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Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries

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to the Honorary Treasurer (see below)
Back numbers £1.00 each.
News items, notes and queries, advertisements and contributions to the Chairman
(see below)

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Mr. Michael J. Walsh, Heythrop College Library,
University of London.
Miss Frances Williams, Selly Oak Colleges Library, Birmingham.
At the Annual General Meeting on October 19th, 1979, I asked the membership to approve an increase in subscription rates.

It was with reluctance I took the all-too-familiar step in these days of ever-rising costs, but rising costs are affecting us too, notably in the printing of the Bulletin and, in the case of subscriptions from abroad, the heavy charges in commission made by the bank. On this point, it would help a great deal for American subscribers to pay in sterling if they are able to do so.

Over the years we have drawn steadily from our deposit account with each printing of the Bulletin. As our deposit account was not over-robust to start with, this situation obviously could not continue.

Therefore the subscription rates will now be as follows:—

Libraries and personal members: £3.00 (€8.00 in USA and Canada)
Retired personal members: £1.00
Back numbers: £1.00 each (€2.00 U.S.)

L. Elston,
(Hon. Treasurer)
NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscribers have been added to our mailing list since it was published in Bulletin no. 14 (March 1979)

A. Great Britain and Ireland

Church Army Training College, 27 Vanburgh Park, Blackheath London SE3 7AG.  
Mr. Laurie E. Gage, 100 The Broadway, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, SS9 1AB.  
Dr. Lionel Madden, Hafren, Cae'r Gog, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23, IET.  
Theology Faculty Library, Pusey House, Oxford, OX1 3LZ.  
The Librarian, Willen Priory, Milton Keynes, MK15 9AA.  
Marlene Godfrey Library, Trinity and All Saints College, Brownberrie Lane, Horsforth, Leeds, LS18 5HD.  
The Librarian, Ushaw College, Durham.  
(Omitted from March '79 list)  
Representative Church Body Library, Braemor Park, Rathgar, Dublin, 14.

B. Abroad

Episcopal Divinity School Library, 99 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, U.S.A.  
The Librarian, Ormond College Library, Theological Hall, Parkville Victoria, Australia.  
The Librarian, Theologische Bibliotheek, College van de Societeit van Jezus, 220 Waversebaan, B-3030 Heverlee, Leuven, Belgium.

ABTAPL AUTUMN MEETING AND A.G.M.

The Autumn Meeting of ABTAPL was held at Heythrop College, University of London, on Friday 19 October.

We were welcomed by Michael Walsh, the librarian, who gave us a short, informal talk on the history of the College Library, before allowing us to browse among its shelves and discover their contents for ourselves. (A short account of Heythrop College Library appeared in the Bulletin of ABTAPL n.s. no. 13, December 1978.)

We reassembled (36 strong) for a talk on the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue by Dr Robin Alston. The project is now halfway complete and Dr Alston gave us a vivid picture of the magnitude of the task. He estimates that the catalogue will contain in excess of 600,000 items, i.e. 10 times Wing, and 25 times STC. There will be over 4 million verified locations for these items. Dr Alston stressed the necessity for accurate entries, so that there will be no need to re-examine an actual book at a later date. The amount of ephemeral material involved is impressive. There was a great explosion in publishing after the relaxation of the printing laws in 1695. (Before that time, printing was done in certain authorized towns only.) By 1800 there were 1,100 locations for printing in Great Britain. Items of ephemera are now very important for research in economic and social history. In the past, their cataloguing has been neglected, since they are difficult items to catalogue — indeed, Dr Alston told us of 35,000 broadsheets, etc., mounted in guard books still awaiting cataloguing in a basement at the British Library. Now, with the computer these items can be arranged, if the preparation is done
accurately. The whole catalogue will, of necessity, have to be on microfiche, since, as computer print-out, it would amount to 400 volumes. It is hoped that the British Library’s holdings will be published in 1982 and the whole catalogue during 1986-87. It would be on-line through BLAISE and would be updated.

Dr Alston’s enthusiasm for the project was very evident and we found his talk most absorbing, leaving us with a much clearer idea of the work involved and the thoroughness with which it is being carried out.

