

BULLETIN

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NOTICE OF MEETINGS

2015 ABTAPL SPRING CONFERENCE & AGM

26-28 March 2015

Westminster College, Cambridge

<http://www.westminster.cam.ac.uk/>

The theme will be 'Learning in Different Ways'. Rachel Eichorn will be looking at different learning styles and how we can tailor inductions etc to suit different users.

Further information will be distributed via the ABTAPL discussion list

<http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/abtapl.html>

2016 ABTAPL SPRING CONFERENCE & AGM

30 March - 04 April 2016

Domus Carmelitana, Rome

www.domuscarmelitana.com

The 2014 Spring Conference endorsed a proposal to celebrate ABTAPL's 60th anniversary in 2016 by holding a special conference in Rome. I was asked to take on the job of organising the conference, and this is a report on progress so far.

Fairly obviously, the first and most important priority has been to identify and secure suitable accommodation. I am happy to report that after some research I have now booked a guest house run by the Carmelite order to be our conference base. The Domus Carmelitana is situated about a 10 minute walk away from the Vatican and St Peter's Square, so could hardly be bettered in terms of location. It has all the facilities we need; comfortable ensuite bedrooms, a conference-room, and a lovely dining-room serving good food. There is even a roof-garden (with a view of the dome of St Peter's), where pre-dinner drinks can be taken if weather permits. Most of the staff can speak English. Anyone who would like to find out more is encouraged to visit the Domus' website, (www.domuscarmelitana.com), where there is a photo-gallery and more detailed information about the facilities available. Obviously their 2016 room rates are not yet available, but their 2014 tariff seemed quite reasonable considering the location and facilities. We should benefit from a group discount, and some savings will also be available for those prepared to share a room. Since it is also well-placed in terms of transport links, I am confident that this venue will prove to be a very good base for us.

Planning now turns to putting together the conference programme itself. We are fortunate in having a number of well-placed BETH colleagues in Rome who have offered their help with visit suggestions and, most importantly, also have contacts in the right places to help ease the way. It would be premature to say very much more at this early stage, but suffice it to say that a visit to the Vatican Library is high on the list of priorities, and we are reasonably confident of being able to arrange a private tour of St Peter's Basilica. However, it is important that the conference should not be allowed to become a 'librarian's holiday', consisting of little more than a series of pleasurable visits; apart from anything else, employers are unlikely to fund something that does not have a genuine CPD element to it. So we need to ensure that the programme also includes sessions with professionally useful and relevant presentations, and any suggestions from the membership for potential topics are welcome.

Further information will be given as plans take shape.

Alan Linfield

ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AT WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

By Helen Weller

What is Westminster?

In 1844, the new Presbyterian Church in England founded a college in London to train young men for ministry in the Church. After fifty years in rented accommodation, the Church was offered a plot of land in central Cambridge and a donation towards the cost of a building of their own, and so, in 1899, the College moved to Cambridge. Here, architect Henry Hare designed Westminster College, a beautiful new building on the corner of the lane leading to the village of Madingley. An Arts & Crafts jewel with tiled fireplaces, stained glass windows, and oak panelling, it was also fitted with all the modern desirables: electric lights, an impressive kitchen, and a state of the art ventilation system.

In 1967, Westminster College joined with Cheshunt College - founded in 1768 by the Countess of Huntingdon and by this time based in Cambridge - which also trained candidates for Congregational ministry. Five years later, in 1972, the Presbyterian Church of England and the Congregational Church of England and Wales came together to form the United Reformed Church. Westminster College is still a Resource Centre for Learning for the United Reformed Church, and we still train students for ministry.

Over one hundred and ten years after the College opened its doors in Cambridge, however, the roof had been replaced and central heating had been installed, but no other major update of the buildings had taken place. Eighteen months ago, we still had the original 1899 glazed bricks in the kitchen walls, no wheelchair access to the library, and one bathroom for every four students. Our architects' report said the building was "remarkably unmodified" – a two edged sword!

Now, in 2014, after eighteen months of work, the College has just completed a 7.2 million pound programme of renovation and refurbishment of everything, from overhauling the heating and wiring to updating the accommodation, offices, and kitchens. Even more excitingly for me, it also included the chance to re-assess and renew the provision for Archives and Special Collections facilities.

Collections overview

As well as a main library of over 40,000 volumes, used by students of the College and the Cambridge Theological Federation, there are, broadly speaking, three bodies which hold archival material at Westminster. These are Westminster College, the Cheshunt Foundation, and the United Reformed Church History Society. The five interconnected collections they hold are the archives of Westminster College (1844-present); the archives of Cheshunt College (1768-1967); the collections of the URC History Society (C17th-present); the records of the central administrative bodies of the Presbyterian Church of England (1876-1972); and the records of the central administration of the Churches of Christ (1842-1981).

