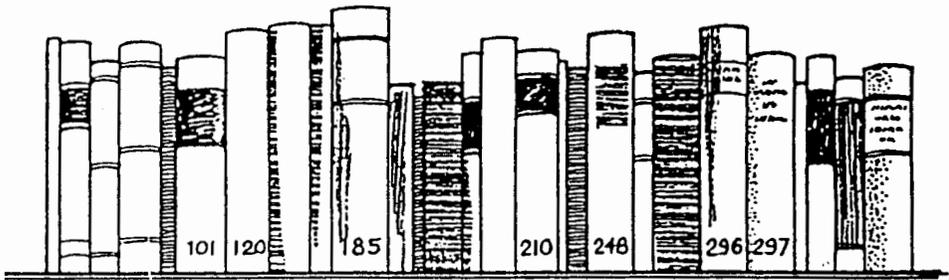# BULLETIN

of the

Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries

Volume 2   No. 14

June, 1992

BULLETIN 1991-92

The *Bulletin* is published by the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries as a forum for professional exchange and development in the fields of theological and philosophical librarianship. ABTAPL was founded in 1956 to bring together librarians working with or interested in theological and philosophical literature in Great Britain. Twenty four issues of the *Bulletin* were issued between 1956 and 1966. After a period of abeyance, the *Bulletin* was revived in a New Series [Volume 1] by John Howard in 1974. It has been published in its present form, three times a year (March, June and November), since that time. Numbers 1-40 of the New Series (to November 1987) have been construed as Volume 1 of the New Series; Volume 2 began with March 1988. The *Bulletin* now has a circulation of about 300 copies, with about a third of that number going to libraries in Europe, North America, Japan and the Commonwealth.

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People

Jean Woods retired from the Partnership House Library at the end of June after some 33 years service. Formerly CMS Librarian, she became Joint Librarian when the Partnership House Library was formed from the combined stocks of the CMS and USPG libraries and became Librarian again when Margaret Ecclestone moved to the Polytechnic of the South Bank last year. Her successor is **Colin Rowe**, and we welcome him into ABTAPL.

Periodical articles

The Australian Library Journal, **41,1** February, 1992 has an article by Coralie Jenkin: *Library co-operation: if libraries can do it they can do it together.* Though not apparent from the title the main thrust of the article is "how can theological and other special libraries make their resources sufficient for the multitudes?"

The Hungarian journal *Konyvtari Figyelö* (Library Review) **37,4** 1991 has an article by András Emmerich on a documentation collection of Hungarian ecclesiastical life in Vienna.

Thanks to Graham Cormish for spotting these.

EDITORIAL

Has the concept of a free public library service - free, that is at the point of use - actually undermined the wider profession of librarianship rather than enhanced it? Such a question could have been confidently answered in the negative probably even a decade ago, and certainly up till the late 1960's public libraries were regarded very positively as a third force in education. It is true that there were even then sneers in some quarters about the widespread provision 'cheap fiction' but, for the most part, in those authorities which did not have a separate library committee, library matters were dealt with as a legitimate part of education, rather than with the 'parks, grounds and civic amenities'. The villain of the piece was the 1974 Local Government Re-organisation Act which encouraged the spread of the concept of Leisure Services and the placing of public library services within that concept. I well remember the arguments which raged within the authority where I then worked about whether in the new authority the Library Committee should be kept independent, merged with Education or be absorbed into Leisure Services.

I am not wandering from the point! For some reason, whether it be the hitherto free availability of the public library service, or the concept that using libraries is a leisure activity, or simply the growth of the "I know my rights" mentality, suddenly all libraries - whether public or not - are expected to be open without let or hindrance or fee. There has been much correspondence recently in *The Times* of London about access to and charges by libraries in the non-public sector, and including the British Library. One such letter, published on 21st July, came from a person aggrieved that on seeking to renew his annual ticket to the School of Oriental and African Studies Library he was told that a fee of £35.00 would be payable, *"even for quite occasional reference use."* It was clear from the letter that this person was not, and never had been, a member in any category (student, postgraduate or staff) of SOAS, or of any other constituent member of the University of London. He was further aggrieved to be told that he would have to provide a fresh letter of recommendation because his original sponsor (over 30 years previously!) had died. In the last edition of this journal, John Roxborogh commented on *"stereotype remnants of imperialistic arrogance"*, and *"the letters vitally necessary to even get in the doors of British libraries"*, but what he did not write about was the arrogance of the visitor who turns up with no prior appointment or arrangement of any kind, with no means of proving identity or home address, and with no entitlement to use a particular library service who **demands** to use the service and requires access to rare or fragile materials. Is it then "imperialistic arrogance" to require adherence to the normal rules of the institution and the ordinary courtesies of life?

Many of the institutional members of ABTAPL are not publicly funded and have severely limited budgets and severely limited other resources. Even the publicly funded institutions are being tightly squeezed at the moment. Is it so unreasonable for us to levy fees for use of the facilities provided for those entitled to use them upon those who wish to use them as a convenience? Is it so unreasonable for us to take seriously our curatorship and our responsibility for conservation? Like many other members of our profession I have hitherto been willing to stretch points in favour of those who come to consult the collections in my charge, even when they do turn up without appointments. Equally, there are those to whom I have refused access on what seemed at the time to be good and adequate reasons. Personally, I deplore having to take the decision to admit or not to admit on financial grounds - on the willingness of otherwise of the putative enquirer to buy a ticket. But in the consumerist barbarism of this age it may well be the only criterion left to me!

AFJ

ALAN SMITH: 26th February 1949 - 22nd March 1992

Colleagues in Birmingham Library Services were saddened by the sudden death in March of Alan Smith, Head of Service for Philosophy and Religion. Alan had been at work normally the previous day and collapsed at home with a fatal heart attack. The shock was particularly acute both because of Alan's age, 43, and because he was always exceptionally fit.

