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(see below)

COMMITTEE 1979

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Mr. Michael J. Walsh, Heythrop College Library,
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Miss Frances Williams, Selly Oak Colleges Library, Birmingham.
NEGOTIATIONS WITH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

We have just heard (1st June) from the Secretary of the Library Association that the moratorium on the formation of further specialist Groups of the L.A. is to be lifted. Our A.G.M. of November 1977 had decided to make such an application but had been unable to take action because of the discussions of the L.A.'s Working Party on Branch and Group Structure. We hope therefore to circulate all members and as many others as may be interested to seek signatures to a petition requesting the formation of a Religion and Philosophy Group within the Library Association. We intend to give this wide publicity, but remember that the best recommendation of any activity like this is personal contact.

J.V.H
Fifteen ABTAPL members gathered at St. Deiniol’s Library, Hawarden, for a week-end conference, 30th March – 1st April.

This Residential Library — its claim to uniqueness so far unchallenged — was the conception of William Ewart Gladstone, who founded it in 1895. A stimulating account of St. Deiniol’s past and present was given on Friday evening by the Warden and Chief Librarian, who is also teacher and scholar, the Rev. Peter Jagger. The talk was followed by a brief tour of the galleried, oak-panelled library, though alas time did not permit seeing the rare books collection.

The Library was formed from Gladstone’s own collection of about 30,000 volumes, many containing his own annotations, and now numbering over 100,000. Perhaps not surprisingly St. Deiniol’s has become one of the most important Victorian study centres in the British Isles.

The Glynne-Giadstone MSS (over a quarter of a million items) form a separate collection, which is administered by the adjoining Clwyd County Record Office.

The Saturday morning visit was to Chester Cathedral where the party was introduced to the glories and miseries of its library by the Vice-Dean (both Librarian and Archivist). Though it has treasures both printed and manuscript and some interesting historical collections displayed in the chapter house, they are neither attractive nor apparently very secure. The main working collection in a room still used by the choir school has an air of dilapidation. Here the Librarian eloquently explained its vicissitudes, entertained us with cautionary tales, and won our sympathy for his efforts to raise it from the Cinderella status it had had for many years.

There was afternoon recreation for most, including walks through the grounds and woods of Hawarden Castle, while a few worked at their draft entries for the forthcoming Guide to current literature in religious studies.

In the late afternoon was held a seminar on classification and cataloguing in theology and religion. John Howard gave a survey of the literature on classification in these fields over the last thirty years. The merits of Lynn-Peterson and other Catholic schemes vied for mention in a roll-call that included Ruth Eisenhart, Julia Pettee, Janette Newhall, Henry Bliss and Vanda Broughton. He ended with the sad tale of the demise of Luther D. Reed’s classification for the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia — it had had no revision for 40 years, no definitions were listed, and when Dr Reed retired in 1949 the index could not be found!

Then followed a useful and lively discussion of AACR2, the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, introduced by Joyce Barrie. (There are further notes by her later in this Bulletin.)

The official programme ended after dinner with a light-hearted review by Dave Parry of the new 5 volume computer-produced concordance to the Latin Vulgate, and a free-for-all committee meeting whose principal business seemed to be arranging next year’s weekend conference.
Those who left on the Sunday envied the two who were staying on for a few days to study in the quiet efficiency of an institution which is the perfect complement to the Open University.

J.M.O.
J.V.H.

NOVEMBER MEETING and A.G.M.

The next meeting of ABTAPL will be held on Friday 19th October 1979 at 2 p.m. at Heythrop College (University of London), Cavendish Square, London.

Members and all who are interested are invited to hear Robin Alston of the British Library on the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) project.

There will be an opportunity to see Heythrop College Library afterwards.

The afternoon will include the Annual General Meeting. Notices of motions, nominations for office-bearers and committee, etc., should be in the Secretary's hands before the meeting.

Bibliographical footnote: The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, is the publisher of Bibliography, machine readable cataloguing and the ESTC, 1978, by R.C. Alston and N.J. Jannetta.