The Archives and Special Collections include a huge range of material: there are 8th century Syriac and Arabic manuscripts; glass plate photographs from the 1890s taken by Mrs Lewis and Mrs Gibson, scholars and benefactors of Westminster College; over 2,000 letters to Lady Selina Hastings, who founded the theological college in Trevecca which later became Cheshunt College; the manuscript draft of the Westminster Confession of Faith, after which the College is named, dating from 1646; the Elias Collection of hymnals produced over a 300 year period; the C19th and C20th administrative records of two Colleges and two Churches; biographical files for 2,500 ministers and missionaries in the Presbyterian Church of England; and an enormous range of books and pamphlets on the history of dissent and nonconformity.

There are usually just over 100 external enquiries a year, and about a fifth of those enquirers will visit the Archives in person.

What We Wanted To Achieve

At the beginning of the project, Archives and Special Collections materials were held in twelve different locations throughout the College – libraries, store rooms, classrooms. We needed to reduce that number to something more manageable, and improve the quality of the Archives storage facilities (and free up more space in the teaching rooms by removing some of the floor-to-ceiling bookshelves on every other wall!) And we wanted a dedicated space for a reader to have invigilated access to archival material.

However, with space in the College at a premium, there was never going to be one enormous strong room; and given the building is Grade II listed, we had to work within the existing layout. Between 2010 and 2013, an

Archives and Library Group decided that a sympathetically-designed extension block, on the ground floor to allow for the weight of paper and shelving, would house the main store. Space would be maximised with rolling racking specified in three different shelving depths (to fit small books, large books, and archives boxes) and shelving bays were designed to be exactly the right width to hold three stacks of archives boxes each. There would also be provision for oversize material (including volumes of newspapers and the huge handwritten C19th library catalogue!). Two or three additional strongrooms would be refurbished, or created from existing rooms within the College, and an Archivist's office would replace the desk used in the library.

Running the Project

We had always known we would have to close both the Library and the Archives services for certain parts of the building work while the rooms they were housed in were renovated.

A small library of core texts was picked by the librarians and the teaching staff, so the College students had access to most key works; students were also allowed to borrow a larger number of books, and for an extended period, while the main library was inaccessible.

Nor could we run a full Archives service for external users. There were two key periods when we suspended the service entirely, for about four weeks when packing, and about six weeks when unpacking; and for the remainder of the time, we decided to keep three key series on-site – 60 boxes and five filing cabinets of the most frequently requested material – so that we could run a reduced Archives service throughout the works. Fortunately, the majority of users seemed very understanding!

A further 400 boxes and 93 metres of rare books also remained onsite, but inaccessible during certain phases of the building work, as parts of the College were closed off by the builders. Over 1,000 boxes of archives and books were packed up (using the services of a very careful commercial removal company) and stored off-site for the duration of the project. With great kindness, Churchill College in Cambridge allowed us to use some of the space in their new Archives centre to store our material - securely and in climate controlled conditions - for fifteen months while we worked on our building.

We tried to keep users informed throughout, using our website, our entries on ARCHON, and Library and Archives mailing lists. We also kept in touch with colleagues in other Archives, posting messages to Archivists' lists, and contacting the repositories with most researcher overlap, such as Dr Williams's Library and SOAS.

We began packing those collections designated for off-site storage in May 2013. Packed boxes were coded by individual collection (rather than in a long series of 1-2000, say), and each was given a different alpha-numeric code, so that we could immediately identify by sight which boxes contained 'the Rupp Collection', for example, or 'the Cheshunt archives'. This was especially important because collections which had been stored in the same room in 2012 might end up in different final locations in 2014 – and of almost 1500 boxes packed and moved, fewer than 50 went back to their original location.

Using separate codes also meant that when one area of the building was released back to us by the builders, we could recall the relevant set of boxes and unpack them immediately. So, for example, the books from four glass-fronted bookcases in the Hall were recalled, unpacked, and re-shelved in December 2013, as soon as work on that part of the College was complete; other collections didn't return to the College until the final main moves of June-August 2014. A staggered programme of recalling material also meant that we didn't have all 1000 boxes coming back at the same time, so we could unpack one round of boxes before starting on the next.

Most of the programme of moves ran according to plan. There have been delays, of course – the strongroom on the ground floor took longer than we anticipated to acclimatise to the standards in PD:5454, for example. There have been unexpected deposits, as people have found the renovation and consequent office moves to be a catalyst for a re-arrangement: I expected to receive some of the usual College paperwork, but I didn't expect (or plan storage space for!) over 100 annual College photographs which had been in the residential wing; nor did I expect the signed wooden laths from the ceiling and 1930s 'at home' cards found down the back of an old fireplace, from the Site Foreman! But now, in October 2014, everything is back on site. There is still plenty of work to be done (and some things still in boxes!) but we can at least say we are running a full Archives service once more.

What we have now

Firstly, we have an Archives and Special Collections store compliant with PD:5454 - the UK standard for archival storage - which is a secure room with climate control and a fire suppression system, fitted with rolling racking, where we can keep all our written archives and the pre-1750 books. A second, pre-existing strongroom has been retained, where further rare books collections are kept securely in a stable climate; and then there is a large third room for the modern printed material in the special collections.