Alan was one of those librarians who made their mark and leave their influence through personal example, subject knowledge and bibliographic skills. Not a great one for committees, he was, however, committed to the work of ABTAPL, of which he was a member for a number of years. Mindful of the unique nature that his department had within the public libraries context, Alan was concerned that it played a rôle within the specialist library network. He contributed to various ABTAPL and Library Association bibliographical publications over the years. On a personal level Alan gained much enjoyment from his contacts with colleagues, from the friendships he made and from participation in ABTAPL activities. In the last year he had succeeded to the Editorship of the *Bulletin*, and this was an area of work that gave Alan a level of intellectual stimulation and considerable personal satisfaction.

Alan's professional life was spent in Birmingham Library Services, Subject Information Services, where he started work in 1972 after completing a degree in English at Queen Mary College, University of London. He

undertook his professional training at Birmingham Library School between 1972 and 1973. He worked primarily in the Language and Literature and Philosophy and Religion Department, and had been head of the latter service since 1985. This is to limit Alan too much though, for his wide ranging interests made him the ideal reference librarian and quiz team-mate.

Alan, as a Head of Service thought of and cared deeply for his staff and was very supportive of them. In turn he was much respected and well-liked by all who worked for him and with him.

Although Alan was essentially a private individual he had many friends who reflect the wide ranging and different interests he had, whether it be his love of music, literature, poetry, art current affairs or sport. Colleagues from other libraries, such as Sheffield and Liverpool will remember the committed and talented footballer an cricketer in various contests with Birmingham Libraries. His immediate colleagues and friends have missed his wise advice, his sense of humour, his sharp perception of what is practical and his advocacy of his service area's cause.

Alan leaves a much loved and loving family; his wife, Hilary, daughter Felicity and son, Steven.

Carol Rogers
Birmingham Library Services

[Note: Hilary has written to me to ask that I thank on her behalf all those who sent messages of condolence on Alan's death: this I gladly do - AFJ]

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OH MY GOD ... LET MICROFILM COME EVEN TO THE OUTCASTS OF MANKIND IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE PACIFIC: THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT COPYING PROJECT AND RELIGIOUS ARCHIVES
by Sara Joynes

In January 1788 a small group of British officials, sailors and convicts arrived in what is now known as Australia, founding the first European settlement which was named after the Home Secretary, Lord Sydney. A century later Australian historians had started to make use of the written records relating to the continent which were housed in the Public Record Office, Colonial Office and the Admiralty. To aid them, transcripts were produced by James Bonwick. In 1885 he predicted that *"many weeks would not be required"* to complete the transcribing of New South Wales records at the Public Record Office up to 1830. He, in fact, spent 15 years without achieving this objective; and he went blind in the process.

In the following years there were other schemes, mainly initiated by the Mitchell Library in Sydney, to obtain copies of particular categories of records. Then in October 1945 the National Library of Australia, Canberra, and the Mitchell Library (the Australian section of the State Library of New South Wales) formed an agreement to share the task of microfilming the historical records of Australian and Pacific interest held in the United Kingdom. The first Australian Joint Copying Project reel was produced at the Public Record Office in 1948 and searching, listing and filming has continued ever since. In July 1992 the 9653rd reel was despatched to Canberra, it contained papers from the National Council of Civil Liberties relating to Aborigines in Australia, the *OZ* trial including Richard Neville's defence, and atomic weapon testing.

In the early years the emphasis of the AJCP was on copying material at the Public Record Office. The Colonial Office, the Admiralty and the Dominions Office classes have been extensively listed and filmed for material relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. Some of the subjects covered have been colonial appointments, honours, defence, immigration, the involvement of the Dominions in World War 1 and Imperial economic policies. The AJCP has also filmed Home Office records relating to convicts, who, between 1788 and 1868, were transported to the Australian colonies. The films of criminal registers, transportation registers and convict musters receive the greatest attention in Australia by genealogists and local historians. Recently I have looked at the papers in HO42, 'State papers of George III, 1782 - 1820,' which contain some of the policy documents regarding the establishment of the settlement in New South Wales and papers relating to the voyage of the *Bounty*.

In 1960 Phyllis Mander Jones was appointed the first full-time AJCP officer. She immediately set about tracing material of Australian importance in local Record Offices and private hands. In 1972 her great work was published: *Manuscripts in the British Isles Relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific* (ANUP). Ever since, the AJCP has been following in the footsteps of Miss Mander Jones, listing and filming records in the county record offices, private homes, university and public libraries, learned societies and museums, and business archive offices. The material copied includes letters from emigrants, journals of voyages to Australia, company records, reports on visits and business opportunities, and surveys by explorers and scientists. Organisations which have been visited and whose Australian archive collections have been filmed include the British Library, House of Lords Record Office, Lambeth Palace, Unilever PLC, Genealogical Office, Dublin, Record Offices from Tyneside to Cornwall, Fawcett Library, City of London Polytechnic, Hydrographic Department, Taunton, Hull University Library, Pitt

Rivers Museum, Oxford University, and The Royal Society.   The copying of Religious Archives has always been a very important part of the AJCP. The first non Public Record Office reels produced in 1956 were selections from the London Missionary Society Records. Our motto, as in the title of this paper, is an adaption of a quotation from the journal kept by the Methodist Walter Lawry. After his voyage to Port Jackson in 1818 during which he was a martyr to sea sickness, Lawry ended his journal *"Oh my God ... Let thy Kingdom come even to the outcasts of mankind in New South Wales."*

The journals and correspondence of clergy and missionaries are an important source for Australian researchers because they were amongst the more educated, literate and observant commentators on the new world around them. Three examples: the letters of the Reverend James Chalmers (Tamate) on Thursday Island to Alfred Haddon, now housed at Cambridge University Library, contain information on the Torres Straits Islanders in the 1890s. On 15 May 1843 the Methodist Jonathan Jones in West Maitland wrote a scathing attack on the way Aborigines were being treated. He ended his letter *"I am persuaded therefore that Great Britain will have an awful account to render in the day of judgement with reference to her conduct to the poor blacks of this colony"*. The letters from Reverend W.B. Clarke at Parramatta and Sydney to Adam Sedgwick, also at Cambridge University Library, contain information of early geological research in Australia in the 1840s.

In this article I want to describe, briefly, the religious organisations and the individual clergymen whose papers have been listed and filmed by the AJCP. Copies of the detailed indexes to these collections are kept at the AJCP office in the Australian High Commission in London and are available to researchers on request.