WEEK-END MEETING, April 1980

With a view to visiting libraries of interest to ABTAPL members in York and neighbourhood, a booking has been made with the Carmelite Monastery at Tadcaster from 25th - 27th April. Details of the programme have yet to be arranged. Further ideas for the week-end should be sent to the Hon. Secretary at King's College, London.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Miss Joyce M. Barrie is assistant librarian and chief cataloguer at New College Library, Edinburgh.

The Rev Gary E Gorman is assistant librarian at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton.

Mr Glenn R. Wittig is a candidate for the Ph.D. in librarianship at the University of Michigan having previously been on the staff of three American theological libraries.
Church Missionary Society
157 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UU. Telephone 01-928 8681

Librarian Miss J.M. Woods, A.L.A.
Archivist Miss R.A. Keen, B.A.

History
The Church Missionary Society was founded in 1799, and in 1800 thirteen books were purchased "to assist the Committee in acquiring missionary information" and a committee member appointed librarian. This was the beginning of the library, which continued to grow as a reference library. In 1891 a circulating library was started independently by a group of supporters, and in 1906 this was transferred to the Society's headquarters where it was amalgamated with the reference library, this collection forming the basis of the present library.

Function
To provide books and periodicals for CMS staff, candidates, missionaries and members; and to provide a comprehensive collection on all aspects of missiology and related subjects as a resource for all interested readers.

Coverage
Missiology; the growth of the Church in Africa and Asia; inter-faith dialogue; the ecumenical movement; material on the social concerns of the Church world wide.

Stock
Approximately 20,000 books and 100 current periodicals.

Classification

Catalogue
Dictionary card catalogue.

Access
Open Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Annual subscription £1.50

Archives
The archives of the Society are available for study by accredited readers; a fifty year closed rule operates. Eventually the archives are to be deposited at Birmingham University, and the first deposit has just been made. This is a very long term project, and anyone wishing to use the archives should first write to the archivist at CMS and ascertain the location of the documents they wish to study.

Citation indexing has, for many years, been a useful tool in the fields of law and science, and for almost a decade now, in the social sciences as well. It has only recently been applied to the arts and humanities literatures. The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) in Philadelphia, the foremost publisher of such indices, did not move into this latter realm until 1978 when it finally introduced the Arts & Humanities Citation Index to accompany its Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index. The new work covers such disciplines as: architecture, art, classics, folklore, history, linguistics, literature, music, philosophy, religion, and theater. But another, even more specialized citation index for a humanistic subject was also inaugurated last year. Infodex, a South African group, published the first of a proposed series of indexes designed to cover "all the ... sub-fields of theology and religion." Old Testament and Ancient Near Eastern studies were combined to constitute the first subfield. The work under review, despite its obfuscated title, is a citation index, and as such it merits attention from scholars and students in the associated disciplines.

Before the work itself is examined, a word or two is in order regarding the nature and function of citation indexing. This method of indexing is premised on the concept that an "author's references to previously recorded information identify much of the earlier work that is pertinent to the subject of his present document." [1] A citation index in turn, is an ordered list of all the references (also called citations) in a given collection of documents arranged so that the cited document is followed by a listing of the sources which cite it (i.e., the citing documents).

Figure 1: Excerpt from the Citation Index portion of the OT/ANE PERMUCITE INDEX.
Whereas in conventional indexes one can search only backwards from a particular point of time, with a citation index a user can move both backwards and forward, thus, in the latter case, noting documents even more current than the original source document. In essence, citation indexing identifies relationships between documents, particularly between a known document from the past and others more current. Citation indexes, consequently, provide more current information than most subject indexes and are especially valuable to staying abreast of the latest trends of scholarship.

