



BULLETIN

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and Philosophical Libraries*

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(see below)

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**BULLETIN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH
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CANTERBURY VISIT

Arrangements are on hand for a day visit in May, which will include the Franciscan Central Library (*see Bulletin of ABTAPL no. 5*). Details will be sent to U.K. members shortly.

The officers and committee members will be glad to hear from anyone interested in any aspect of the work reflected in these pages, and in extending it beyond these limits. They feel that ABTAPL can offer a useful service to all who are concerned with bibliography and library provision of religion and philosophy.

LIBRARIES – 8

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Librarian in charge of Special Collections: Miss C.R. McDonald.

History

In 1948 the Association of Metropolitan Chief Librarians established a scheme of co-operation entitled 'The Metropolitan Special Collections'. Each individual authority (there were twenty-eight in London at that time) was to be responsible for one or more subjects. The scheme required each authority to buy, as far as possible, everything published within its allotted subject fields and also to acquire from other libraries by free offer as much pre-1948 and foreign material as possible. Files of periodicals were also included but the acquisition of these was left to the discretion and resources of the library concerned. Thus all subjects were represented in depth in at least one London library thereby providing a service to students, research workers and professionals as well as non-specialist readers.

The former borough of Hampstead was committed to collecting works published in Philosophy and Psychology with the exception of the Dewey 133-135 section on Parapsychology and Occultism. When Hampstead became part of the London Borough of Camden this commitment was continued for the new borough until, at the beginning of 1976, the scheme was extended to cover the south-eastern region of England. At that time Camden was given responsibility for the previously excepted 133-135 section so that now Camden has responsibility for the whole of the Dewey Class 100.

Function

To make available for loan to the general public specialist items otherwise difficult to obtain and items which would, in an ordinary stock, most likely be in the Reference Library and therefore not available for home loan. To provide a wide range of material on one subject in one place for easy consultation. Items are sent to other public and special libraries on request. There are two members of staff on call to answer queries both verbal and written. The latter are perhaps preferable when any

	searching of literature or compilation of bibliographies is involved.
Coverage	Metaphysics; Knowledge, Cause, Purpose and Man; Popular Psychology, *Parapsychology, *Occultism; Specific philosophical viewpoints; Psychology; Logic; Ethics; The works of individual ancient, mediaeval, oriental and modern philosophers arranged by period and by country. * (From 1976 onwards)
Stock	c.19500 items for loan. c.300 reference items. A considerable collection of periodicals both current and historical. Many files range well beyond 1948 retrospectively.
Special Collections	As above.
Classification	Dewey, 18th edition.
Catalogue	Complete author, title, and classified catalogues on micro-film, updated monthly. Subject index in printed sheaf form.
Access	9.30 a.m. until 8 p.m. Mondays to Fridays. 9.30 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Open to all persons. Registered public library readers only may borrow items. Photocopying facilities are available.
Publications	None relevant to Philosophy or Psychology.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES & REFERENCE BOOKS — 10

The Philosophers Index: An International Index to Philosophical Periodicals. Vols. I—X, 1967-76. Published by Philosophy Documentation Center, Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, Ohio, 43403, USA. Annual Subscription (4 numbers) \$32, (Individuals, \$16). Annual Cumulative Edition (hardbound) \$40 (Individuals, \$20). Distributed outside the United States and Canada by D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland.

The Philosophers Index, despite its youthful limitations, must be considered the principal periodical index for anyone doing serious work in the philosophy of religion, philosophical, and perhaps even some types of systematic (as distinct from dogmatic) theology. It is current, clear, and comprehensive, and its Subject Index, Author Index with Abstracts, and Book Review Index (since 1970) provide easy cross-references to almost any topic of philosophical interest today.