J.M.B.

★★★★★★

ABTAPL GENERAL MEETING – 19th October 1979
Extract from minutes

Affiliation to the Library Association  The Secretary had received strong representations from Miss Bellord and Mr Jesson about the inadvisability of going forward with our application. Other members who were unhappy about the move in 1977 were equally unhappy now. The Secretary spoke of her own dismay on reading the draft constitution and realizing that non-LA members would not be able to vote or hold office in ABTAPL which would effectively mean disbaring able people from the running of the potential Group. The Chairman proposed a straw poll at which there was a clear majority for going forward. Mr Walsh moved that ABTAPL should seek admission to the LA as a Group subject to the proviso that, if accepted, entry to the LA must be ratified by ABTAPL as a whole. This proposal was seconded by Mr Moore and carried by 13 votes to 6, with 7 abstentions. The Secretary said she would discuss the whole matter of the constitution with Mr Lawrey.

Elections. All the officers and committee were re-elected, as no alternative nominations had been received.
Subscriptions. Agreed that sterling rate be £3.00, dollar rate $8.00 (to cover bank charges), with 10 per cent discount to subscription agencies.
Future meetings. An invitation to hold the autumn meeting in 1980 at the Bible Society was accepted.
AN ASSOCIATED ASSOCIATION? – NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE L.A.

Following the instruction of the AGM, the Hon. Secretary had a meeting with the Library Association Secretary Mr. Keith Lawrey, who suggested that ABTAPL consider the possibility of becoming an “Organization in association with the Library Association” – a status previously available but very little known.

At a special meeting of the Committee on 19th November with Mr. Don Robertson, L.A. Membership Secretary, this was explored more fully. Such an arrangement would leave ABTAPL independent in policy and administration, but would bring an annual (accountable) grant to it, based on the number of L.A. members in membership of ABTAPL. Members not in membership of the L.A. would retain full rights within ABTAPL. ABTAPL would be consulted on policy in the librarianship of religion and philosophy, and the L.A. would assist members in any employment difficulties which might arise in the era of financial cuts.

The Committee decided to recommend this “associated organization” status to the business meeting of ABTAPL at the York/Tadcaster meeting (25/27 April 1980) and to circulate full details to all members early in the New Year.

J.V.H.

CALVARY BAPTIST SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY,
VALLEY FORGE ROAD & SUMNEY TOWN PIKE,
LANSDALE, PA 19446

Dear Sir,

Calvary Baptist School of Theology has been in existence for four years and is seeking to build a respectable theological collection. To date, we have accumulated 22,000 carefully selected volumes, however, we are in need of many additional items.

I am writing you to ask if you know of any available materials that we could purchase for our collection. We are seeking runs of periodicals and books that are duplicate to your collection. We are also interested in volumes that have resulted from a weeding process, merger, or donation.

Would you kindly contact us if you have such materials? We are especially interested in materials dealing with Biblical studies, theology, church history, archaeology, ancient Near East languages and history, and Baptist history. Also, kindly convey our request to any other potential sources that you may be aware of.

We will deeply appreciate any help you can provide. We have made several such purchases in the past, and I would be willing to work with you in any possible way.

Sincerely yours,
James F. Stitzinger, Librarian.

[This letter has been received by several members and is printed here as being of possible interest to others. Ed.]
The Methodist Archives, The John Rylands University Library, Deansgate, Manchester.

Librarian
Mr. D.W. Riley, F.S.A.

Archivist
Mr. William Leary B.A.
(Office at Central Hall, Oldham Street, Manchester M1 1JQ)

History
The Methodist Archives was established in the early 1950s in City Road, London. In 1977 the whole of the holdings was transferred to Manchester. The Archives is the possession of the Methodist Conference and is on permanent loan to the John Rylands University. It is the most extensive Methodist Library in the world and comprises thousands of books, manuscripts, journals and papers. (See Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester, Vol. 60, no. 2 (Spring, 1978) pp. 269-274.)