ORGANISATIONS

All Hallows College, Dublin

The college was founded in 1842 as a seminary for training Roman Catholic priests. By 1863 the college had provided 50 secular priests for Australia. After 1860, it supplied the largest portion among the mainly Irish clergy in the various dioceses of Australia and New Zealand. The records copied include correspondence with the overseas missions and with Bishops detailing the activities of priests in Australia and New Zealand.

Christian Brethren

Letters concerning members of this strict Protestant sect in Australia and New Zealand have been filmed at the John Rylands University Library of Manchester.

Church Army

Captain S.R. Banyard established the Church Army in New Zealand in 1933 and Captain J.S. Cowland established it in Australia in 1934. The archive at Cambridge University Library includes correspondence, newsletters and photographs.

Church Missionary Society

The New Zealand mission began in 1814 and the Australian in 1825, due to the efforts of the Reverend Samuel Marsden. Records from 1799 to 1914 were among the earliest AJCP filming projects and include minutes of committee meetings, correspondence, station estimates and accounts and letterbooks.

Church of Scotland

Records from 1848 to 1931 have been filmed, including letterbooks of the Foreign Mission Committees, correspondence with the United Presbyterian Church in Australia, minutes of the Church of Scotland Colonial Committee and photograph albums.

Commonwealth and Continental Church Society

The Colonial Missionary Society was founded in 1835 to meet the needs of the New Settlement in Western Australia: it later became the Commonwealth and Continental Church Society. Records covering the years 1835 to 1957 have been copied, including annual reports and minutes of meetings.

Downside Abbey

This Benedictine house founded in Somerset in the late 1700s supplied several priests for Australia. The first was William Ullathorne, who arrived in Australia in 1833; the second, John Bede Polding, was chosen as Australia's first Catholic bishop in 1834. Records from 1819 to 1869 have been copied including letters from Polding and Ullathorne and various monks from St Mary's Sydney. The letters comment on general ecclesiastical affairs, missions in New South Wales and Tasmania and the attitude of the Government and press to Catholics.

Free Church of Scotland

The collection includes letters from ministers and missionaries in Australia and New Zealand to the Reverend J. Bonar, Convener of the Colonial Committee of the Free Church, in the 1850s describing pastoral work.

Lambeth Palace

The Australian records of the Archbishops of Canterbury have been copied from 1722 to 1896. Included are the Act books, records of the Vicar

General *re* appointments and the papers of Archbishops Langley and Tait. Other collections are noted under individual Archbishops.

London Missionary Society

The London Missionary Society pioneered mission work in many parts of the world including Australia, Papua, and the Pacific. Documents copied include board minutes, committee minutes, missionary lectures, journals, letters and recollections from missionaries in the field from 1795 to 1825.

Marist Fathers

The first Marist missionaries were sent to the Pacific in 1836 and worked in the Wallis and Futuna Islands. The records in Rome that have been filmed include letters from missionaries in Fiji and the Solomon Islands from 1844 to 1926.

Melanesian Mission

The Anglican mission to Melanesia was founded by George Augustus Selwyn in 1849. Its headquarters were in Auckland from 1849 to 1867, and then on Norfolk Island until 1920. In 1975 the mission became the Church of Melanesia with its headquarters in Honiara. The records copied include correspondence with the London office, journals of missionaries, native vocabularies and photographs.

Methodist Archive and Research Centre

The Methodist records now at John Rylands University Library of Manchester which have been filmed by the AJCP include the diaries and photographs of the Reverend Tom Dent, who went to New Zealand in 1915 and spent 13 years as a missionary in the Solomon Islands, the journal and letters of the Reverend Walter Lawry who went to NSW in 1818 and letters from many other individual missionaries in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. They comment on religious affairs, convicts, social and political conditions in the colonies, native customs and beliefs and pastoral work. The letter by Jonathan Jones, previously cited, is part of this important collection.

Saint Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society

Saint Joseph's College at Mill Hill, was founded by Herbert Vaughan in 1866. In 1886 it established a Maori Mission with the Diocese of Auckland. The records include letters from the Bishop of Auckland and early missionaries to Cardinal Vaughan on the growth and problems of the mission.

Society of Friends

The first meeting of the Society of Friends of Australia was held on 12 February 1852, when James Backhouse and G.W. Walker met in Hobart. The

records filmed, from 1785 to 1934,include minutes of meetings, correspondence, accounts of visits, journals and James Backhouse's letterbooks.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

The records which have been copied include annual reports, minute books of the General Board and standing committees and correspondence. One section of the archive concerns Pitcairn Island including the minute-books of the Committee for Managing Pitcairn Island, correspondence and the Pitcairn Island Register for 1790 to 1854.

Stanbrook Abbey

In 1847, Dame Magdalene de Clerc from Stanbrook Abbey went to Sydney to establish a Benedictine convent. In 1853, Miss Walburge Wallis, a former novice of Stanbrook, went to the convent, Subiaco, and became Prioress in 1864. The records include letters from Dame Magdalene concerning the establishment of the convent and the education of Catholic children in New South Wales.

United Society for Propagation of the Gospel

This archive is one of the most important for the study of the work of the Anglican Church in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. Records copied, from 1778 to 1952, include annual reports, journals, minutes of committees, correspondence, missionary reports and photographs.

Westminster Diocesan Archives

Records from 1816 to 1930 which have been copied include the correspondence of Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Vaughan and Bishop Poynter with clergy in Australia, including the Revd J. Flynn and the Revd J.J. Therry. The letters comment on aborigines and the Pacific Islands Missions.

York Minster

Among the manuscripts copied are letters from Archbishop Thomson to his son in Fiji during the 1880s and Archbishop Garbett's travel diaries describing a visit to Australia in 1951.

PERSONAL PAPERS

Benson Papers

The papers of Archbishop Edward White Benson (1829 - 1896) at Lambeth Palace include correspondence from Australian and New Zealand clergy concerning appointments, establishments of Bishoprics, the New

South Wales Divorce Extension Bill, mission work, pastoral work and the position of colonial clergy.

The Reverend John Walcot Blencowe (1886 - 1964)

Blencowe was a missionary and school teacher who went to the Solomon Islands in 1909 where he was attached to the Melanesian mission. His papers include his correspondence with his parents, photographs and native vocabularies.