This work, like those published by ISI, is divided into several indexes:
(1) Master Index; (2) Citation Index; (3) Permutitle Index; and (4) Author Index. In the Master Index, a full record of all items indexed for the given time period is arranged sequentially by entry number. This index is patterned after ISI's 'Source Index'; still the differences are also obvious. Items are arranged by number rather than author name, and elements are presented in more detail. And because of the large type size coupled with excessively generous use of white space between lines and elements document records occupy many times more space than in the ISI publications.

Figure 2: Example of a Master Index entry.

Each entry contains as many of the following elements as are pertinent or available from the source: Author(s) (last name first, and initials); literary type and language of work represented by code; bibliographic ‘address’, and number of references; original and English article title; senior author affiliation, and full listing of bibliographic references. An extensive list of over 20 codes is used to designate the literary type of the citing work; and, as part of the bibliographic...
data of the cited item, information is represented revealing the page relationship between cited and citing items. For example, it can be learned that E.J. Fisher not only cited Albright's 1968 work, *Yahweh and the Gods of Canaan*, but that on page 227 of his article, Fisher incorporated material from page 152 of Albright's book. (ISI uses a much shorter list of codes, and makes no attempt at identifying such precise relationships between documents.) Access to the Master Index is gained by use of any of the other three indices.

The Citation Index indicates which works, published earlier, were cited in the current literature, by whom, and where. This Index is arranged alphabetically by last names of the cited authors, and includes date, title, and volume, of cited document, and author, journal title, volume, date, literary type and language code, and number of document in the Master Index of the citing document (Cf. Figure 1.).

The Permutitle Index (corresponding to ISI's Permuterm Index) — a key word subject approach to the indexed documents — presents alphabetically all possible pairs of significant English title words. The Author Index is an alphabetic list of all the authors and co-authors of citing (i.e., indexed) items for the period of index coverage. The order of presentation of the three accessing indexes in the same: citing author; journal title abbreviation and 'address'; literary type and language codes, and Master Index entry number. A Research Centre Index — a listing of the authors' institutional affiliations — is scheduled to begin with the first cumulation.

| CULTIC | ANCIENT NEAR EAST | BIBL THEOL BULL | 6 | 1976 | AR | EN | 00129 |
| ASSOCIATIONS | FISHER EJ | BIBL THEOL BULL | 6 | 1976 | AR | EN | 00129 |
| LANGUAGE | L'HEUREUX CE | BULL AM SCH OR RES | 22 | 1976 | AR | EN | 00118 |
| NEW TESTAMENT | FIORENZA E | CATH BIBL QUART | 38 | 1976 | AR | EN | 00165 |
| PROSTITUTION | FISHER EJ | BIBL THEOL BULL | 6 | 1976 | AR | EN | 00129 |
| QUMRAN | FIORENZA E | CATH BIBL QUART | 38 | 1976 | AR | EN | 00165 |
| WARRIOR | L'HEUREUX CE | BULL AM SCH OR RES | 22 | 1976 | AR | EN | 00118 |
| YILDIZ HARPAS | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |

Figure 3: Excerpt from the Permutitle Index.
Lists Currently Produced

Roman Catholic
Anglican
Nonconformist
Heretics
Christian Unity
Missions

Biblical Studies
Worship
Dogmatics
Pastoralia
Ethics

Please write for Catalogues,
Books purchased in any Quantity

Telephone Southend-on-Sea (0702) 710474
100 THE BROADWAY, LEIGH-ON-SEA ESSEX. SS9 1AB. ENGLAND.
This work is a valuable addition to the repertory of reference tools available for biblical scholars particularly since it allows those scholars to discern who recently has incorporated into their current investigations the ideas or results of some known prior research, or who might be contending a current hypothesis, as well as to trace trends and developments over time. Theological librarians should not fail to purchase such a work, and should not ignore learning how to use this sophisticated tool. In turn, we should capitalize on every opportunity to advocate its use. It is a potent tool for all who understand its principle of indexing. Still, a number of caveats must be noted.

