

ATLA

newsletter

American Theological Library Association



Contents

Member News

President's Message	3
Report of the Board Secretary	4
ATLA Board Nominations: What's Going On?	5
ATLA Advisory Committees	6
ATLA 2005–2006 Committees	7
New Members	12
Member Notes	13
Call for Papers and Ideas for the 2006 Conference	15
Conference Birding Report	16
Images of the 2005 Conference	20
Let's Go to Turkey!	22
International Report	22
Professional Development Perspectives	23
Theological Librarianship Course at UIUC	25
Issues in Publishing	26
OCLC Group Services vs. Group Access Capability	28
Reference Reviews	29
Diktuon	35
Job Opportunities	37

Product News

Product Notes	39
Plans to Enhance ATLAS	40
Grant for Underwritten ATLAS Alumni/ae Accounts	40
Retrospective Indexing Project Quarterly Report	40
Preservation: New Dissertations Available on Microfilm	42
Preservation: Serials Newly Preserved through NEH Grants	42
Preservation: Monographs Newly Available on Microfilm	47
Preservation: Serials Newly Available on Microfilm	48
Preservation: Ongoing Serials on Microfilm	48

Staff News

From the Executive Director	49
Staff Notes	50
ATLA Calendar	51

ATLA Newsletter

EDITOR

Editor of Member Publications

Jonathan West

MEMBER SERVICES STAFF

Membership Associate/Exhibits Coordinator

Timothy Smith

ATLA DIRECTORS

Executive Director

Dennis A. Norlin

Director of Business Development

Margot Lyon

Director of Financial Services

Pradeep Gamadia

Director of Indexes

Cameron J. Campbell

Director of Information Services

Paul Jensen

Director of Preservation Products and Services

Russell Kracke

Director of Electronic Products and Services

Tami Luedtke

Mission Statement

The mission of the American Theological Library Association is to foster the study of theology and religion by enhancing the development of theological and religious libraries and librarianship.

Subscription Information

The *ATLA Newsletter* (ISSN 0003-1399) is published quarterly (November, February, May, and August) by the American Theological Library Association. *Editorial and business offices:* 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1600, Chicago, IL, 60606. *Toll-free:* 888.665.ATLA (2852); or, outside North America: 312.454.5100. *Fax:* 312.454.5505. *Office hours:* 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., central time, Monday through Friday. *General e-mail:* atla@atla.com. *Newsletter e-mail:* newsletter@atla.com. *ATLA web site:* www.atla.com. Subscription is free to members and available to non-members at the rate of \$55/year.

Submission Information/Advertising Information

All submissions are subject to review and have the following due dates: October 1 for the November issue; January 1 for the February issue; April 1 for the May issue; and July 1 for the August issue. Send submissions to: Editor, *ATLA Newsletter*; at the address above, or e-mail: newsletter@atla.com. Submissions may be edited for the sake of consistency in punctuation, capitalization, etc., across ATLA publications. Advertising rates are available on the ATLA web site at www.atla.com/member/publications/newsletter.html.

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2005–2006

Officers

Christine Wenderoth, *President*
The JKM Library
Chicago, Illinois

Duane Harbin, *Vice-President*
Perkins School of Theology, SMU
Dallas, Texas

Roberta Schaafsma, *Secretary*
Duke University Divinity School Library
Durham, North Carolina

Directors

William B. Badke
Associated Canadian Theological Schools
Langley, British Columbia

Eileen Crawford
Vanderbilt University, Divinity Library
Nashville, Tennessee

Howertine L. Farrell Duncan
Wesley Theological Seminary Library
Washington, DC

M. Patrick Graham
Emory University, Pitts Theology Library
Atlanta, Georgia

Paula Hamilton
Sanctuary for Sacred Arts
Portland, Oregon

James C. Pakala
Covenant Theological Seminary
St. Louis, Missouri

Martha Lund Smalley
Yale University Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut

David R. Stewart
Luther Seminary
St. Paul, Minnesota

Paul F. Stuehrenberg
Yale University Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut



Member News

*a professional association of
theological libraries and librarians*

President's Message

Dear Colleagues,

OK, I think I should start with a True Confession: In years past, I have not faithfully and with diligence read each and every word of each and every President's message that appeared in the *Newsletter*. I have not looked to my President for guidance, insight, perspective, or even a good joke. (*Mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa.*) Mind, it's not that I haven't found guidance and insight from these columns (can't honestly remember about the jokes). But I've never considered the heart and soul of ATLA to be found in messages from the President.

The bad news about this is that I can't imagine why anyone would want to read anything I write, and so I'm finding motivation to get this column written a bit of an issue. The good news about this—and this really *is* good news—is that ATLA is a member-driven association. We do not look to the staff or elected officers to provide direction or expertise. We, the members, are the experts; we are the professionals, and we *associate* to benefit each other with *our* experience and expertise.

That's not to say the ATLA staff and members of the Board don't know stuff (I always prefer using technical language) the rest of us don't know. I am perennially dazzled by Dennis' and Pradeep's and Cameron's and others' knowledge of their areas of responsibility. And for several years now I have worked with colleagues on the Board who themselves have brought their own wonderful gifts, graces, and particular experience to the tasks of running ATLA. But the staff and the Board exist to articulate the entire association's mission, to keep

our collective ears to the ground and listen to your voices as you practice the professional of theological librarianship. Board and staff are sorta like clergy—not holier or wiser than thou, but dedicating time to particular tasks that need doing on behalf of the whole body. To some extent ATLA reminds me of Paul's admonition to the Romans that "For as in one body we have many members, and not all the members have the same function, so we, who are many, are one body in Christ, and individually we are members of one another" (Rom 12:4–5). Feet, hands, eyes, mouths, heads—the whole schmeer, an association.