The Reverend William H Edgell (? - 1961)

Edgell was a missionary in the Melanesian Mission in the New Hebrides from 1897 to 1905 and his diaries detail events at the mission and give statistics of births, deaths and marriages.

The Reverend J A Greaves

Buckinghamshire Record Office holds the autobiography of J.A. Greaves who was an Anglican Minister in the Hunter Valley Region of NSW from 1857 to 1866.

Bishop Matthew Blagden Hale (1811 - 1895)

Hale was Archdeacon of Adelaide in 1874, Bishop of Perth in 1856 - 75 and Bishop of Brisbane to 1885. His diaries and letters, now at Bristol University Library, have been filmed.

Bishop Edmund Hobhouse (1817 - 1904)

Hobhouse was the first Anglican Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand from 1858 to 1865. The AJCP has copied his letters to relatives in England and diaries which give details of his voyage to Nelson and of church and domestic life.

Thomas Hodgkin (1831 - 1913)

Hodgkin's journals have been copied which detail his trip to Australia and New Zealand in 1909 to meet Quaker communities and attend the General Meeting of Australian Friends at Adelaide.

Archdeacon F.A. Marriott (1811 - 1890)

Marriott emigrated to Tasmania in 1843 and was appointed superintendent of convict chaplains. His letters to his family and letters from Bishop F.R. Nixon in Hobart to him have been copied.

Marsden Family

The archive of this family includes the papers of Samuel Marsden (1765

- 1838) who arrived in NSW in 1794 as chaplain to the colony and of Bishop Samuel Edward Marsden (1832 -1912), his grandson, who was the first Australian born Bishop, being consecrated Bishop of Bathurst in 1869. The papers include correspondence, legal documents and diaries.

John Moore (1730 - 1805)

The papers of John Moore at Lambeth Palace include letters and memoirs of Richard Johnson (1753 - 1805) the clergyman who sailed with the First Fleet. Also copied are the plans and elevation of the first church in Australia built by Johnson in 1793 in Sydney.

Father Vivian Redlich (? - 1942)

The West Yorkshire Archive Service at Kirklees includes papers relating to the life and death of Father Redlich who joined the Bush Brotherhood at Rockhampton, Queensland in 1935. He served in the New Guinea Mission and was beheaded by the Japanese in 1942

.Bishop George Augustus Selwyn (1809 - 78)

Selwyn College, Cambridge, holds the papers of the first Anglican Bishop of New Zealand. He travelled widely to promote Christianity among the Maoris and in Melanesia. The papers include diaries for 1843 - 4, letters to his family and letters to and from Anglican clergy in New Zealand.

The Reverend Henry Welchman (1850? - 1908)

The diaries and correspondence of the Reverend Henry Welchman-have been copied. He was a missionary and doctor in the Melanesian Mission and the priest in charge of St Luke's College, Siota, Solomon Islands.

The collections I have mentioned are the main religious collections copied by the AJCP. Of course, many other archives include religious material or mention clergy or religious matters. I only have space to mention a few. Of great interest to Australian genealogical researchers are the references in Parish and Vestry records to assistance given to poor emigrants. At the West Yorkshire Archive Service, Calderdale, the letters written by Grace and Thomas Hirst at New Plymouth, New Zealand, from 1820 to 1896 to their relatives in England include descriptions of the murder of the Reverend John Whiteley during the Maori Wars. The Raffles Autograph collection at John Rylands University Library of Manchester includes letters from King Pomare on his conversion to Christianity in 1816 and from William Howe at Papeete in 1852 describing French influence in Tahiti and the restrictions placed upon Protestant worship at the instigation of Catholic priests. The Tout papers at John Rylands University Library of Manchester include letters from E.J. Newell, 1889 - 1890, on his job prospects as a clergyman in Australia, *"clergy are said to be rather looked down upon."* The R.W. Paine

photograph albums at Cambridge University Library include a photograph of the spot in Nadrau, *"where the Reverend Baker* (sic) *was cooked and eaten."* The Sir Joseph Banks' papers transcribed by Dawson Turner and now at the Natural History Museum include a letter written by Governor Hunter on 5th April 1800, commenting on the bad influence of two Irish Roman Catholic priests on the convicts in Sydney. In 1809, the Reverend George Burder wrote to Banks about his concern for the missionaries in Tahiti. It had been found expedient that the missionaries should be married, and he sought Banks' help in sending out several women to Port Jackson from whom the missionaries could select wives. He was sure that those women who did not marry missionaries would be *"useful"* in the colony.

I hope this survey has given you some idea of the richness and variety of the religious material to be found in the AJCP. Although we have copied documents from a number of religious persuasions there are still gaps. One of these is the Bible Society, whose archives are at Cambridge University Library. Unfortunately the Project will end in June 1993 but hopefully the Bible Society Archives will be searched and listed during this last year. When listing has been completed it will form the subject of another article in this journal.

Sara E. Joynes ,
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LIBRARY AUTOMATION AT LINCOLN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE by Caroline Dicker

Lincoln Theological College Library

Our library, here at Lincoln Theological College, has always been well stocked, with a very sound collection of twentieth century theological material. However, a major disadvantage which had hindered a full utilization of the stock was the lack of any subject index; only an author card catalogue existed.

The library, organized for decades without a professional librarian, had its own in-house classification scheme and there was a need to reclassify the book stock. It was an ideal opportunity to computerize systems and incorporate the re-classification with adding material to the database.

We are not an enormous library having 16,000 volumes on open

shelves with more in the stacks below the library. Our body of users totals no more than 95. It was felt that a stand-alone single terminal system would be suitable to run such a library.

Hardware and Software considerations

There were two aspects to consider, both of equal importance; the hardware and the software. In the past I had worked with systems which were slow and I was determined to obtain equipment that could maximise the software and give quick responses to commands.

The hardware that I decided upon was a 386 PC with 40 megabyte hard disc drive, with an attached printer. In addition, a tape streamer, which allows for fast back-ups of data, and a light pen for reading bar-codes were purchased so completing the hardware requirements. It is essential to back up all data regularly and I, personally, complete this process at the end of every working day, without fail. The tape streamer allows the back-up to be done in less than five minutes. The light pen is not so essential but in terms of speed and accuracy it is a necessity. Mistakes could otherwise occur during the typing in of accession numbers by both staff and users.