A long — too long — introduction and description of the Index and indices appears at the beginning. This is a complex work, to be sure, but such prolix explanation does little to facilitate the matter of introduction to a user. Only the most diligent or determined users will read through this introductory detail. Yet the neophyte, who fails to read it, will be severely handicapped on how to use the tool.

The Index is scheduled for publication three times a year. While the Master Index will accrue numerically throughout the year the other indexes will be cumulated only once a year. However, since all indexes (thus far at least) appear together in a single hard cover volume, it will be impossible to discard the superseded material. Having, eventually, to work through portions of three such volumes for each year's collection of information will only be another detriment to the profitable use of this Index.

Also, the format of this first issue is overly large (25cm x 37cm) and far too space consuming in its presentation of data. The type size for the initial data per entry in the Master Index is larger than necessary and, in all indexes, there is too much white space between lines and entries. The front and back covers of the copy seen by this reviewer were also badly warped.

The abbreviations and codes, where used, are acceptable and easily interpreted. On the other hand exception is taken to the treatment of monographic titles. These needlessly include articles, conjunctions and other non-significant words. An abbreviation used for the title of a book authored by F.W. Beare (THE FIRST EPISTLE OF) is longer and less informative than the following which incorporates only significant words (FIRST EPISTLE PETER). And, BIBLE IN MODERN WORL (minus only articles) seems more descriptive/indicative than THE BIBLE IN THE MOD, which was used for the book written by James Barr.

Also, only modern texts and/or authors are cited in this Index. An index of biblical and classical sources, which would be valuable, and which is included in the A & HCI published by ISI, is lacking here.

It is encouraging to note that one group has seen the potential of citation indexing for religious studies and has moved in a positive direction to establish a product. The cost, although high (US $250.00) is not exorbitant for a three issue annual subscription. (Extra copies, however, can be acquired at slightly more than half price; i.e., US $130.00.) Still, the fractionalization of the
discipline into sub-units will, in time, create a cumbersome product. And the
degree of specificity of indexing coverage may far exceed actual need. In other
words, it may be a much too costly addition in return for the amount of use.

Infodex should be encouraged to continue its work and to expand its
coverage into other theological disciplines. They, however, ought also to re-
examine how the material is presented.

Reference
1. WEINSTOCK, Melvin. "Citation Indexes." In: Encyclopedia of Library and

Appendix
INFODEX (PTY) LTD.
P.O. Box 2149
Stellenbosch, 7600
Republic of South Africa.

Glenn R. Wittig

THE EVANGELICAL QUARTERLY

Readers may like to know that a cumulative author and subject index to
vols. 1-50 (1929-1978) of this periodical is available, price £1.00, from the
Paternoster Press Ltd., 3 Mount Radford Crescent, Exeter EX2 4JW. The index
is the work of a member of ABTAPL.
"ON FIRST LOOKING INTO AACR2"

Joyce M. Barrie

Having given some preliminary impressions on the 2nd edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules at ABTAPL's weekend meeting at St. Deiniol's, Hawarden, 30 March - 1 April, I had hoped that, at the Nottingham Conference of the Library Association's Cataloguing and Indexing Group (20 - 23 April), all would be miraculously made clear and that I should be well on the way to implementing the new code. Alas, no. In spite of some depressingly well thumbed copies of AACR2 which I spied at Nottingham, it was obvious that we were still in a "wait and see" situation.

I shall nevertheless, venture to make one or two observations on some aspects of the revised code, particularly where they may affect theological libraries.

In general the aims of AACR2 can be summarized as follows:—

1) To incorporate already agreed revisions to AACR1
2) To harmonize the British and North American texts of AACR1
3) To incorporate international standards and international agreements
4) To take developments in library automation into account
5) To incorporate changes arising from proposals for change coming from any source.

Although agreement on the first three aims has been accomplished remarkably easily, satisfactory results on the other two have yet to be achieved — for example, MARC is really an automated version of a manual catalogue entry.