Function
Facilities are offered to bona fide students doing research in all aspects of Methodist study, confined chiefly to the British Isles. The Archivist and the Librarian deal with correspondence. Genealogical research is limited.

Coverage

Stock
26,000 printed books. 600 feet of manuscript material. Over 6,000 pamphlets. Private libraries of Charles Wesley and John Fletcher. 1,300 printed items by John Wesley etc.

Classification
Special to the collection, but indexed for easy reference.

Catalogue
Green's bibliography. Rowe's (progressive) index. Cards.

Access
Monday to Friday 9.30 to 5 p.m. Reader's Ticket required on reference to a Methodist Minister or other qualified Archivist.

Archives
Adequate reading space. A fifty year rule operates. Information to Librarian beforehand if possible. Magazines and Wesleyan Minutes shelved in research room and the reader may consult without prior information.

Further Information
Information folder (7 pages) available from the Archivist at 20p. (address as above).
**SOCIETIES – 10**

*Keston College*

**Officers**
- **Chairman**: Sir John Lawrence
- **Director**: Reverend Michael Bourdeaux
- **Deputy Director**: Reverend Bernard Tidball

**Aims**

The College carries out extensive and objective study of the situation of religious believers of all faiths and denominations in countries under Communist rule, concentrating so far on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In the belief that the freedom to confess one's religious faith is a basic human right, the College aims to act as a mouthpiece for believers who have no voice in their own country, and to provide comprehensive information on their activities and the problems they face.

**Activities**

The College is a research and information centre, and now employs some 25 full-time, part-time and volunteer researchers and administrators. The College receives over 400 newspapers and periodicals, in 20 languages, from Western countries and from every East European country except Albania, as well as an ever-growing quantity of *samizdat*. *Samizdat* is uncensored, handwritten or typewritten literature which circulates unofficially in the USSR and almost all other East European countries, and it is our basic source of information about all aspects of religious life in Communist lands. There are spiritual treatises, philosophical articles, accounts of trials of believers, appeals for help.

Research staff read all this literature, translate excerpts, file all relevant information and catalogue it with a comprehensive system of cross-references for easy retrieval. In addition, Keston research staff are continually engaged on longer-term study projects, writing articles or preparing books which deal in greater depth with particular aspects of religious life in Communist countries.

Keston College has a reputation for accuracy and objectivity. The number of people turning to Keston for information grows steadily. Government and Church officials request information, especially before international conferences; scholars come to work at the college, missions and the media consult Keston sources. Keston staff members are continually called upon for speaking engagements. There is now a Telex service in operation to send out news quickly. And, perhaps most importantly, more and more believers in Eastern Europe are coming to know of Keston College and its work.

**Publications**

*Religion in Communist Lands* appears quarterly. It is a scholarly journal, with articles by experts on a wide range of subjects, and a Bibliography of the latest most important press articles and *samizdat* documents. It has a high academic reputation. *Keston News Service* comes out every weeks. It carries news items of topical interest, which are used by the media and the religious and secular press. *The Right to Believe* is a
quarterly newsletter which gives personal stories and incidents from the lives of believers. Keston also prepares special reports for important events (for example, the volume *Religious Liberty in the Soviet Union*, which was produced in response to the meeting of the World Council of Churches in Nairobi in 1975); and it writes, sponsors or translates its own books: the latest book by Michael Bourdeaux, *Land of Crosses*, about the persecution of Catholics in Lithuania, has just been published.

Further information
Anyone wishing to become a member of Keston College and receive the journal *Religion in Communist Lands*, or who would like to be on the mailing list to receive regular news of Keston's activities, may ring or write to: Keston College, Heathfield Road, Keston, Kent BR2 6BA. Telephone: Farnborough (Kent) 50116/7/8.

SELLY OAK COLLEGES LIBRARY: Microfiche catalogues available

The Library of the Selly Oak Colleges in Birmingham has, for its size, an unusually rich variety of older printed books. The 'core' subjects of the federation have been the Church overseas and Mission, so, besides theology and church history, there is a wealth of anthropological and area studies and works on the non-Christian religions, especially Islam.