Another consideration which any would-be purchaser has is which make of computer to purchase and from whom. There are many special offers in the commercial press. However, this undoubted cheaper method of purchase was rejected because above all else compatibility of all parts of the system was of paramount importance, as was a guaranteed service from the supplier. In order to achieve these criteria the purchases were made through a local computer company who agreed a maintenance package under which, should any of the hardware fail, it would be repaired or replaced within eight hours.

"Heritage" Software

The library management software which now runs Lincoln Theological College Library is "Heritage", formerly known as Bookshelf plc. A local school with an exceptional reputation for its IT department ran its library with this software package and I had an opportunity to examine it in the workplace. This school, with 6,000 volumes in its library and 800 users, was satisfied with the smaller capacity of computer, namely a 286 PC. However, I anticipated more complicated subject searches being performed in Lincoln Theological College, a higher educational establishment, than in the school. Also, if ever an extra terminal was required, for instance an independent terminal dedicated to enquiries, it could be added if the system was running on a larger machine, the 386 PC.

Currently, the sole terminal at LTC is used by library staff for the input of new records as well as for users issuing and returning material and also for catalogue enquiry. It is important to provide users with a paper print-out of

the catalogue should the system fail or if there is an occasional bottle-neck. It is intended should finances permit, that a dumb terminal be purchased and dedicated to enquiries. It is this area which is so exciting, and users need time to explore and build up search patterns to obtain the best results for their individual needs.

The software comprises a circulation system, an acquisitions system and an enquiry system. It is possible to enter details of a work which is on order and then use this order record for the catalogue entry once the item has arrived in the library.

"Heritage" offers library users a speedy issue and returns system together with a flexible catalogue entry system. It is a simple matter to draw the light pen over the bar-code and then press "Y" to indicate that the details are correct whilst borrowing or returning any material. Users are also able to list all the items currently on loan to them. There is also a facility for users to renew or reserve particular items which they require.

The Enquiry Module

The enquiry system requires simple instruction if the maximum use is to be made of its facilities. All students therefore undertake a library user education programme at the beginning of their course, and instruction on computer use is provided at this stage. The computer system has been set up so that students can conduct their own searches and to issue and return their own books, and this works very well. It could also be used as a librarian's tool with the librarian completing all the functions.

The system is a joy, and issue figures have increased substantially as now the stock can be accessed from any point such as author, classification number, or, less conventionally, by any word from the title. Indeed, any word which has been entered in the key word description field or the notes field or the series field can be used to search the database to capture relevant items.

No longer is it a prerequisite to be certain of the author of a book before that book can be located, although it is a simple matter to search on the computer by author.

Search procedures

A typical search pattern where Bultmann is thought to be the author or editor would be presented thus:

SAE Bultmann,R]

SAE instructs the computer to search the author and editor fields.

If only the title of a book was known, such as *Does God exist?* the search patterns could commence with any one of these three words. The word "exist" is probably the most specific target as the word "God" proliferates in a theological college library.

A search can be performed simply by inserting any key word. When a book is being entered onto the database it is given several key words which describe the content. The results of any search also provide information on the item's availability, or indeed to which reader it is on loan. Broad searches can be performed around a subject area using a variety of synonyms. The system also allows searches to be performed using simplified Boolean logic and the connectives which the system identifies are **AND, OR,** and **AND NOT.**

A search pattern for material on women in the ministry, for example, could be as follows:

S ministry AND women

The initial 'S' is the search instruction.

The computer would quickly search its files finding any book with *ministry* in any of its fields and then would reject any record which did not contain the word *women*: it presents the results immediately the search pattern has been completed. If books were required on ministry but the enquirer wished to exclude books concerning women in the ministry the search statement would be:

S ministry AND NOT women

The above search patterns may be improved to obtain greater recall. For instance, the words *female, feminine* and *woman* could also be inserted, and similarly *ministerial* or *ministers* could be used as search terms. Therefore a search pattern might appear as follows:

S ministerial or ministers.......1 (number allocated by computer)
S 1 or ministry...........................2
S female or woman...................3
S 3 or women............................4
S 2 and 4.

This would give the results of searching for ministerial **or** ministers **or** ministry **and** female **or** woman **or** women

Searches can be performed easily in the above manner but here is one further facility which the computer offers which saves time and that is the ability to search for any word by a stem selected by the user. This is called *truncation* and some examples are:

S minist]   which would recall **minister(s)** or **ministerial**
S religi]   which would recall **religious** or **religion**
S Jew]   which would recall **Jewish** or **Jews,** but note also
                        jewellery!

This facility has to be used with care because false drops do result, as in the example above.

There have been teething problems and there are facets of the system that I wish I had the power to change. One such would be a more user-friendly menu system to steer users between the circulation mode and the catalogue enquiry mode. However, it must be said that the Heritage'' program offers help screens at most points of use.

In the cataloguing fields there is a separate author and editor field for input which is to be expected. However, the fields are not treated with an equal degree of importance, and at first searches by editor were not possible. When setting up the system it is essential to alter the program to full field searching otherwise an author or editor can only be searched on surname alone, without the addition of forenames. The computer people will help with this.

When the results of a search are displayed on screen the editor is not shown and one cannot tell if the search has been successful in the same way as when an author together with title is displayed. This can be overcome by using a different display format which is readily available, but which shows records in full, one at a time. This does not invite quick scanning.

A further change would be the insertion of a further field in the catalogue records input for the series editor(s). At the moment this can be entered in the notes field.

On a positive note it is simply wonderful to have this flexible tool. I would recommend computerization! On reflection it has been a painless exercise and I should complete the change over by the end of the next academic year. Costs are to be considered, and I will gladly itemize LTC's costs in this area should anyone require such information. The system performs all of the library's housekeeping routines and much more. It can provide circulation histories of books and users. Overdue letters are printed out the first one being polite, the second "nasty". All such letters can be modified by the librarian.