We also have a dedicated Archivist's office, with a reader's desk, where visitors can have invigilated access to archival material but still be close enough to ask questions. With one part-time archivist, and a relatively small number of footfall visitors a year, this seemed a more practical solution than a separate reading room. Our beautiful new accommodation is ready!

But I still wouldn't say we have finished. The main delay in completing the whole project has been self-inflicted: rather than just unpacking material onto new shelves, we have been trying to take this opportunity to re-examine the holdings as we move them. We have tried to disentangle collections that were not related, and just ended up sharing a shelf. We've tried to re-unite parts of other collections that were separated because they were a larger format and there just wasn't enough room for them in the same place. We've tried to identify duplicates, work out what needs listing and cataloguing, and look at the logic behind some of the decisions about where items were stored so we can re-appraise levels of access. As we move into a new century of Westminster College, this assessment of material is taking time – and will take more time! – but I think it's time well spent.

*Helen Weller,
Archivist, Westminster College, Cambridge*

A SPECIAL LIBRARY IN THE INFORMATION AGE

By Humeyra Ceylan Izhar

Libraries have always been a very important part of institutions, whether private, public, academic or inter-governmental, to support learning and encourage research. It is essential to provide library services for these kinds of organizations, to compete and serve effectively their patrons in the information age. It therefore becomes necessary to make information easily accessible and reachable for users who need it.

Bearing this in mind, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation established its library in February 2007 at the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah under the directorship of the OIC previous Secretary General Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu. The library started with few hundred materials in a small room with a solo professional librarian and grew over the years. The collection now comprises over 14,000 books, 105 journals and 200 CD ROMs and reference resources in the OIC official languages of Arabic, English and French.

The aim of the library is to retrieve and disseminate information which is in the OIC mandate and to collect any document related to the OIC, its organs and member countries. The library's mission statement is to develop an excellent special collection on the Muslim world and to make it accessible for readers.

As a special library, it is important to develop the collection in line with the organization's objectives and activities. Naturally, at the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which is the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations, with 57 member states, the library's subject area is the Muslim world and related topics. The collection includes books, serials, main reference resources, the OIC and its organs' publications, reports and statistics, CD-ROMS and videos.

Moreover, materials are arranged by subject and the Arabic collection is separated from the other languages (mainly English and French). There is also a separate section at the library for the OIC and its organs' publications for easy access. Collection development relies on purchasing materials according to users' needs and the library's aim, from various book dealers or book fairs around the world. Nevertheless, the library appreciates book donations from member countries or individuals on the above subjects.

The OIC staff members and staff at member states' consulates in Jeddah form the main user group at the library. The users are entitled to borrow up to 10 books for a month and renew them if necessary. Furthermore, the readers can enjoy a quiet study area with computer and internet facilities, which provide an ideal place for reading and research. Photocopying and printing facilities are available for users if they wish to study at the library.

An external membership scheme has been introduced at the library to open the collection to the general public, students, researchers and scholars. External members can use the library for reference or use borrowing facilities by prior appointment.

A Library Lecture Series (LLS) is another activity that the library facilitates for its users and the general public. The lectures are run monthly on various topics related to the OIC and discussions take place at the end of each lecture.

A Library e-Newsletter is also issued by the OIC library to inform users about its activities, the current collection, international library news and the impact of having a library in an international organization.

Lastly, Library Current Awareness (LCA) emails are designed to communicate with the users, mainly about new additions to the collection.

Libraries in general have been through enormous changes over the last two decades as catalogues, the format of the collection and users' needs have changed and these changes have made a big impact on the creation, distribution and access of information. The Internet has become one of the most important search tools and created a challenging environment for libraries. One might ask if we still need the libraries or why we need go to a library if there is the Internet around us.

Despite the great technological developments and alternative research tools, the culture of reading and learning is still a very important part of human life. Libraries deal with knowledge and knowledge continues to grow either in electronic or printed format and it still needs to be organised and evaluated to be readily accessible. New technologies, digitization and the Internet provide new challenges and opportunities for libraries to disseminate knowledge and to be more relevant to their users' needs.

At the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Library, an excellent collection is being developed on the Muslim world and it is open to everyone who is interested in the subject area. Its location, services, special collection and friendly environment make the OIC library a very unique place to study and make it worth to visit. As Alberto Manguel mentions in his book entitled the library at night (2006) “the creation of a library is, among other things, a way to shape the world, to map our identities, and to bring order to the chaos that surrounds us.”

In summary, libraries, regardless their type, are part of cultural life and it is very important to keep up with the developments in this rapidly changing environment. The OIC library is at the beginning of its journey and is happy to take on the challenges of the future.

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CHURCH TIMES 100 BEST CHRISTIAN BOOKS PROJECT

By Jenny Monds

As I walked into the Church Times office for 'Judgement Day' last June, when I and my fellow judges would be choosing the '100 Best Christian Books' I felt a little apprehensive. This sounded like a huge task - and one that was sure to be controversial!