1. The Author Catalogue of our books printed between 1475-1929 is now available on a set of 20 diazo microfiche, at 48x reduction, each fiche reproducing 2106 cards.

2. To co-operate with the National Register of British collection of books printed before 1850, and for the revisions of STC and Wing and the compilation of the ESTC, our holdings from 1475-1850 have been extracted and listed on typescript. This is arranged by author, with subject appendices and a chronological and a proper name index. This varied collection comprises nine incunabula, some very early herbals, a collection of early children's books; Puritan pamphlets counterbalanced by the C16 earliest letters of Jesuit missionaries in the Far East; the evidence of concern for the oppressed and poor in Britain and far off tribes alike. This list is available on 3 diazo microfiche, each with 98 frames.

Through these microfiche catalogues the location of these early books can become known to many more libraries. Orders should be sent to the Librarian, Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham B29 6LE.

Price: (1) Main catalogue – £4.25 the set, including VAT & post in the U.K. (Foreign postage extra. please specify if airmail or seamail required.)

(2) Rare Books list – 85p. the set, incl. VAT & postage (as above)
Sons of the Prophets
Evangelical Leaders of the Victorian Church
MICHAEL HENNELL
Victorian Evangelicalism as it was interpreted by the successors of Wilberforce and Simeon.
ISBN 0 281 03698 5
cased £7.50

Myth and History in the Book of Revelation
JOHN M. COURT
A study of seven key themes in the Book of Revelation and a demonstration of the relationship between the historical background and the author's creative use of traditional mythology.
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The New Testament Interpretation of Scripture
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A refreshing, mature work based on considerable erudition and passionately concerned with the meaning of religion for social and political liberation. Boff succeeds in overcoming the gulf between exegesis and systematic positive theology.
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paper £5.50
Conference of European Churches.

Although clearly less international than the WCC, the Conference of European Churches through its Study Office produces an admirable information series entitled *CEC Documentation Service*. Issued biennially, the Service attempts to increase understanding and dialogue, to avoid duplication of work, to disseminate results of research and to motivate further study. To fulfill these generous aims the Study Office in this trilingual information service cover documentation of several types: (1) official church pronouncements on theological and ethical questions (e.g., migrants, development, etc.); (2) result of work by study groups, committees and consultations sponsored by member churches; (3) study documents prepared by university faculties, research institutes and similar bodies at the request of churches; (4) study brochures designed to stimulate congregations to analyse important themes.

To cope adequately with such a broad range of materials each issue of the *CEC Documentation Service* is divided into two sections, “Study Document of European Churches” and “Study Work Being Undertaken at Present by European Churches.” The first of these focuses on all documents which any church or council of churches recognises as official study documents, and it is here that most of the material in the above four categories is reproduced. Each document bears an identification number under which it is filed in the CEC Study Office archives and is listed by the country’s English name. First are listed the documents of individual churches, then those of national ecumenical bodies in each country. Each item is given a brief abstract or summary, providing enough information for one to decide whether to acquire or consult the entire document. While the items are not available from the Conference, the reported data include contact addresses and prices to facilitate ordering or, in the case of study documents, relevant addresses to encourage collaboration, etc.

In the second section (“Study Work”) each entry describes briefly the research and what it hopes to achieve, and this can be particularly valuable for making contact with those currently engaged in a project of particular interest. Each issue of the Service covers only selected countries, but over time the issues together report on all study activity undertaken by CEC members. There is an index at the end of each volume.