Theologians will find it necessary to supplement P.I. with at least the *Index to Religious Periodical Literature*, and philosophers will doubtless feel the additional need of the International Institute of Philosophy's *Bibliography of Philosophy*, or R. De George's *Guide to Philosophical Bibliography and Research*; but for quick, convenient access to the relevant periodical literature from AGORA to ZYGON, A PRIORI to ZEN, ALSTON to ZINOVJEV, I believe my initial observation is still in order. The Index is truly international in scope (though with a noticeable Anglo-American bias), catholic in interest, and most generous in its definition of philosophy. Indeed, some may find the numerous entries for the philosophy of education, psychology, and Thomistic philosophy a bit disconcerting. The Index does not include such distinguished and philosophically interesting religious periodicals as the *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, *Journal of Religion*, or (occasionally) *Soundings*, but, on the other hand, it does cite *Religious Studies*, *Process Studies*, *Monist*, *Thomist*, *Revue Teilhard de Chardin*, *Religious Humanism*, *Personalist*, *Journal of Religious Ethics*, and others that definitely seem to preclude any charge of deliberate parochialism on the part of the editors.

An additional bonus for subscribers to the *Philosophers Index* is its extensive coverage and indexing of *Philosophy Research Archives*, a new bilingual (English/French) microfilm Journal of Philosophy sponsored by the American and Canadian Philosophical Associations. The *Archives* microfilms accepted papers, deposits the microfilm at the Philosophy Documentation Center (Bowling Green, Ohio, USA), and then supplies copies of the articles or volumes at cost on microfiche to individuals and libraries. With the recent astronomical rise in book and periodical costs and prices (N.B.: University Presses!), this may be the technological wave of the future for scholarly publishing and a splendid opportunity for further cooperation among British and North American libraries.

Donald S. Klinefelter

BIBLIOGRAPHIES & REFERENCE BOOKS — 11

WALTERS (Leroy) ed. *Bibliography of Bioethics*. Vol. 1 Detroit, Gale Research Company, 1975. \$24.

This is the first of a series of annual bibliographies to be produced by the Centre for Bioethics, Kennedy Institute, Georgetown University, Washington D.C. It forms part of an information retrieval project supported by a grant from the National Library of Medicine. (Other aspects of the project are the design of an automated information retrieval system and the construction of an index language adapted to the subject and the construction of an index language adapted to the subject matter [described in *Bulletin of ABTAPL* no. 7]. The Kennedy Institute is also to publish an *Encyclopaedia of Bioethics* (due 1977)).

Subject Area This first volume is intended to provide a comprehensive bibliography for all English-language material in bioethics (including films and audio cassettes) first published or produced during the calendar year 1973. (A second volume covering the calendar year 1974 has just been published.) 'Bioethics' is defined as 'the systematic study of value questions which arise in the biomedical and behavioural fields'. This definition denotes a wider field than that traditionally referred to by the term 'medical ethics'. Yet it is not immediately obvious that the wider terms gains anything in clarity. Indeed the editor finds it necessary to specify a list of topic areas to illustrate the scope of the definition (p.ix). Such vagueness would be a serious drawback were it not for the fact that the bibliography introduces a standardised index language and includes a comprehensive cross-referencing system. Without these essential components the attempt to construct a bibliography for use in disciplines as widely separated as genetics, law and theology (to take three examples from a potentially vast range) could only add confusion to an already ill-defined subject area.

Contents The bibliography contains five main sections: 1) a 'Bioethics Thesaurus'; 2) a main section with 800 items listed alphabetically by topic area; 3) a list of journals cited (198 in all); 4) a title index; and 5) an author index. Each entry in the main section is constructed in such a way that the reader gains an impression of the principal concepts discussed and is given a series of cross-references to related items and topic areas. For example, a reader interested in literature on the topic 'euthanasia' will first be offered a range of alternative topic headings (e.g., 'allowing to die'; 'suicide'; 'withholding treatment') and then a set of entries under 'euthanasia' which are arranged alphabetically by sub-topic (e.g. 'euthanasia/historical aspects'; 'euthanasia/legislation'). Each entry contains author's name, title and source of article or document, number of bibliographical references and footnotes, a list of key concepts included in the document (called 'descriptors'), and one or more 'identifiers' (i.e., particular persons, places, organisations etc. referred to in the document). Thus under EUTHAN—ASIA/LEGISLATION we find: 'Lamerton, R.C. The case against euthanasia. *In* Conference on Euthanasia. London: Royal Society of Health, 1973, p.19-21. 12 refs'. The list of *descriptors* is: 'attitudes to death; *euthanasia; *legislation; pain; *terminal care; voluntary euthanasia' (asterisked items are the most im-

portant concepts in the article); and the *identifier* is 'Voluntary Euthanasia Bill, 1969'.