It all began a few weeks before the day, when I was asked to supply titles for the long list for the project. My experience of running the theological library and then the bookshop at Sarum College in Salisbury meant it was not too difficult to come up with suggestions, and I was subsequently asked to join the judging panel.

The Church Times also asked all their book reviewers to supply suggestions of titles to include, which resulted in a long list of over 700 titles. In preparation for 'Judgement Day', the Church Times staff scored the long list according to how many times each was suggested, and sent the top 120 to the judges independently. We were all asked to discard 20 and put the rest into bands and return the list. On the day, we were to turn up with our top 20, in order.

The day arrived, and an early start got me to the office, near The Barbican, to meet my fellow judges. I hadn't met any of them before, but all were familiar names as authors whose books are on the shelves in the library and/or bookshop. Martyn Percy, Dean of Christchurch and until recently Principal of Ripon College Cuddesdon, and author of *Thirty-Nine New Articles: An Anglican landscape of faith* (Canterbury Press, 2013) was in the chair. Round the table were David Winter, former Head of Religious Broadcasting with the BBC and author of the recent *At the End of the Day* (BRF 2013); Rupert Shortt, Religion Editor of the Times Literary Supplement and author of *Rowan's Rule* (new ed. Hodder & Stoughton 2014); Cally Hammond, Dean of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge and author of *Glorious Christianity* (SPCK 2012); Malcolm Guite, singer-songwriter and chaplain of Girton College, Cambridge and author of *The Singing Bowl* (Canterbury Press 2013); Jane Williams, Senior Tutor in theology at St Mellitus College and author of *Faces of Christ* (Lion 2012) and Mark Oakley, Chancellor of St Paul's Cathedral and author of *The Collage of God* (Canterbury Press 2012).



(Round the table clockwise from the coffee are: Malcolm Guite, Jane Williams, Mark Oakley, Paul Handley, Martyn Percy, David Winter, Jenny Monds, Rupert Shortt, Cally Hammond, Sally Fraser)

Paul Handley, editor of the Church Times introduced the day, making it clear that our list was to be completed before we would be allowed out of the room again!

We had an initial discussion about what we meant by 'best', concluding that it meant influential and with lasting importance. We had been told beforehand not to include the Bible, and quickly decided also to exclude the Prayer book and other major works of liturgy as well as hymn books, as these could take up a large part of the list. We thought these deserved a separate listing.

With the ground rules laid down, we were off. We started by going round the table stating our top 3. We all had St Augustine's *Confessions* in our top



3, so that became no 1. We had our first title! Claire Bushey of the Church Times staff wrote it on the whiteboard. The plan was to get to 20 by lunch time. We all threw in our ideas from our 100 titles, Claire wrote furiously. It was not difficult to place *The Rule of Benedict* at number 2. Titles were written and rubbed out, and moved up and down the ranks. Somehow we got our first 20 and were allowed to stop for refreshment.

After lunch we carried on. Paul and Claire gently reminded us of titles that had been mentioned then seemingly forgotten, and encouraged us to get to fifty, then one hundred. The day flew by, and amazingly went to schedule. By the end of the day, we had our list of 100 best books. We looked through it, happy that we had a list of books which had stood the test of time or which we felt would do so (time will tell), which included fiction and poetry and which was not solely Anglican. Nonetheless we were aware that we could have come up with a slightly different list on a different day, and that a different panel of judges may well have come up with a different list.

Moreover we all had books we would like to have seen on the list which didn't make it. However we had a solid list. Paul Handley looked pleased, and somewhat relieved. And as he pointed out in his introduction to the list, many of the books are likely to have appeared on a list with different judges.

We tried to come up with a list which was not solely Anglican, and which included poetry as well as prose; fiction as well as non-fiction. George Herbert's *Complete English Poems* come in at number 10; Dorothy Sayers *The Man Who Would be King* and Graham Greene's *The Power and the Glory* nestle alongside Newman's *Apologia* and *The Journal of John Wesley*.

It was easy to include Augustine and John Bunyan in the list. Their lasting influence was clear. More difficult were the living authors. Jurgen Moltmann, Tom Wright, Rowan Williams, Alisdair MacIntyre, Elizabeth Schussler Fiorenza and Sarah Coakley made the list. It would be interesting to see how many would be on a similar list in 50 years time.

So what use is the list? As Librarians it is in our interest to encourage reading, particularly of Christian books, and to promote classic texts which have been hugely influential. Most of the books are likely to be in your libraries, and this provides an opportunity to dig out some of the classic texts, and to get people talking about Christian books. You might want to do a display, mention the list on your website or in a newsletter. The Church Times have produced a website where readers can see the entire list with comments and in some cases with links to the original reviews.

You may not agree with the list, but why not get involved in the discussion, have fun, and be glad that Christian books are the centre of attention.