Overall one is very impressed with the *Documentation Service* and its coverage of affairs in the European context. When used in conjunction with *WCC Exchange*, researchers will have an excellent overview not only of completed studies but also of ongoing research. To keep abreast of such work these two publications are essential sources of information.
Committee on Society, Development and Peace (SODEPAX). 4

SODEPAX is a joint venture of the World Council of Churches and the Pontifical Commission Justice and Peace and for this reason includes within its parameters activities of the Roman Catholic Church, which are given scarce coverage in WCC publications. The current programme of SODEPAX is entitled “In Search of a New Society”; as might be expected, this encompasses a very broad spectrum — social justice, liberation, development, human rights. Through the pages of its quarterly publication, Church Alert, SODEPAX attempts to report on what is happening in all of these areas, focusing particularly on topics where current information is critical but difficult to discover. As a rule, issues of Church Alert present a variety of opinions based on Christian principles regardless of denominational viewpoint, although ecumenical Protestantism and Roman Catholic attitudes are most strongly represented. Each number reproduces documents and statements which are felt to reflect important attitudes to world development as a whole, and there are also longer, more scholarly pieces of particular relevance to this field (e.g., WCC social thinking, Catholic social teaching). In addition issues frequently include progress reports on the SODEPAX programme and activities concerned with world issues. There are also occasional bibliographies on social matters of concern to the church, and there is an index to nos. 1-17 with annual indexes now projected. Church Alert, because of its inter-confessional approach encompassing all major traditions, is a valuable complement to WCC Exchange.

Pro Mundi Vita. 5

Established in 1961 as a centre aimed at stimulating thinking among Roman Catholics, particularly religious superiors, on the church in the non-Western world, PMV has gradually broadened its outlook. While still primarily a service for the Roman Catholic Church, it now attempts to collect, analyse and distribute information on the needs of underdeveloped regions in the Third World, availability of personnel, possibilities for training of missionary personnel, etc. To fulfill these functions PMV organises and publishes research in order to assist church leaders to understand the situation of the church, both internationally and locally, its needs, trends, expectations and the relation of these to significant human problems.

As it now stands, PMV publishes two series of special interest to the wider community: Pro Mundi Vita Bulletin and Pro Mundi Vita Dossiers. The second of these appears bi-monthly in four geographical series: Europe/North America, Asia/Australasia, Africa Latin America. Each dossier deals with a specific country or issue of the relevant region (e.g., African theology, Ethiopian revolution), and those on socio-political topics always reflect current concerns. Analysis invariably includes reflection on the appropriate Christian response to issues, the possible role of the church and general solutions for consideration. More reflective than journalistic, the dossiers present in-depth treatment of events reported in abbreviated form by such serials as Church Alert and WCC Exchange. Particularly useful are the analyses of problems of a local or regional character, as these are not often dealt with elsewhere, and there are frequent
but brief bibliographies related to topics under discussion. The *Pro Muna Bulletin* treats rather broader subjects (contextualization, the Church in Europe) in a more detailed, scholarly manner, often including bibliographies. In this the *Bulletin* is little different from ordinary academic journals, while *PMV Dossier* provides excellent background material on various regions of interest to the church.

**Lutheran World Federation.**

The LWF, primarily through its Department of Studies, issues a number of topical newsletters, among them the *LWF Marxism and China Study: Information Letter, Newsletter on Peace, Justice Human Rights and Bibliography on Namibia*. In addition other departments produce serials reflecting their special interests (e.g., the Women's Desk publication entitled *Women*). Most of these have self-explanatory titles and are similar in content to WCC publications, but the unique aspect of LWF information activities lies in a more theoretical area which warrants discussion here.

In 1972 the Department of Studies was instructed to undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of an LWF documentation centre and a documentation/information system to serve the entire Federation. In addition the Department was given the task of presenting a proposal on the development of such a system, its cost and availability to member churches. The end result of this proposal was the publication in 1974 of *ENIS: Towards an Ecumenical Network of Information Systems*. Beginning with the conceptual framework of information theory the report goes on to analyse information flows both generally and within the LWF and finally the various aspects involved in implementation of an information system. The final recommendation of the report is that LWF participate in the development of ENIS (Ecumenical Network of Information Systems) and that an information system be established within the LWF using the International Labour Organisation's ISIS computer facilities.

On two levels this is a stimulating and rather exciting report. First, it is gratifying to see the church take an active and practical interest in the need for computerised information systems on an ecumenical level. This document expresses a clear grasp of information theory and procedures and usefully applies them to a proposal for implementation involving not only several churches but also documentation of all types (books, reports, project data, letters, etc.). Furthermore, it is presented in language accessible even to those completely unfamiliar with information science. For librarians and administrators used to reading materials on the information system of universities, governments and international agencies the practicality, clarity and sensibility of the ENIS report comes as a welcome relief. However, in spite of all these positive attributes the ENIS proposal has not been adopted even five years later due to lack of interest and funding by the organisations involved.