Clearly this exhaustive system of classification and cross reference by subject matter is of great value to the researcher, but it would be both tedious and incoherent without the simultaneous development of a standard terminology for summarising documents. This is the purpose of the Bioethics Thesaurus which precedes the bibliography proper. All terms used in the bibliography headings and in the lists of descriptors are themselves listed and classified in the Thesaurus. The Thesaurus entries provide a brief definition of the term, and a list of 'broader terms', 'narrower terms' and 'related terms'. Where two or more terms are used synonymously the Thesaurus indicates the preferred term in the bibliography. For example, a reader consulting the Thesaurus for 'birth control' will be referred to the preferred term 'family planning', and under this heading he will find the narrower term 'contraception' and the related term 'population control'. Thus the Thesaurus is designed to improve the use of the bibliography in at least two ways: 1) The reader is guided more rapidly to main entries than he would be by merely relying on the cross-references within the bibliography itself; 2) the reader's awareness of the *range* of topics and subtopics in a given area is expanded by the suggestions offered in the Thesaurus.

Readership The comprehensiveness, originality and sophistication of this bibliography justify its becoming the standard reference resource in this new and rapidly expanding field. There are currently at least two other bibliographies attempting similar tasks. 1) The Hastings Centre (360 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York 10706) publishes a selected annual bibliography of journal articles and books (some entries have annotations and some do not), under the title, *Bibliography of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences*; 2) Information Planning Associates, Inc. P.O. Box 1523, Rochville, Maryland 20850) have just commenced publication of a monthly '*Bioethics Digest*' (first issue May 1976), which contains brief summaries of the 'most recent publications' under nine main subject headings ranging from 'General Works' to 'Health Care Delivery'. Undoubtedly both of these publications will be useful to anyone interested in a rapid review of current literature in the field. But for the serious researcher the Kennedy Institute *Bibliography of Bioethics* is bound to become the primary source of references. It is also of a much higher quality typographically and more securely bound than the other two, and its current price of \$24.00 per volume is modest by most standards. It is to be hoped that theological and philosophical libraries (as well as medical libraries) will come to regard it as an indispensable reference book.

A.V. Campbell

BIBLIOGRAPHIES & REFERENCE BOOKS – 12

Current Research 1976: 1,300 titles of theses and dissertations in the field of theology and religious studies. September, 1976. Institute of Religion and Theology of Great Britain and Ireland, Forton Rectory, Newport, Salop, TF10 8BY. (The £4.00 subscription includes the *I.R.T. Handbook*.)

This third edition is bigger and better than the second, which was bigger and better than the first. Here are 1,296 entries covering 82 foolscap pages clearly duplicated and with a well printed stiff cover. (1,008 in 64 pages in 1975.) The increase is mainly due to reports of work in progress in faculties and departments of education. The main sequence is arranged by broad subject headings, with a running number for each entry, thus (from four different sections):

4 B NEW TESTAMENT & BIBLICAL STUDIES

222 Richardson N. The piety of St. *Luke*. Univ. Bristol (M. Litt.)

8 PRACTICAL THEOLOGY

848 Crosby D. The theology of fellowship in William Temple.
Univ. Maynooth (D.D.)

12 EDUCATION

1214 Cheetham C. *Hindu and Islamic* attitudes towards English education.
Univ. Birmingham (M.Ed.)

13 SOCIOLOGY – PSYCHOLOGY

1267 Moore P.G. Interpretation of mystical experience. Univ. Lancaster (Ph.D.)

The names of the authors are also given in an alphabetical index – except for work reported from Durham which is still apparently anonymous. The words and names italicised above are included in the general alphabetical index at the end. This index is very helpful but not sufficiently systematic. The following words and phrases occur in thesis titles but not in the index: Forgiveness (entry 322); Pastoral care (323); Evangelicalism (325, 357, 363, 370); Oxford Movement (367). Priesthood is indexed as occurring in entries 22 and 24, but not 368; (Catholic Apostolic Church in 926 but not in 290; Social change in 461 but not in 1266. Nevertheless these are minor flaws in a reference work that has already made itself indispensable to beginning researchers, librarians and directors of studies. With recent improvements in the recording of completed theses in the [ASLIB] *Index to theses accepted for higher degrees by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland* and the *BLLD Announcements Bulletin – A Guide to British Reports, Translations & Theses*, “current awareness” has acquired a meaning in theological and religious studies too.