If you missed them, the articles were published in the *Church Times* September 26th, October 3rd and October 10th 2014.

Tweet #CT100 Follow@CT100books

Comment on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Church-Times-100-Best-Christian-Books/708769555858259?ref=hl>

See the dedicated website : <http://www.ct100books.co.uk>

Join in the discussion!

The 10 Church Times Best Christian Books

1. *Confessions* by Saint Augustine
2. *The Rule of Benedict* by St. Benedict
3. *Summa Theologica* by Thomas Aquinas
4. *Revelations of Divine Love* by Julian of Norwich
5. *The Divine Comedy : Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso* by Dante Alighieri
6. *Pensees* by Blaise Pascal
7. *The Pilgrim's Progress* by John Bunyan
8. *City of God* by Saint Augustine
9. *The Imitation of Christ* by Thomas A Kempis
10. *Complete English Poems* by George Herbert

Jenny Monds
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Wesleyan-Holiness Digital Library

By Helen Stocker

In October 2014 I flew out to Idaho to attend the meeting of the development team for the Wesleyan Holiness Digital Library (WHDL). We met at the Leah Peterson Learning Commons at Northwest Nazarene University. It was particularly exciting as the newly extended and re-furnished library had opened just the day before our meeting began. As the team is largely made up from librarians from other Nazarene institutions in the USA, we all really enjoyed exploring the new space and watching the students making use of the different study spaces.

The WHDL is an open access digital resource providing access to more than one thousand items in a range of different formats in 52 languages. The database is also searchable in five languages and there are two more soon to come. The project was initiated just over two years ago by the Church of the Nazarene in response to a global need for resources for education, lifelong learning and ministerial training.

The development team consists of Librarians, IT experts and personal from the board of education. We came together to find out how the project had developed over the last year and where it will be going over the coming months. We met as a whole and in small committees to discuss topics such as the collection development policy and marketing ideas. The project has made incredible progress over the last couple of years and the latest development is the opportunity for each institution to have its own institutional repository (IR) within the WHDL. This will allow each of the institutions to have their own branded mini website where they will be able to publish items such as faculty and student scholarship.



The IR will also provide marketing opportunities for each institution and will enable a wide range of people to access the research which is important as grant funded research increasingly has to be published in open access.

The WHDL has been made possible through the collaboration of a wide range of people and the project now wishes to invite other partners from the Wesleyan-Holiness tradition. Partners would be able to develop their own mini website with the full range of facilities and would also receive necessary training on cataloguing, uploading and publishing their material. The WHDL is also open access so scholars and interested parties can easily make use of the ever-expanding collection.

At the end of my trip the library directors of the various institutions involved with the WHDL met together to share what was going on in our own libraries and discuss various issues within academic librarianship. As a solo librarian, I really appreciated the opportunity to make connections with other librarians and now feel more connected with the wider organisation in which I work.

The WHDL is an exciting project to be a part of and it will be exciting to see where the project can go. If you would like to find out more about the project then you can look at the website, <https://www.whdl.org/>. If your institution is interested in becoming a partner of the WHDL, then please contact me at hstocker@nazarene.ac.uk.

Helen Stocker
Librarian
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NEWS

According to the Times Higher Education (30/10/2014, p8), university spending on some academic journals has risen by almost 50% since 2010. The piece then goes on to discuss open access journals and also publisher's views on the increase in costs to academic libraries.
<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/news/spending-on-subscriptions-to-journals-rises-by-up-to-50/2016635.article>

William Blake Exhibition

At the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford from 04 December 2014 to 01 March 2015. covering the life and work of William Blake (1757–1827), printmaker, painter and revolutionary poet.
<http://www.ashmolean.org/exhibitions/williamblake/about/>

MAJOR CHANGES IN COPYRIGHT LAW – GOOD NEWS FOR LIBRARIES

By Graham P Cornish

Introduction

Copyright law in the UK has undergone a seismic shift during 2014 and many of the changes have major implications for libraries and other similar institutions. This article will summarise the changes, concentrating on those of importance to libraries and educational establishments although there is some reference to others which may crop up during library work with readers.

Major changes have been introduced using the Statutory Instrument mechanism, a system that introduces legislation without it having to be debated by both Houses of Parliament. These usually have cumbersome names so, to save space, I have given their numbers only as footnotes. They can all be found at www.legislation.gov.uk by typing in the year and the number. The main areas of changes are duration of copyright¹; private copying²; public administration³; quotation and parody⁴; disabled people;⁵ research, libraries and education⁶. Again, to save a very long article, changes will be described without too much reference to how the law as it stood before the new law came into force.

The institutions that can now benefit from “library privilege”

“Library privilege” is not a legal term but is useful to describe a range of privileges that libraries enjoy in the area of copyright. These privileges have now been extended to archives, museums and galleries provided that they are (a) not conducted for profit or owned by an organisation conducted for profit and (b) are accessible to the public. To save repetition the terms “library” and librarian” will be used although they should be understood to include the other types of institution as well. The privileges are briefly described below.