There is little doubt that with the aid of this computerized library management system LTC's library has leapt into the nineties, and a solid foundation has been laid for future development.

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IAMS - DAB WORKSHOP, Basel, 2 - 7 November, 1991 by Jean Woods

The International Association for Mission Studies (IAMS) was formed in 1972 "to promote the scholarly study of theological, historical, social and practical questions relating to mission, to promote fellowship, co-operation and mutual assistance in the study, and to relate studies in mission to studies in theological and other fields".

To this end specialist groups have evolved. One of these, the Documentation, Archive and Bibliography Network (DAB), has been active since 1980 on a project which aims to co-ordinate the documentation and research work done on mission studies throughout the world. The DAB network plans to develop a common cataloguing standard and a common thesaurus tailored to an affordable and simple computer system for small libraries.

Already much work has been done on this ambitious project, but progress has been slow because those involved have heavy commitments in their normal places of work and because of the difficulty of co-ordinating an international collaborative project. It was recommended in 1990 that for the initiative to be kept it would be necessary to appoint three full-time staff for three years. It was not possible to get sufficient funding for this but a programmer was seconded to the project for a year, with some additional free-lance help then and since. This provided the project with a short-term base, but also highlighted problems.

In October, 1990 a DAB workshop was held at Selly Oak to which Partnership House Library contributed its subject headings thesaurus as a thesaurus, and subsequently I was invited to attend the five-day workshop held in Basel in November, 1991. There were thirteen delegates representing libraries and research centres in Argentina, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, UK and USA. At Basel, the problems already alluded to were apparent.

The delay in production is a major problem. Several of those present needed to computerize their libraries/bibliographic projects without further delay. Some had waited for a number of years, hoping to use IAMS-DAB software to give support and co-operation to the project, but felt that they could wait no longer. CEDIM (France) had already started using a UNESCO program - ISIS - because of pressure to computerize from their overseas centres, and because UNESCO will support ISIS free of charge. CEDIM acknowledged that ISIS is less user-friendly than IAMS-DAB. Other participants felt that it was not an acceptable option, because so few institutions in America or Britain use ISIS and there would be problems of compatibility. This highlighted the need for an alternative institutional base to give long-term stability to the project. It was not possible to get a proposal with which all were happy, but a recommendation is being followed up.

I was at Basel as a member of the Thesaurus Group and we experienced among ourselves basic differences about the way the thesaurus should be structured and its semantic fields. To create a satisfactory thesaurus that is genuinely multi-cultural and multi-lingual seems almost impossible, and I have learnt since of two other librarians who have reached that conclusion. In the short time at our disposal it was possible only to consider responses to the preliminary draft edition of the thesaurus and to recommend guidelines for whoever agreed to act as thesaurus co-ordinator.

Recent advances have made the project's technical problems soluble and in spite of other difficulties the DAB network hopes to demonstration of the project and its potential at a one day workshop following the IAMS conference to be held in Hawaii in August 1992. So much has been achieved in twelve years of hard work and I feel privileged to have been associated with the project in a very minor capacity. It must be hoped that the very ambition of the project does not in any way preclude its speedy conclusion.

Basel is a beautiful and compact city which we were able to explore in the limited amount of free time we had. I retire at the end of June and as a post-retirement celebration I plan to attend the IAMS conference and DAB workshop in Hawaii. The beautiful and exotic places chosen for current IAMS - DAB gatherings certainly encourage continued and active participation in its affairs.

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REVIEWS

Dictionary of the Ecumenical Movement, edited by Nicholas Lossky *et al*. Geneva: World Council of Churches, Grand Rapids, Michigan: Eerdmans, London: Council of Churches for Britain and Ireland, 1991. xvi, 1196pp. ISBN: (WCC) 2-8254-1025-X; (Eerdman) 0-8028-2428-5; (CCBI) 0-85169-225-7.

This dictionary provides a wealth of information contributed by scholars from many Christian confessions in all parts of the world. More than six hundred entries, cross-referenced and indexed, cover every aspect of the ecumenical movement - historical development, organisations and institutions, issues and ecumenical terms. There are long survey items on a wide range of themes and geographical regions, and excellent short biographies. Most articles include a bibliography and over a hundred photographs illustrate the text.

The theological concerns and thinking of the WCC are reflected in the articles, but do not dominate a balanced and objective approach, though the contribution of missions to the development of the ecumenical movement is covered less fully than expected. The International Missionary Council, which was integral to the formation of the World Council of Churches is chronicled quite briefly under its name and elsewhere in the articles on *Mission* and *Ecumenical Conferences*, and there are no biographical articles for some of the important figures in the international missionary movement, such as Max Warren. This indicates the current ambiguities felt about the missionary movement, but is disappointing given the general breadth and depth of subjects and coverage.

There are some inconsistencies in the index, *e.g. Local Ecumenism* is indexed under 'Local' but not 'Ecumenism' whereas *Interfaith Dialogue* is usefully indexed under both words.

The final word must be of gratitude to the WCC for such an immensely useful reference tool which most ABTAPL Librarians will find it essential to stock.

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Cheap Bibles: Nineteenth-century publishing and the British and Foreign Bible Society, by Leslie Howsam. *Cambridge Studies in Publishing and Printing History* series. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991. xviii, 245pp ISBN 0-521-39339-6

Most of us are aware in a general way that the Bible Societies' mission to produce Scriptures at prices people can afford to pay has meant that Bible Society prices are generally well below market prices for books of comparable size. But we usually don't consider the social and economic impact such a policy may have in a given situation. Howsam's fascinating account of the first 50 years of the BFBS gives us such an insight. She describes numerous innovations of the BFBS which had a profound impact not only on the life of the church but on book publishing in general.

In nineteenth century England, the Crown still limited the number of publishers privileged to produce the common version (the Authorised, or King James' Version) to a select group of printers. During this era the Bible privilege was held by the university presses, Oxford and Cambridge, and the Queen's Printer in London. BFBS skilfully negotiated with each of these printers to obtain the best prices possible. The effectiveness of their publication programme and their ability to sell "cheap Bibles" meant that over 60%

of the Bible output of the three privileged presses were BFBS imprints by the 1840's. The decline of the privilege system a few decades later was due in part to the impact of BFBS policy.