But not all has been lost, for most of the participating organisations have implemented some form of the manual system proposed by the report in conjunction with recommendations to tie into ILO's ISIS facilities. This manual system is known as OASIS (Open Access Symbiotic Information Sharing) and
is used not only by LWF's Department of Studies but also by, among others, the British and Foreign Bible Society and IDOC International. Very basically, OASIS is a multi-faceted approach to information handling using optical computing and based on a system first developed by R.F. Cramer in 1969. In this it is very like the optical coincidence system employed in the New Testament Information Retrieval Project at the University of South Africa, which has been described in an earlier issue of the Bulletin. Thus while neither the concept nor its implementation are unique, the cooperative spirit and willingness to experiment in information retrieval by the churches are somewhat unusual and, happily, not unsuccessful. Those interested in coping with data in a wide variety of formats and on a limited budget will find OASIS of special interest, while others will find the ENIS report quite enlightening. Although five years have elapsed since ENIS and OASIS were first suggested, the LWF should be congratulated on having paved the way for future ecumenical information retrieval programmes.

**IDOC International.**

International Documentation on the Contemporary Church, more commonly known as IDOC International, has developed the largest and most impressive OASIS system to date and for this reason warrants analysis in some detail. The basis of the system at IDOC consists of a dictionary of approximately 1000 key-words which can be cross indexed at will. Those key-words most often used are each registered on a large computer card with spaces for 10,000 numbered positions, and when these cards are placed against an illuminated screen, optical coincidence shows the numbers of documents which deal with the concept registered on a given card. In addition to the large perforated cards the key-word dictionary also includes specific cards for those concepts which appear less frequently in the documents, and the dictionary is constantly expanding as new concepts and areas of interest are added to the vocabulary.

The system has now registered more than 30,000 items of information dealing primarily with global perspectives on significant problems and issues from both general and specialized sources of an "anti-imperialist tendency." Because IDOC sees itself as part of an alternative network of information exchange for materials produced on a local, informal and limited level, it gives priority to data not readily available through normal channels of communication. The "fugitive documents" on which IDOC concentrates include mimeographed materials, pamphlets, bulletins and newsletters from "grassroots" groups and alternative information sources, items produced by study groups and assemblies, non-published materials. The sources of this information include alternative data networks, action groups, independent Christian movements, official Christian and international organisations, communication media, political bodies and liberation movements. There are now more than 500 such sources providing input to IDOC.

On the basis of documentation collected from these disparate groups IDOC prepares the monthly *IDOC Bulletin*: each issue concentrates on a particular theme, reproducing the most relevant and most recent material received. In addition each issue includes a comprehensive annotated bibliography related to
the chosen theme, thereby allowing readers to request copies of specific documents. These items are numbered for easy retrieval, and photocopies are supplied on request. There is a complete analytic index to the Bulletin for November 1972 — August 1976, and this clearly indicates that IDOC focuses on more radical views relating to the church and major issues throughout the world (e.g., Eritrea, Mozambique, disarmament, Pan African Conference of Third World Theologians). This, of course, is what one might expect, given the primary sources of IDOC information, and such a service provides an excellent balance to the more "traditional" approaches of those groups already discussed.

Combining the Bulletin with its OASIS system, IDOC also provides a Consultation Service to scholars, journalists and development personnel, since 1977 it has dealt with nearly 200 enquiries and requests for documents on various issues. As a rule, the Consultation Service responds either to individual enquiries arising out of material in the Bulletin or to requests for bibliographies on themes within IDOC's areas of specialization. Simple requests for reproduced documents are dealt with on a cost basis, while more complex bibliographic enquiries are charged per staff hour taken to fill an individual request. While the data in the system are very wide ranging and can be retrieved according to countries, personalities or topics, personal experience has shown that the service provided is extremely slow and slightly inaccurate. For example, a request for citations dealing with the church's response to ethical issues raised by the development process in Africa resulted in a substantial list of items, but only after a wait of several weeks and with a number of irrelevant inclusions. However, one feels that this is more the fault of poor personnel training than the system itself and IDOC appears to be doing an admirable job in meeting information needs on alternative data of value to the church and related agencies.