¹ SI 2013/1782

² SI 2014/2361

³ SI 2014/1385

⁴ SI 2014/2356

⁵ SI 2014/1385

⁶ SI 2014/1372

Copying by the librarian

This is when a reader asks the librarian to make or supply a copy for them, rather than making the copy themselves. Librarians may now copy one article from any one issue of a periodical (as before) but a reasonable portion of any other work. This includes artistic works, such as maps and photographs, sound recordings and films/DVDs. Just what constitutes a reasonable proportion is not defined. This is difficult to work out in relation to, say a map or a portrait or a film. With a sound recording it *might* be part of an opera or one track from a pop record.

Declaration forms

Previously copies could only be supplied if the reader completed *and signed* a declaration form. The nature of the declaration has changed. It now requires the name of the person requesting the copy; the bibliographic details of the work to be copied; a statement that the person has not previously had a copy from any other library; the purpose of the copy is non-commercial research or private study; the copy will not be supplied to any other person; the person is not aware that anyone with whom they work or study has made or intends to make a request for substantially the same material for substantially the same purpose;. Some of these conditions are the same but some are subtly different. The person making the request no longer has to sign the declaration so this makes administration much easier especially when the reader is remote from the library or the copy is obtained through interlibrary arrangements. The reader still needs to be made aware of the limitations. In the latter case the supplying library needs the declaration but it can be sent electronically and no signature is needed.

Inter-library copying

The law deals with interlibrary copying as a means of one library supplying another with a copy to add to its collection. Copies made by one library for readers in another library follow the procedure outlined above. Libraries may supply journal articles for retention by the requesting library as before (one article from one issue of a journal) but they may now also provide copies of any other work (regardless of format) if it is not possible to find the copyright owner to obtain permission.

Copying for preservation/replacement

The rules for copying for preservation or replacement are broadly the same as before but they now extend to all formats. The work to be copied must be

in the reference collection and the replacement or preservation copy must also be in the reference only collection.

Charging

One of the irritants of the previous law was that the library *had* to charge for making copies, even to staff members. This was often ignored as being irrelevant as the money went to the library anyway. Now libraries *may* charge if they wish and the charge must take into consideration the cost of the transaction.

Dedicated terminals

A completely new provision is one that allows a library to make a digital copy of a work in its collection and then make that digital copy available to the public for research (note: no mention of non-commercial) or private study purposes on dedicated terminals which are accessible to *individual* members of the public. In other words the terminals can be viewed only by one person at a time. If there are licensing or contractual terms attached to the work these must be adhered to. This is not a blanket permission to digitise the whole collection but each item must be justified as a special case. Perhaps it is too fragile to allow the public to handle it or there are other particular reasons for doing this.

Recording of broadcasts for archival purposes

Previously the only archives allowed to make off-air recordings for archival purposes were listed specifically. Such off-air recording is now allowed for any archive which has not been conducted for profit and is accessible to the public.

Contracts and exceptions

An extremely important change is that the privileges set out above cannot now be nullified by any contract or licence. Any clause in such a contract that purports to prevent a library enjoying these privileges will be considered null and void.

It is worth briefly mentioning some other areas which may be encountered by library staff.

Educational use

Instruction

Anything may be used for the purposes of illustration during instruction provided that the use is fair dealing; the use is by the person giving or receiving instruction and is accompanied by sufficient acknowledgement. This includes setting and answering examination questions. Note the exception for music has been removed but the use must be fair. This clause cannot be overridden by contract.

Excerpts for educational use

Works other than broadcasts or artistic works may be copied for non-commercial teaching purposes provided the source is acknowledged. The limitations are important: no more than 5% of a work may be copied in any one year and this clause does not apply if there is an appropriate licensing scheme available (as from the CLA, NLA or ERA for example). Such material, if copied under this clause, may be made available through dedicated terminals as described earlier.

Personal copying

Private copying excludes library materials

A new piece of law now allows individuals to copy a work for personal use. The copy must be a copy of a work which the individual owns on a permanent basis and is not an infringing copy. The original work must have been bought, be a gift or downloaded from a website where there is no time limit on the accessibility of the copy. The reasons for making the copy must be either to make a back-up copy or format shift (say from CD to iPod). From a library point of view this excludes anything borrowed from the library or photocopies provided by the library staff.

Text and data mining

Copying by individuals of material for the purposes of computational analysis is now permitted provided the purpose is research for a non-commercial purpose. This is clearly intended where an item can be scanned and then crawled by appropriate software but it seems likely that manual extraction of data could be done as well. This exception cannot be overridden by contract.

Criticism, review and quotation

The exception for criticism and review has been expanded to cover quotation, parody, pastiche and caricature. It cannot be overridden by

contract. Quotations must now be fair and only of sufficient length to justify the purpose for which they have been made.