J.V.H.

SUBJECT HEADINGS – THEOLOGY x SUPERFLUITY

A cataloguing "workshop" was held from 15 – 18th September 1976 in Washington, D.C. by the American Theological Library Association, and reported by Professor Doralyn J. Hickey in the *ATLA Newsletter* vol. 24, no. 2, 13th November 1976, p.51-56. What follows is summarized from that report and from the introductory paper on which discussion focussed, *An alternative approach to subject cataloguing in theological libraries* by Dr Stephen L. Peterson, Librarian of Yale Divinity School.

Underlying Peterson's paper is a dissatisfaction with the traditional American subject approach to books in libraries by using specific alphabetical subject headings. He lists its defects as (1) referring only to the physical book as an entity; (2) referring to literature at all levels without distinguishing between source material and critical material; (3) limiting the approach to material only in the specific library. He is especially critical of the duplication of effort in assigning subject headings when books have already been classified by L.C. or D.C.

His suggestions for subject retrieval in a theological library with research collections are to use (1) specialized subject bibliographies; (2) selected national and trade bibliographies which have subject apparatus; (3) the library's subject (heading) catalogue. The primary purpose of the subject catalogue should be to show which bibliographical and methodological resources for a specific subject the library possesses. The subject catalogue's entries for the critical literature should be limited to cards for bibliographic and reference works, and to references to the specialized and general index available. He is also willing to use the shelf list as a classified catalogue. For the research collections he would use broad subject headings, with place, period and form subdivisions. This system would eliminate many thousands of unnecessary subject entries, save cataloguers' time for compiling subject bibliographies and lead readers more efficiently to the material that existed on their subject as well as what was in that particular library.

At the Workshop some of the assumptions made by Dr Peterson were queried, especially the degree of sophistication to be expected of readers, and the reliability and comprehensiveness of theological bibliography as a substitute for the traditional subject catalogue.

The participants divided into four groups and discussed

- A. Categories of theological materials for which subject headings could be completely omitted;
- B. Methods of subdividing large undifferentiated files under broad subject entires;
- C. Procedures which might be delineated to assess the present status of theological bibliography;
- D. Ways in which current information in theological fields might be more quickly and effectively identified.

The groups reported to the general session which later agreed on the following projects as worthy of further investigation:

1. A test to determine whether there are reliable means of reducing the size of subject files in current catalogs. A group of several theological libraries would agree to participate in a process of identifying 25 to 30 subject headings, to be followed by a selective removal or reworking of the entries under those headings. The procedure would be carried out uniformly over each of the participating libraries, with consistent policies of inserting directional or information cards in place of removed subject entries being utilized.
2. An exploration of the possibility of issuing the *Index to Religious Periodical Literature* in "advance subject" form on a weekly basis. This project would involve a preliminary market survey to discover whether there is a need for such a list; if a market were discerned, then a test period of weekly service would be arranged.
3. Formation of a task force to project criteria and procedures for the development of a bibliographic index covering the field of theology and religion. . .
4. Increased publicity and utilization of the channels for communication between ATLA members and the Library of Congress. . .

A fifth project was also suggested, the provision of an authority list of the names of churches and denominations including historical changes of title, details of subordinate groupings and possibly titles of their periodical and serial publications. First attention in the programme should be given to developing history/authority information for American church bodies from the 1930s and 1940s to the present. The work could ideally be done by professional librarians on sabbatical leave.

The report concluded with a list of the 17 participants.

