlined communications facility exists, it is far from "super" in its present state. Of course one could argue that a simple examination of our metropolitan highway systems, with their complex, convoluted and sometimes bottlenecked design, provides a good simile for the Internet, but one assumes this is not what was in mind when the term was originally muted.

Probably one of the most interesting Internet developments within the last few months is the takeover of AARNet by Telstra. This means the old AARNet is now known as Telstra Internet Services. This has a number of significant implications for communications in this country, not the least of which is, the commercialisation of the once "free" Australian Internet. Whereas AARNet was run and financed by the Universities through the AVCC and sought only to recover costs, Telstra is obviously in the business of making profits, and thus, pricing structures have already changed significantly. Many other concerns have arisen from this venture including the network partnership between Telstra and Microsoft to provide an Internet competitor, and the administration of the networking naming, routing and numbering systems. With enough pressure being applied by the Value Added Resellers, the change to the consumer should not be too great.

And on the question of consumers, although many thousands are taking up the call to link into the great Internet, still few really recognise what is available via this system. Hopefully this column will provide a few answers in that direction, at least for those interested in the religious content.

One of the best avenues to identify the coverage of a particular subject on the Net is through a search of one of the many indexing systems. Some of the best known are: Yahoo, Einet Galaxy, Lycos, and WebCrawler. A quick look under Religion in Yahoo provides subheadings covering the following denominations:

Atheism, Bahai, Buddhism, Christianity, Creation/Evolution, Cults, Dvaita, Eastern, Evangelists, Free Dajism, Freethought, Gnosis, Hare Krishna, Hinduism, Humanism, Islam, Jainism, Jehovah's Witnesses, Judaism, Monasticism, Osho, Paganism, Quan Yin, Satanism, Scientology,

Shamanism, Sikhism, Taoism, Universalism, Witchcraft, Zoroastrianism, and much more . . .

Religion is one of those subjects that is flourishing on the Net.

Just looking under Christianity produces another plethora of sub-subjects:

Anglican/Episcopal, Baptist, Boston Church of Christ, Catholicism, Christadelphians, Mormons, Church of the Nazarene, Lutheran, Mennonite, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Quakers, Seventh Day Adventist, United Methodists, and United Pentecostals.

And these are just a small collection of the 456 world wide web sites which are classified under the Christian banner. Of course the actual usefulness of the sites is varied, and many range from a simple statement of fact, to a comprehensive web site with many facets, covering an entire subject area in-depth.

A good example of Internet usage is seen under the heading Bibles. Here are listed a number of sites which make it easy for biblical scholars to follow their subject. It is a simple matter of retrieving information from a number of different translations, including the KJV, RSV, Vulgate, Elberfelder (German), Louis Segond (French), Ible-Bay (pig Latin) as well as in Italian, Finnish, Danish, Swahili, Swedish and Spanish.

Further investigation will provide the World Wide Study Bible which is the Internet equivalent of the commentary/concurrent edition idea. For each book there is an entry for Easton's Bible Dictionary, and then it will provide for any given chapter of any book the following information: KJV, RSV, Young's Literal, and Darby translations, as well as the Concise Matthew Henry Commentary and Aaron's Bible Commentary.

There are many types of systems like this on the net, including the NIV in some cases and full text searching. And, although it is possible to buy CD-ROM products to do the same thing (at a faster speed), the cost factor is important. These online versions are constantly being upgraded and amended, where as a CD version is a static item, which will require another purchase if upgrading is desired.

This is a mere skimming of the surface of what is out there and what is happening, and over the next few issues we will examine some of these in-depth. From newsgroup to e-mail to ftp and more.

CHAPTERS UPDATE

Office bearers:

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President Lynette Champion, ACU
Secretary/Treasurer Judith Goodwin, St Columban's College
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New Norcia

**AUSTRALIAN AND
NEW ZEALAND
THEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
NEWSLETTER**

NO. 1

MARCH 1987

This was the cover of the first newsletter for the association, edited by Kim Robinson. The editorial focuses on the isolation of theological libraries in Australia, noting that associations of theological librarians have been in existence since 1977 in Sydney and Adelaide, and that the Constitution of the newly formed association recognises the problem of isolation and addresses it in the first of its "aims":

"To provide a forum for interaction between librarians of and others interested in theological and religious libraries."

Kim continues to encourage members to share news and information, to develop a forum for interaction to support each other.

How do you think we are going??

The newsletter contains a report on the inaugural conference, 25-27 August 1986, held at St Mark's Library, Canberra, and with 22 librarians in attendance. Speakers at the conference included Averil Edwards, then Chief Librarian (Planning) of the National Library of Australia; a Collection development/Resource sharing workshop led by Gary Gorman; workshop on User Education; workshop on Subject Headings, lead by Cheryl Pye, of ABN. This report is an excellent overview of the history/principles/forms of subject headings and an informed discussion of the range of subject headings and classification schemes. A tour was conducted of either ABN or rare books in the National Library.

We have come a long way in the ten years following this conference, as a careful read of the papers included in this edition will show; however in the areas of resource sharing and networking, we still have a long way to go. What about Laurence McIntosh's suggestion that only one library in each state should become a research library in a topic? This would not be hard to achieve in these days of e-mail, to pass on suggestions for purchase to the collecting library - but how would we designate who was collecting what? That is the difficult process...

Trevor Zweck writes next about his two months study tour of the United States libraries, mainly theological libraries, and he includes his perceptions of the 40th annual American Theological Library Association conference. Discussion of automation dominates Trevor's article; in resource sharing networks and integrated library management systems. Trevor's observations on cooperation between theological libraries, the state of library buildings, and ATLA provide a useful benchmark, ten years on.

Finally, Gary Gorman sets out a proposal for an ANZTLA guide to reference literature. It was intended to provide for the professional training and ongoing development of clergy and church workers with both detailed annotations for key reference tools and introductory essays on the genres of theological reference works. This would serve as a fundamental resource for programmes of bibliographic instruction.

This particular resource has not developed, but we do have the Australasian Religion Index, and Kim is the coordinator for the indexing project, so there are strong elements of continuation in this area. Congratulations ANZTLA in achieving so much in ten years!

Judy James

[Judy James has recently accepted an appointment as librarian in a school library in Canberra. Her contributions to ANZTLA while she has been at St Mark's are greatly appreciated, not least her heavy involvement in our very successful 10th Conference. We wish her the very best in her new position.]

**BEST WISHES
TO ALL READERS OF THE NEWSLETTER
FOR 1996**