Disabled people

Previously the law allowed the making of copies in alternative formats of textual and artistic works for visually impaired persons. This has now been expanded to cover disabled people more generally (A term I personally dislike but that is what the law says!). In any circumstance where a work cannot be enjoyed by a person with a disability in the same way as a person without that disability a copy may be made in whatever format is necessary to overcome this difficulty. This does not apply if the format is available commercially.

Duration of copyright

The vexed question of how long copyright lasts in unpublished material produced before 1969 is still to be resolved, hopefully in early 2015. However, one other change has taken place which may affect material in some ABTAPL libraries. Works which consist of music and words (e.g. hymns, operas) where the two elements have different authors but were intended to be used together are now called “work of co-authorship”. The two authors are now viewed together so the copyright in these works now expires 70 years from the end of the year in which the last one dies instead of the copyright in each element expiring at different times.

Conclusion

There are many changes to copyright law which benefit the user and try to redress the balance that has swung towards the owner in recent years, due partly to the growth of online publishing and access which can be controlled by technological methods. Anyone with responsibility for a library, archive, museum or gallery needs to check on these changes and see how they and their institution and its users can be better served. Some changes affect individuals but the librarian is often the first port of call for people to ask about copyright. The author is always happy to help with queries, preferably by email, or organise workshops to help clarify issues.

Graham P Cornish
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COPING WITH COPYRIGHT

By Michael Gale

Report of an ABTAPL workshop held at Oxford University IT Services Centre on the 18th November 2014, led by Tim Padfield, Copyright Consultant at the Bodleian Library, and Rowan Wilson, IT Services, Oxford University ⁷.

Introduction

It is not often that the prospect of a workshop on copyright is so keenly anticipated, but for many of us grappling with CLA ⁸ compliance issues on behalf of our institutions, this workshop was both relevant and timely. Copyright is a complex area, but both speakers kept us enthralled throughout the day, providing us with the background to the current framework, and bringing us up to date with the latest amendments to the Copyright Act. They also patiently answered our questions as we struggled to get our heads around some fairly arcane – but important – legal concepts ⁹.

Copyright: an overview

Tim led the morning session and provided some historical context as well as a great deal of fascinating detail about current copyright provisions. The following are just some of the points to which he drew our attention:

- Under the Berne Convention (1886) copyright is automatic. So copyright statements are good practice, but not essential.
- An author of a published work may own the copyright of the text, but the publisher owns the copyright of the typographical arrangement. So the author cannot authorise copying from the published edition until

⁷ Both presentations are currently available on the ABTAPL website.

⁸ The Copyright Licensing Agency is a statutory body which acts on behalf of authors and publishers to license organisations to make copies of extracts from print and digital publications. The Higher Education licence is one such licence.

⁹ For a useful overview of copyright law for higher education in the UK, see:

www.jisclegal.ac.uk/Portals/12/Documents/140612%20Copyright%20Overview.pdf

the publisher's copyright has expired. Copyright of the typographical arrangement lasts for 25 years.

- Copyright on unpublished works expires on 31 December 2039 at the earliest (this is 50 years from the implementation of the 1988 Copyright Act). But this could change in April 2015, when it may be brought into line with standard practice for published works.
- Employees do not own the copyright of works created as part of their employment (unless the employer chooses to waive this right). Copyright of the text of articles written for the *ABTAPL Bulletin*, for example, is most likely to be owned by the employer if ABTAPL business is done in work time. Sometimes academic journals require copyright to be handed over to the publisher, but this is not as common as it used to be.
- If a copyright owner dies without heirs, copyright passes to the Crown.
- Librarians who authorise copying which constitutes an infringement of copyright are liable in law for that infringement.
- A “substantial part” of a work is defined by quality, not quantity. So a “substantial part” of the *Mona Lisa* would depend on what was being copied, not how much.

Tim also outlined the changes to the “exceptions” to the Copyright Act, as amended in Statutory Instrument No.1372, *The Copyright and Rights in Performances (Research, Education, Libraries and Archives) Regulations 2014*, which came into effect on June 1¹⁰.

These include new provisions for quotation (which, for example, allows an abstract to be copied into a library catalogue), for illustration for the purpose of instruction, and for examination (incl. in a thesis, although this does not include publication of the thesis or making it available online).

The library provisions were also amended. The copyright “declaration” no longer requires a form or a signature (an email will suffice so long as all the elements of the declaration as required by the regulations are included), and there is no longer a requirement to charge a fee.

¹⁰ Available at www.legislation.gov.uk.

But the most significant changes have occurred in the section on the copying and use of extracts by educational establishments (s.36). We learned (to our surprise) that since 1988 there has been a statutory provision which allows us to make copies from published literary works not covered by a licence. This has now been simplified and looks very similar to the CLA's own guidelines for licensed works. For example, whereas previously up to 1% of a work could be copied, the figure is now 5% ¹¹.

Hargreaves, openness and data

Rowan led the afternoon session with a focus on digital copyright. Rowan used to work for OSS Watch, a Jisc-funded research project exploring “open source solutions for education”. When funding was withdrawn in 2013, Oxford University picked up the tab, and Rowan is now employed by the university's IT services. His remit includes the Open Spires project, which conducts research into all aspects of “open content” across the university.