Comments:

1. Personal involvement over a decade in helping to construct a classified catalogue with a chain-indexed subject index for a predominantly theological library probably disqualifies me as an unbiased critic of a dictionary catalogue. But Dr Peterson's strictures on the excessive bulk and flabby muscle of the traditional subject heading catalogue surely find echoes in the catalogue halls of many British libraries.

2. *J.R.P.L.* have already sent subscribers a questionnaire and will have had at least one negative answer. Who does want (and would pay for) a *weekly* listing of periodical articles on religion?

3. Development of a bibliographical index. What happened to George W. MacRae's *Report of the Task Force on Scholarly Communication and Publication* (Council on the Study of Religion, Waterloo, Ontario, 1972)? Especially chapter 7, "Access to the exploding data". Is there also a tendency to undervalue the established European indexing services such as *Elenchus Biblicus*

(Rome), *Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses* (Louvain), *Repertoire des Institutions Chretiennes* (RIC, Strasbourg) or *Bulletin Signaletique, section 527, sciences religieuses* (Paris?)

4. Names of churches, for U.K. as well as U.S.A., with historical notes are included as a valuable Appendix (pages 567-653) to the *List of Theological Subject Headings and Corporate Church Names* by Julia Pettee, 2nd ed., Chicago, 1947. Is the recording of changes that have taken place in the three decades since then such a major problem?

Further comments are invited.

J.V.H.

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ANGLICAN ARCHIVES

The Central Records of the Church of England: a report and survey presented to the Pilgrim and Radcliffe Trustees, Church Information Office, London, 1976, pp.100, limp cloth, £3.00.

This invaluable work stems from meetings held by a small group of persons concerned about the preservation and accessibility of the non-current records of such central organisations of the modern Anglican church in England as are not included in the registries of archdeaconries, bishoprics and provinces. The group, whose chairman was Professor R.B. Pugh, the general editor of the *Victoria History of the Counties of England*, raised funds from the trusts to whom their report was addressed, in order to allow a survey to be made of the surviving records. On the basis of this survey recommendations for the future care of the records have been made to the General Synod. The group was particularly fortunate in being able to call on the services of Dr. C.J. Kitching, an assistant-keeper in the Public Record Office, who was released from his duties for a year to make the survey and to compile a guide to organisations and records which forms the larger part of the *Report* and which is admirably lucid and comprehensive.

Dr. Kitching inevitably set certain limits to his work: he was obliged to look at only living organisations within the Anglican communion; no non-Anglican or interdenominational societies are reported on, although it seems that he visited several such bodies. At the same time there is no reference to 'dead' societies and bodies. What was seen falls into two parts and presents several distinct problems: on the one hand there are the statutory or 'official' bodies whose activities now centre on the headquarters of the Church Commissioners in Millbank, and in Church House, Westminster; on the other hand there are a number of widely differing bodies, missionary societies, diocesan associations, and religious communities, each presenting a separate problem. The Church Commissioners are relatively simple to deal with: in the first case the Commissioners already have a record officer who is responsible for the care of the current materials they hold, and they have dispersed most of the historic 'local' material taken in from diocesan and capitular registries in the nineteenth century. Church House too was relatively simple, since the records of bodies functioning there were for the most part held in the building and were sufficiently homogenous. For the rest standards of housing, upkeep and access for students vary so widely that the formulation of a common policy for the care of their records is almost impossible. In some senses they are 'national' or 'non-local', although they do not qualify for inspection as Public Records under the Public Records Act. No single existing national repository is wealthy or large enough to take them in; they could not be transferred to local libraries and record offices. In the circumstances the group have taken the only practical course. It is clear that they were attracted by the idea of a central church record office, and have discussed it but neither an archive service based on, and run by the Church Commissioners, nor a much expanded Lambeth Palace Library, which would have played this part,

proved possible. They have therefore recommended that an archivist should be appointed at Church House, who should create a record centre for the boards and commissions of the General Synod, and for the other bodies housed there, and who should disseminate archival information to other church societies. An appointment to this post will shortly (January 30th 1977) be made.