This brief overview of only a few documentation services and information systems suggests two things. First, libraries and scholars wishing to keep abreast of the church's thinking and action on issues of international importance must consult a growing range of sources. Publications of the WCC have always been, and will continue to be, invaluable in this respect; yet one should not neglect the less well known services of smaller agencies, for these add rather different perspectives to events. Second, the need for broadly based ecumenical cooperation in meeting information needs in the churches has long been recognised, in ENIS and OASIS we have at least a first attempt to encourage and implement such a service. To some this will be known already, but to many others it will be rather unexpected. To all of us it could have important implications for our own, more localised activities and perhaps even encourage thinking as to possible improvements in the wider suggestions of recent years.

3 150 Route de Ferney, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
4 P.O. Box 66, 150 Route de Ferney, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
5 6 Rue de la Limité, B-1030 Brussels, Belgium.
6 150 Route de Ferney, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
NEW CATALOGUE RULES FOR BIBLES IN ESTC

Factotum, the Newsletter of the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue, no. 6 (October, 1979) gives details of supplementary rules which had to be devised for dealing adequately with 18th century editions of the Bible published in the U.K. Numerical codes were worked out to make the computer file parts of the Bible in canonical order, and to take note of language, version and date.

The 1st element distinguishes whole Bibles from Old Testament, Apocrypha and the New Testament;

the 2nd distinguishes whole text from selections, and lists all the books individually;

the 3rd lists the language of the text;

the 4th lists the version within each language, e.g. English: 1=Authorised, 2=Geneva, 3=Douai, 4=Sternhold & Hopkins, 5=Tate & Brady, 6=Church of Scotland version, 7=miscellaneous metrical versions, 8=other;

For Welsh texts: 1=version of 1588, 2=version of 1620, 3=version of E. Prys 1621 (Psalms);

For Latin texts: 1=Vulgate, 2: Old Latin version, 3=Chateillon's version;

For German texts: 1=Luther, 2=Dietenberger (etc.);

the 5th element of each entry uses 3 digits from 701 to 800 for the date.
EXCHANGE & MART
These periodical parts are available free to any library willing to refund postal charges from CMS Library, 157 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8UU.

Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society (later Annual Report)
1821 – 22
1887 – 88/1970 - 71

Church Missionary Record
1839 – vol. 10
1871 – vol. 1 (new series)

The Missionary Register
1818
1820
(Reports of work of major missionary societies, with emphasis on CMS)

Church Missionary Gleaner
1887 – vol. 14
(for general readers: illustrated)

Awake!
1907 nos. 193-204
(A [CMS] missionary magazine for general readers)

Indian Female Evangelist
1872 – 73 vol. 1 nos. 1-8 (condition poc
1873 vol. 1 nos. 5-8
April 1874 – 1875 vol. 2, nos 10-16.
(pubn. of Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society)

Calcutta Diocesan Record
1937 vol. 12 (bound)

Lahore Diocesan Magazine
1934 vol. 20, no. 1
1935 vol. 21, nos. 1, 3-12
1936 vol. 22, nos. 1-12
1937 vol. 23, nos. 1-12
1938 vol. 24, nos. 1-12
(volume number in 1938 varies with different months!)

Japan Christian Quarterly
1971 vol. 37, nos. 3, 4
(Fellowship of Christian missionaries, Tokyo)

Japanese Religions
1974 vol. 8, nos. 1, 2 (Mar., Nov.)
1975 vol. 8, no. 4 (Oct.)
(center for Study of Japanese Religions, Kyoto)
1976 vol. 9, no. 3 (Dec.)
1977 vol. 9, no. 4 (July)

Frontier (ed. by John Lawrence)
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