The general layout of the revised code differs considerably from that of AACR1 and reflects a more logical structure. Part 1 is concerned with bibliographical description, part 2 with the choice and form of "access points" (headings), recognising the independence of bibliographic description, as distinct from access points, by which readers find these descriptions. This sees the end of the dominance of the main entry principle. The "corporate authorship" concept remains elusive and its practical application poses problems. "Corporate responsibility" remains, making the ruling easier to apply, cutting down the number of corporate main entries and increasing personal author and title entries, with added entries for corporate bodies.

Several levels of description are allowed, depending on the needs of the library in question, ranging from a minimum of information necessary to identify an item to a full "long entry". The glossary and index are both more satisfactory than those in AACR1, language is more functional and statements shorter. There is a feeling that we must use the same language as the computer, whether we are ready for it or not, although I was comforted to hear, at the Nottingham Conference, that the non-computerized world would be with us for the foreseeable future.
As regards theological libraries, there are aspects of the revised code which may cause some unrest or concern and this was reflected in our discussion at St. Deiniol's. Do we try to adjust our previous entries, end one catalogue and start another, or carry on regardless?

The rules particularly affected are AACR1's 27-32 (Certain religious publications), covering scriptures, liturgical works, church councils, official papal acts, etc., and collections of canon law, and rules 92-97 (Religious bodies and officials), again covering church councils, patriarchates, administrative offices of the Roman Catholic Church, religious orders and local churches.

Some examples:—

28. Creeds and confessions of faith. Shorter Catechism entered before under Westminster Shorter catechism, now entered (AACR2 21.38) under Westminster Assembly of Divines, i.e. dropping the old ruling about "conventional titles.

29. Liturgical works. AACR2 (21.39) drops form subdivision "Liturgy and ritual", since this mixes an "author entry" with a form subheading. The heading "Jews" has been dropped, e.g. Haggadah of Passover, formerly under Jews. Liturgy and ritual, now under "Haggadah".

94 Bishops, etc. as ecclesiastical officials. General rule. AACR2 distinguishes between pre- and post-Reformation dioceses and has both:

- Catholic Church. Diocese of Ely (24. 27C3) and
- Church of England. Diocese of Ely (24. 27C)

AACR1 enters both under diocese (93B3).

There are also a number of differences for non-Christian scriptures, particularly the Buddhist. Many alterations are mainly a matter of punctuation:— e.g. Bible. N.T. Corinthians, 1st (AACR2 25.18A3) instead of Bible. N.T. 1 Corinthians. (AACR1 109A).

As a final observation, it was interesting to note that under the general rule for sacred scripture "divine revelation" has disappeared — AACR1 (27A) "Sacred scripture accepted as divine revelation by a religious group".

AACR2 (21.37A) "work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group".

I see from the latest number of Catalogue & Index (no. 52, Spring 1979) that there has been a call for a national training programme for AACR2, and that specialist courses would be necessary as an adjunct to more general sessions. I hope that ABTAPL may be able to play its part in any such future developments.
Some time ago in response to requests for information on the activities of ecumenical church councils in various regions (Africa, Asia, Caribbean, etc.) a selective list of their publications was prepared under the title “Regional Church Councils and Development: A Partial Bibliography.” Most of the documents noted in this compilation are monographs, seminar reports and policy statements on various problems of development faced by each council’s respective region. However, a number of citations treat newsletters and serial publications aimed at providing current awareness of events, issues and ongoing activities important to the churches of the area. Many have found this part of the bibliography especially useful and have suggested the need for a similar discussion of services available at the international level.

Initially it was felt that such a compilation would prove unnecessary, since there seemed to be rather few international religious bodies actively engaged in the dissemination of news and information on a regular basis. Yet this dismissive and rather offhand view has been modified very rapidly after a more detailed look at the field. IDOC, LWF, PMV, SODEPAX, WCC, CEC—the acronymic litany of international church-related agencies with a role in information dissemination grows almost weekly. Furthermore, it is impossible to typify these agencies or to categorise them in any helpful way, for they range from the very biggest (World Council of Churches) to the relatively small, from denominational (Lutheran World Federation) to ecumenical (SODEPAX), from publishers of traditional newsletters or dossiers (PMV) to services providing basic information retrieval (IDOC). All of them, however, do provide published information of interest to churchmen and theologians wishing to keep abreast of international developments relevant to religious thinking and action.