For readers of this journal Dr. Kitching's survey of organisations is plainly of some importance. Given the relatively short time at his disposal, and the limits that he set himself, it is a remarkably comprehensive and useful list of what record materials survive. It covers an immense and bewildering variety of bodies previously known to this writer only in the pages of the *Church of England Year-book*, and for this alone will be useful as a guide for students of the nineteenth and twentieth century Anglican establishment. Nowhere else could one find in one place the names and addresses of such central organs as The Board for Social Responsibility or the Overseas Bishoprics Fund, together with brief summaries of their aims and activities, besides the surviving Anglican missionary societies, religious communities and miscellaneous bodies ranging from the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches, through the Bible Reading Fellowship and Association for Promoting Retreats, to a bell-ringers society founded in 1747 called the Society of Royal Cumberland Youths. All this is admirable, and no doubt will be much used for quick and easy reference.

For those who are concerned with the finding of information for students of general ecclesiastical history there are, however, serious gaps in the material available in this report. It is not Dr. Kitching's fault, for he has explored every possible source of information, and even, in one or two cases rescued records from oblivion by his own efforts. All too often, however, he was obliged to record that virtually nothing had survived except recent minute books. In the light of the brief he was given the survey has been highly successful: he was locating surviving records and putting forward proposals for their care, in the same way as modern departmental records are treated under the procedures initiated by the Grigg report on Modern Records. But the records of committees and boards are not in themselves sufficient to illuminate the workings of the church, or the course of church history. It is regrettable that within the Anglican communion it was not found possible to look at the papers held in theological colleges; outside the communion there are rich sources which must be explored by the student of the period. Moreover, as every reader of recent work on nineteenth century religious life must realise, much of the evidence comes from scattered groups of letters and memoranda, or from ephemeral pamphlets, none easy to locate, except by reference to the files of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. It might not be inappropriate to conclude this notice by the suggestion that two further works of reference are urgently needed to supplement Dr. Kitching's work: a Guide to the papers of churchmen (of all sects) like Cameron Hazelhurst's work on Cabinet Ministers' papers, and a summary survey of surviving material for all the churches for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. There is some hope that the first will emerge before too long from the Historical Manuscripts Commission; the second I commend to the readers of this journal and to all interested persons.

Dorothy M. Owen

Two important works

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH 1688 - 1843

THE AGE OF THE MODERATES

Andrew L. Drummond and James Bulloch

This study, the first for many years to deal with this intriguing period of Scottish church history, is concerned not only with the life of the Christian church but also with its relationship with the secular community, and, consequently, with the nature of Scottish nationality after the country had been deprived of its parliament in 1707, thereafter suffering neglect and indifference by Westminster for a century and more. The broad approach of the two noted authors will commend itself as much to general readers and historians of secular affairs, as to church historians.

Cased £4.00 net

THE CHURCH IN VICTORIAN SCOTLAND 1843 - 1874

Andrew L. Drummond and James Bulloch

The authors' previous book, *The Scottish Church, 1688-1843*, was widely acclaimed. They now present a picture of the Church in all its branches in mid-Victorian Scotland, concerning themselves not so much with the great and famous as with the ordinary people of the land. Events and thought in this period did much to shape the Scottish Church and nation in the twentieth century. Previously, the Victorian age has been uncritically seen as one when Scotland was Calvinistic in outlook, church-going, sabbatarian, strict in morals, and unquestioning in faith. The facts were otherwise, as this pioneering study demonstrates.

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What is Theology?

Maurice Wiles

This book gives an account of the issues involved in the study of Christian theology. The author discusses the inside disciplines: church history, bible study, philosophy of religion; and describes their relationship with other disciplines and indicates how developments in history, psychology, and physics modify and inform the work of a theologian. £2.50 paper covers £1.10 OPUS

The Oxford History of the Christian Church

General editors: Henry Chadwick and Owen Chadwick

This series, which will ultimately include more than twenty volumes, is intended to provide a full survey of the Christian churches and their part in the religious heritage of humanity. The first volume is A History of the Churches in the United States and Canada, by Robert T. Handy. £9.50

Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1975-76

A Reference Book of the Clergy of the Church of England and of other Churches of the Anglican Communion. 86th issue £25

Oxford University Press