Rowan emphasised that the meaning of “open” in this context is hotly debated, and that as an employee of the university, he has a foot in both camps. Librarians and academics tend to be keen advocates of the “open” agenda, but the Oxford University Press is also part of the university, and publishers are among the most vigorous supporters of copyright.

Rowan's review of recent developments in the UK began with the question posed by the Gowers Review in 2005: Is the UK copyright framework fit for purpose? The review made a number of recommendations, most of which were designed to loosen up the system, and to make life easier for developers and end users. But the only substantial recommendation to be implemented (in the Digital Economy Act of 2010) was harsher treatment for digital infringement of copyright.

Next came the Hargreaves Review in 2011, sometimes called the ‘Google review’ after it emerged that David Cameron had – reportedly – been advised by Eric Schmidt, CEO of Google, that the company could not have started in the UK because of its restrictive copyright climate. The Hargreaves Review looked into many of the same issues as Gowers, and came up with similar recommendations. This time many of them were implemented, including:

- the introduction of a licensing system for “orphan works”

¹¹ 1% in a three month period, now 5% in a twelve month period.

- no opting out of statutory copyright exceptions (i.e. statutory law takes precedence over the terms of a contract)
- the extension of “fair dealing” exceptions to include quotation and parody, and, text and data analysis (the so called ‘Google exception’, though there is some uncertainty about the meaning of “non-commercial research” in this context)
- radical simplification of the educational “fair dealing” exceptions
- library exceptions for viewing works on dedicated terminals, for interlibrary loans, and for preservation

Rowan then talked in more detail about the concept of “openness” in the context of software development, licensing, access and data. For librarians, open access has been on the agenda for some time now. In 2013 the Finch Report recommended two models of open access academic publishing, the ‘green’ model (academic self-archiving) and the ‘gold’ model (paying the publisher an additional fee). But both models carry their own costs and protect the role of the publisher.

It was helpful to understand the debate in both its ideological context (for example, claims that access to data should be regarded as a human right may have a particular resonance for theologians) and in the context of developing technologies. On the one hand, as wider bandwidths become commonplace, it is likely that copyright infringement will become more widespread (as it has in the music industry). On the other hand, low cost solutions may become more attractive if blatant piracy ceases to be worth the effort.

Disclaimer

Copyright is a sensitive subject. The CLA provides very clear guidelines on the interpretation of its licences for the copying of licensed works, and responds to individual queries. But there is no such authority for the interpretation of statutory law – or at least not until it comes to court and a body of case law is established.

For this reason it is wise for anyone who writes or speaks about copyright to include a disclaimer. I would therefore like to emphasise, on my own behalf and on behalf of the speakers and ABTAPL, that none of the above should be treated as legal advice. Needless to say, I take full responsibility for any errors in my report.

*Michael Gale
Librarian, Queen’s Foundation*

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMITTEE

It's time to renew your membership of ABTAPL. You will see from the renewal form that there is no increase in the price for the institutional and personal categories of subscription again this year. The Committee has been working hard to ensure efficient use of funds.

Is there anything you can do which would help us to keep the cost of subscriptions down?

- Could you pay your subscription directly to ABTAPL instead of using a subscription agent? As you are probably aware when payments are made through an agent ABTAPL receives only 75% of the subscription cost, with the agent getting the other 25%
- If you pay by bank transfer in Euros or US Dollars please ensure that your payment is made “without cost to the beneficiary”, to avoid ABTAPL having to pay unnecessary bank charges
- Please pay your subscription by the end of January if possible. If the membership list isn't up-to-date by the time the first Bulletin of the year is published, it takes extra time and cost to send Bulletins out separately

With thanks for your continued support.

The Committee

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTERS RECEIVED

Christian Librarian

No 66, Autumn 2014

The view from Atlanta; AGM Minutes, 2014; Escaping from the bustle of London; Speaking Volumes Awards; Losing the plot but trusting the author

No 67, Winter 2014

Leicester : visiting the city of Richard III; Travel broadens the mind; Save souls, grow saints and serve suffering humanity; The thread of redemption; Making the connexion : Methodist archives; Resources for making better decisions

Please contact the Editor if you would like to read any of these.

WEBSITES

ABTAPL

<http://www.abtapl.org.uk/>

ABTAPL Bulletin online

http://www.biblicalstudies.org.uk/articles_abtapl_01.php

ATLA

<http://www.atla.com>

ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials

<http://www.ebscohost.com/academic/atla-religion-database-with-atlaserials>

BETH

<http://www.beth.be>

Domus Carmelitana, Rome

www.domuscarmelitana.com

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation Library

www.oic-oci.org

Wesleyan-Holiness Digital Library

<https://www.whdl.org/>

Westminster College Cambridge

<http://www.westminster.cam.ac.uk/>