In this discussion attention focuses primarily on those organisations with an interest in international affairs and a membership reflecting this concern. This approach is taken for three reasons: (1) many enquiries have been received for information on organisations with this specific concern; (2) it complements the regional focus adopted in the earlier bibliography; (3) the holdings of the IDS Library (on which this analysis is based) are most representative in this international area. No attempt has been made to be comprehensive in what follows, for it now seems clear that there are a vast number of religious bodies actively engaged in data gathering and information dissemination. This is instead merely a preliminary discussion which one intends to supplement in future issues of the Bulletin of ABTAPL. Readers with knowledge of other agencies with activities worth reporting are encouraged either to contact the compiler or the Bulletin editor.
Beyond any doubt the WCC through its many programmes and offices is the most prolific producer of documents designed to provide information to their readers. On one level there are the general magazines and scholarly journals (*One World, Ecumenical Review, International Review of Mission*) and on another, serial publications with a more specific topical and current awareness focus (*Anticipation, CCIA Newsletter, CCPD Network Letter*).

For purposes of information the most general of these is *One World*, which is the WCC’s monthly magazine published by its Communication Department. Because of its general nature and wide distribution, it touches on a wide variety of topics: evangelism, social justice, human rights, racism, development, etc. Coverage tends to come down rather heavily on the side of reportage with brief articles and few bibliographic annotations, so for those interested in more than cursory coverage *One World* is not particularly useful. Still less satisfactory in this respect is the *Ecumenical Press Service*, which is produced approximately 35 times annually with the aim of informing readers of trends in thought and action by the churches, related Christian movements and the like. Each issue covers a wide range of material in press release format, which is useful for current events but not for detailed analysis.

Still of a general nature but far more adequate in terms of depth of coverage is the *WCC Exchange*, a bi-monthly documentation service designed to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experience among churches in the ecumenical movement. To achieve this it publishes texts of significant statements and studies, bibliographies and lists of recently issued documents. In this way it allows both the exchange of actual texts on a wide range of issues and also more detailed study on particular topics through its bibliographical undertakings. Each issue tends to focus on a specific field (e.g., nuclear power, human rights, ecumenical activities, church-state relations, worship). For both its range of interests and depth of coverage this is the most adequate general documentation service of the WCC and is recommended for serious research.

To complement the wide focus of *WCC Exchange* many departments of the WCC produce serials on their particular concerns. One of the most interesting of these is *CCPD Documents*, issued on an irregular basis by the development education research and documentation programme of the Commission on the Churches Participation in Development. The field of Third World development has become a major concern of the churches at all levels, and this is reflected in the range and depth of coverage afforded by *CCPD Documents*. Past dossiers have included such topics as housing, appropriate technology, justice, aid and rural development. Each issue focuses on a single subject and provides both basic materials (e.g., posters) and also detailed seminar reports, reflective articles, suggestions for action. Individuals interested in the Third World as an area for Christian concern will want to consult all *CCPD Documents* as they appear. These should be supplemented by the CCPD’s annual *Activity Report*, which is a detailed survey of the past year’s activity, publications, expenditures, staff and future programmes.
Other divisions which produce newsletters on wide ranging topics include the Commission on Church and Society and the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. *Anticipation*, prepared by Church and Society, appears irregularly and tends to focus on a specific topic in each issue. Recent numbers have dealt with, for example, “Christian Social Thought in a Future Perspective,” “Energy for a Just and Sustainable Society” and “Science and Faith.” Most often these topics are dealt with from the perspective of colloquia reports, conference resolutions and programme proposals; however, there are also frequent essays by experts on the topic under discussion. Each issue, therefore, tends to perform the dual function of both informing one of recent events and stimulating ongoing thought. The one drawback is that the parameters of concern adopted by the Commission on Church and Society are extremely wide, with the result that *Anticipation* can treat issues as disparate as nuclear energy and social thought. However, for those interested in the broad range of social concerns, *Anticipation* can be a fruitful source of information.