Another innovation was the recruitment of an extensive network of auxiliary societies and the "Bible Association," in which women's participation was extensive. The Ladies Association did not escape the criticism of some. H.H. Norris, an outspoken critic of the BFBS, described the Association as "an *Amazonian* troop of female heroes" (p. 59).

BFBS was one of the first publishers to utilize the new technology of stereotype as a means of producing editions more cheaply, because the text could be saved in stereotype plates instead of being reset from movable type each time the printer went to press. Stereotype, combined with steam-driven presses, was touted by the manufacturers as a great economic boon. As it turned out, this new system was not as economical or as reliable as first claimed. But the BFBS staff persevered in trying this new technology, perhaps realizing that ultimately it could deliver on its promise to produce cheap Bibles

Sale of books by subscription was not new to the nineteenth century. But the well-organized network of volunteers carried out their task with a diligence previously unknown in the bookselling business. Their zeal can be attributed to their conviction that Bible reading held the key to transforming and dignifying life.

The BFBS used its influence in the Bible publishing trade to make some innovations in format. Because of the "without note or comment" restriction, the BFBS was unwilling to venture into illustrated books, and for a time even Family Bibles. They did, however, pay close attention to format matters such as typeface design, margin and gutter width, and other factors that would enhance readability.

I was fascinated by Howsam's account of the work of the BFBS in its first fifty years, led by people who were able to combine a devoted zeal and a practical sense of reality to write their chapter in the Bible Society movement.

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Lebanon: revised and expanded edition by C.H. Bleaney. Volume 2 in the *World Bibliographical* series. Oxford: Clio Press, 1991. xxxi, 231pp ISBN 1-85109-150-5

This new edition, revised and expanded by Heather Bleaney of the Islamic Bibliography Unit at Cambridge University Library, begins with a clear and even-handed introduction to the country and its recent history. This is followed by 724 entries covering such subjects as **Foreign Relations, Law and Administration, The Arts,** and **Bibliographies.** Entries 386 - 429 (12 pages) cover **Religion,** and are sub-divided into *Christians, Islam and Sunni Muslims, Shi'i Muslims, Druze,* and *Jews.* Each entry has sufficient citation to retrieve the monograph or periodical article and a brief abstract or comment. Thus item 390:

390   **Maronite hegemony to Maronite militancy: the creation and disintegration of Lebanon.**
           Elaine C. Hagopian.   *Third World Quarterly,* vol. 11, no. 4 (Oct. 1989), p. 101-17.

Discusses the role and behaviour of the Maronites in the disintegration of the country, Maronite identity as the social basis for differentiation from other groups, and the failure to realize their objective of a Christian state.

In all there are 34 major headings and an further 41 sub-headings, followed by a very efficient index arranged as a single sequence in alphabetical order of authors, both personal and corporate, titles of publications and subjects. A useful feature is that the index refers not only to the main entries but also to other works listed in the citations.

All in all, I found this to be a very useful guide to the literature, particularly for the non-specialist. The introduction could well stand on its own to give to an enquirer who needed to understand the background to the tragedy of Lebanon. If the other 137 volumes - some still in the planning stage - measure up to this volume (and other authors include Robert Collison, *(Uganda* and *Kenya),* J.E.O. Screen *(Finland),* Thomas Kabdebo *(Hungary)* and Michael Walsh *(Vatican City State)* so the auguries are good) then the whole series will be a very valuable addition to the reference stock.

Collections of Religion and Theology in Australia and New Zealand. compiled and edited by Coralie E.J. Jenkin. Adelaide: Auslib Press, 1992. 186pp. ISBN 1-875145-11-7.

CORTIANZ - the acronym is used in the publication itself - contains listings for 320 religious and theological collections in Australia and New Zealand, and is the successor to Paul Drakeford's 1971 *Australian and New*

Zealand theological library directory. It is clear that it can claim (with more jus-
tification than many a soap powder advertisement!) to be 'new and im-
proved': as Trevor Zweck points out in his foreword *This new directory reflects
the tremendous growth and development which has taken place in theological libraries
in the past two decades*. And growth is not restricted to the numbers of new
libraries appearing, but it also includes the development which has taken
place in individual institutions. This directory includes collections held in
academic, public, state and national and in privately owned libraries (in this
last category only those who were willing to admit the public are included),
but it excludes church libraries and bookshops and personal libraries, and
collections of archives. Coverage is not confined to Christian organisations,
but includes those which define themselves as 'religious' or are listed in either
GILLMAN, Ian *Many faiths one nation: a guide to the major faiths and denomina-
tions in Australia* (Sydney: Collins, 1978), or in DONOVAN, Peter *Beliefs and
practices in New Zealand. A directory* (Palmerston North, Massey University,
1985).

The directory begins with foreword and introduction, which is fol-
lowed by the institutional index. Then comes the directory proper, in
alphabetical order of institutional name, which is followed by a faith index,
place index (arranged by state), a special collections index, a subject index and
a two-page bibliography. Each entry starts with the name in bold capitals,
ranged left and, where appropriate, denominational affiliation in a smaller,
ordinary face, ranged right. This is followed by full address, telephone
number, together with telex and fax numbers where appropriate, and either
the telephone number for the Inter-Library Loans service or the notation 'ILL
not available'. All this detail is ranged left. In the same block, but ranged right
is a location statement ('12km from Adelaide') and a statement about wheel-
chair access (predominantly none - but which of us could do better?) Then
follow the headings: FOUNDED, OBJECTIVES, IN CHARGE, HOURS, COL-
LECTION, SUBJECT STRENGTHS, CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, STAFF
and EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE. Some entries also have SUBJECT HEAD-
INGS AUTHORITY and NOTES. The opening hours are set out on a daily
basis which is clear for the user but does waste a certain amount of space.