Equally broad in its focus is the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, and at times one wonders where the line has been drawn between “society” and “international affairs.” Nevertheless, the *CCIA Newsletter*, issued approximately quarterly, exhibits a special interest in statements by and about various international meetings, ranging from the WCC Assembly to the UN General Assembly. Issues of the *Newsletter* tend to carry condensed reports of these meetings and focus on matters of general social concern (e.g., human rights in various countries). Because of its concentration on international statements and symposia, the *CCIA Newsletter* usefully complements the more church-related colloquia emphasized in *Anticipation*.

These few examples of WCC information publications indicate the extensive subject coverage which one finds in this material. The major drawbacks to this are (1) the occasional duplication of focus in various serials and (2) the more frequent inability to decide where to look for material on specific topics. However, for those involved generally in church-world studies the *CCIA Newsletter, Anticipation* and *CCPD Documents* together provide a substantial and effective information package. The subject specialization of other commissions and newsletters may be discovered from the WCC’s very thorough publications catalogue.

[To be concluded in Bulletin no. 16]


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EXCHANGE & MART

These periodical parts are available free to any library willing to refund postal charges from King's College Library, University of London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS.

Clergy Review May 1975
Expository Times 84, nos. 7, 9, 11 1973
Gregorianum 1974, 1975, 1976
Harvard Theological Review 65, no. 4 Oct. 1972, 66, nos. 2-4, 1973,
67, 1974, 68, no. 1 Jan. 1975
Interpretation July 1970, April, July, Oct 1972
Jan 1973, 1975
Journal of Biblical Literature 90, no. 3 1971 93, no. 2 1974
Journal of Ecclesiastical History 24, 1973
Kairos 16, nos. 1-2 1974
Kleronomia 4, no. 2 1972 5, no. 1 1973
Modern Churchman 18, nos. 1-2 (2 copies) 1975
19, no. 3 1976
Month April 1956, April, June 1971,
March, April, June, July, Aug 1973
March, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Dec 1974
1975 except Aug, Dec, 1976 except
Jan, Feb, Nov, Jan-Feb 1977
New Fire Summer, Autumn, Winter 1971,
Autumn 1973, 1974, 1975
20 nos. 1-3 1976
Religion 11, no. 2 1975
Religious Studies 8, nos. 1-2 1972-73
Revue de Qumran 10, 1974
Studia Liturgica 11, 1977-78
Swedish Theological Institute: Annual Summer 1967
Theological Education
Theology

Vetus Testamentum 88, no. 3 1976
Zeitschrift f.d. AT Wissenschaft 67, nos. 1-2 1976
Zeitschrift f.d. NT Wissenschaft 82, no. 2 1971 84, no. 2-3 1973
Zeitschrift fuer Kirchengeschichte

The following periodical parts are available from —
Dr. John S. Andrews, The Library, University of Lancaster,
Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YH:

The Churchman Vols. 74-77 (1960-1963)
Scotland’s LIFE AND WORK  
R.D. Kernohan

The present editor of the Church of Scotland’s LIFE AND WORK has written a book to mark the magazine’s centenary. At first glance, it might seem to be simply about editors and their policies, but these men have, almost unwittingly edited a fascinating social, military and political document as well. Bob Kernohan writes with an endearing blend of humour, respect, and ironic hindsight, and the result is a book of profound comment to a hundred years of change within the Scottish Churches.

Introduction to the reformed tradition  
John H. Leith

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This book does not set out to provide sermon outlines, but to see how we get from scripture to God’s message today. Those who have heard Professor Best lecture on this subject will welcome the chance to read his book at their leisure. £3.60

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