Coralie Jenkin has done such a good job of the compilation and
presentation of the information contained herein that it seems churlish to
complain about one or two drawbacks which I found when using *COR-
TIANZ*. My main complaint is the typesize, particularly in the index of
institutions: the *see* references are in six-point light type and the main entries
are in six-point semi-bold. In the main entries the headings are in eight-point
bold capitals but the main text is seven-point normal. This means that real
concentration is needed when using the indexes, and that the eye is drawn
away from the text when reading it, which is, to say the least, unfortunate. In

my copy there is both uneven editing (some of the main headings have escaped into 10-point sizes) and uneven printing, for which the editor cannot be blamed. These niggles apart, the book is destined to be extremely useful as a current directory and as a snapshot of the state of theological librarianship in Australia and New Zealand in the early 1990's, and I thoroughly commend it.

AFJ

NOTES AND NEWS

ABTAPL Meetings

The 1992 **Autumn Meeting and AGM** will be held at the Library of Eton College on Friday, 30th October, 1992. Full details will be sent out in mid-September.

The 1993 **Spring Weekend** roams north again to Glasgow, City of Culture. The date is 26th to 28th March, 1993 at Jordanhill College, approximately 10 minutes from the City Centre of Glasgow. I will try and get the full information out before Christmas this year, as it is possible to achieve massive savings of British Rail by booking an APEX fare at least 7 days in advance. As an example the APEX fare from Peterborough to Glasgow

Central is currently £35 as opposed to around £60 for the standard fare.

ABTAPL goes Electronic!

The Joint Academic Network User Group for Libraries (JUGL) runs a free electronic Bulletin Board for Libraries (BUBL), which aims to provide comprehensive information relating to library and information science issues. BUBL is based at Glasgow University, and is one of a number of registered bulletin boards on JANET designed to be accessed and used in interactive mode.

At the invitation of BUBL the information on our introductory leaflet was mounted on BUBL in May, 1992 and within three hours enquiries were being made by e-mail. At least one firm membership application is known to have been received from the enquiries made, so it is hoped that this medium will be very useful in alerting interested people who currently fall outside our normal constituency to our existence.

BUBL can be accessed via the NISS Gateway in the following way: At the NISS Main Menu type U to select Information Services in the UK; at the Information Services Menu type **B** to select BUBL. From then on, follow the BUBL menus to find the items you require.

ABTAPL information is on Section **H1R4**, and you can select this directly

from the Main Menu. Alternative approaches can be made on the JANET Network (address 00007110004011) or the via NRS scheme where BUBL is uk.ac.gla.bubl.

Other organisations in H1R include the Librarian's Christian Fellowship, the Art Libraries Society and the School Library Association.

Incidentally, section H1X is Job Vacancies ... .

Philosophy on e-mail

Another result of our entry onto BUBL was a call from Professor Stephen Clark at Liverpool University, who runs PHILOS-L, which is a list of subscribers (*i.e.* not a bulletin board). If you subscribe to it you receive all mail sent to the list address (philos-l@uk.ac.liverpool), and everyone else receives the mail that you send. Details of ABTAPL have been circulated in this way and again there has been a positive response. For further details please contact Professor Clark (APO1@uk.ac.liverpool).

Off air recording of television and radio broadcasts

Section 35(1) of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988 gave educational establishments the right to record off-air for educational purposes any radio and television broadcasts and cable programmes without infringing copyright. However, Section 35(2) of the Act states that this right does not apply if a certified licensing scheme is in place. Following the publication of the Act various organisations including broadcasters, the British Phonographic Industry and Equity joined together to set up the **Education Recording Agency Limited** (ERA), the main task of which was to set up a licensing scheme to apply within the UK.

The ERA Licensing Scheme was certified on 30th May, 1990 and is enforced by the Copyright (Certification of Licensing Scheme for Educational Recording of Broadcasts and Cable Programmes)(Educational Recording Agency Limited) Order 1990 (SI 1990 No 879)

The ERA scheme excludes Open University programmes for which a separate licence must be obtained, and public libraries are also excluded because the Secretary of State deems them not to be an 'educational establishment' Organisations deemed to be educational establishments include schools, colleges of further and higher education, universities and colleges of nursing. Doubtless a number of ABTAPL members will also fall into this category. If so, and if you make copies of programmes for teaching staff **then you must be licensed by the ERA.**

For further information, the ERA has published a booklet *Off-Air recording for Educational Establishments*, available from the ERA at 33-34 Alfred Place, London. WC1E 7DP (telephone 071-436 4883, fax 071-323 0486)

Management Games

For those who found that the simulation/game at the Spring Weekend gave them a taste for using similar schemes for staff development the following manuals may be of interest. Of course, not everything in them will be useful or relevant - but many general managers would say the same. The trick is to use what is useful and ignore the rest! FRANCIS, Dave *and* Mike Woodcock: *Fifty activities for self development*. (Gower, 1982) and ELGOOD, Chris: *Handbook of management games*. (Gower, 1988).

Patrologia Latina Database.

The first issue of *The Patrologia Latina Database Newsletter* was published in June, and included several answers to the question "Why do Migne?" Also useful was the article on the encoding specifications.

To get on the mailing list for *The Patrologia Latina Database Newsletter* contact Chadwyck-Healey Ltd, Cambridge Place, Cambridge CB2 1NR (tel 0223 311470, fax 0223 66440) or Chadwyck-Healey Inc. 1101 King Street Alexandria VA 22314 (tel 703-683-4890, toll free 800-752-0515, fax 703-683-7589)

Theology In Green

is a new quarterly journal which offers theological reflection on ecological issues and their wider implications. Issue number 3 (July, 1992) reprints: a lecture given by Rex Ambler given at the University Church, Oxford in February 1991, entitled *Global Crisis*; Pope John Paul II's message for World Peace Day 1991, *Peace with God the Creator: Peace with all of Creation*; and a paper given at Oxford by David Wenham: *Kingdom and Creation from Jesus to Paul: does the New Testament give us an ecological mandate?* There are book reviews and letters to the editor.

Theology in Green is edited, printed and published on 100% recycled paper by Jonathan Clatworthy, the Vicar of Denstone with Ellastone and Stanton, North Staffordshire and Convener of the Green Theology Group. Publication began in January, 1992 and issues are due at the beginning of January, April, July and October. Annual subscription is £5.00 for the UK or £7.00 ($12.00) Overseas.

For further details or subscriptions write to: the Editor, *Theology in Green*, Denstone Vicarage, Uttoxeter, Staffs, ST14 5HF (tel Rocester (0889) 590263).