This was evident, I think, at the Annual Conference in Austin this summer. For three (or four or even five, for Pre-Conference attendees) days, roundtables, papers, panels, plenaries, workshops, and interest groups deluged us with ideas, information, insights, and observations. Sure, Board members and staff convened and orchestrated a few sessions, but the work of and behind the conference was done by many—so many that there was no way any one of us could benefit from all of us, if you get my drift. There were so many competing sessions of value that we had to *choose* from the riches our colleagues brought us (and then complain that there was no time for rest!).

Those riches were of a least two kinds: bragging (well, OK, "sharing") and worrying. We shared our research and practices at the Hispanic Minorities roundtable, our models for information literacy instruction at the Badke/Lipton/Gragg panel discussion, our experience with book budget allocation with the Terry Robertson paper, our love of music and God with chapel and the ATLA Choir, our activities and opportunities at the business

meetings, the news of our home libraries at our denominational meetings, and our grief and love for those saints who have gone before us at the memorials service. We worried about the future of theological libraries: will digitization and the Google experiment supercede the printed book, are we a diverse enough profession, have we hitched our star to imperfect paradigms (“information literacy”), will librarians ever be respected members of the theological education community, do theological libraries, in fact, even have a future? At times, it seemed to me that our worries outnumbered our successes. Draconian stories of downsized positions, building sales, staff burnout, and merged or closed libraries filled the hallways. Yet the ATLA Annual Conference serves, in part, as the time and place where we can come together to seek wisdom and strength from each other, and to reaffirm among ourselves that we *are* spending our labor and our time doing important, worthwhile work.

I came away from this conference, as I often do, humbled by the struggles that so many of my colleagues endure, yet reassured that theological librarianship is a noble profession to which we all have something to contribute. For that reminder, I thank you all. I thank the staff and Board and Annual Conference and Education committees for all the work they put into the conference, of course.* But mostly, I thank everybody for, well ... showing up! We have good reasons for gathering: important, difficult work to do, values to uphold (reading! Thank you, Nancy Pearl!), and each other.

Now, I’m gonna go get a coupla three years’ worth of past *ATLA Newsletters* and read those Presidents’ columns. Get me some good ideas for next time!

With gratitude and awe,

*Chris
Christine Wenderoth
President*



Report of the Secretary Pro Tem of the Board of Directors

ATLA Annual Conference, 2005, Austin, TX

Business Meeting I was convened by Board President Paul Stuehrenberg at 1:45 p.m., Thursday, June 16, 2005. Christine Wenderoth, Board Vice President, introduced the newly elected members of the Board of Directors, Eileen Crawford, M. Patrick Graham, Martha Lund Smalley, and David Stewart. Paul Stuehrenberg recognized and thanked departing Board members, Timothy Lincoln, Sara Myers, Herman Peterson, Sharon Taylor, and Anne Richardson Womack. On behalf of the Board, Paul Stuehrenberg moved that Karen Whittlesey be awarded lifetime membership in the Association in recognition of her outstanding service. The motion passed by a unanimous vote of all present. Paul Stuehrenberg delivered the Presidential Address. Eileen Crawford presented the Report of the Special Committee of the Association for International Collaboration and recognized nine international guests attending the conference. Pradeep Gamadia, ATLA Director of Financial Services, presented the 2005/2006 budget. The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Business Meeting II was convened by Paul Stuehrenberg at 3:15 p.m., Saturday, June 18, 2005. Christine Wenderoth introduced the chairs of the Interest Groups. Laura Wood presented the report of the Professional Development Committee, and introduced Dr. Carisse Mickey Berryhill, who described the upcoming distance education course in Theological Librarianship that she will be teaching through the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign this fall. On behalf of the Digital Standards and Projects Committee, Martha Smalley described winding up the Cooperative Digital Resources Initiative and possible future strategies for extending that resource. Alva Caldwell reported for the Membership Advisory Committee, reporting on the plans for the first Theological Library Month in October 2006. He introduced Bill Faupel, who outlined initial discussions regarding providing Continuing Education Unit credits through the

*And especially Karen Whittlesey, who is a hoot (that’s a compliment), and who will be missed.

Member News

University of Wisconsin for ATLA conference workshops. The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Actions taken by the Board at the meetings held in conjunction with the conference included discussing issues related to effective orientation for new Board members, reevaluating the timing of Board elections and examining the possibility of on-line voting for those elections, and reviewing plans in progress for the 60th anniversary celebration in 2006. The Board received reports on the status of the ownership of the building that houses ATLA headquarters and held a preliminary discussion on the benefits of owning versus leasing the headquarters space. The Board approved proposals to move forward on a voluntary ATLA ILL agreement and to place a proposal before the membership at the next annual conference to revise membership dues.

Duane Harbin
Secretary Pro Tem



ATLA Board Nominations: What's Going On?

The way people get onto the ATLA Board at times may appear mysterious. Here is how it works, based on the bylaws and Board handbook. (These are posted on the ATLA site under the Member Page's divisions and committees section—choose Board of Directors, then its home page.)

Each January the Board appoints one ATLA member to the three-person Nominating Committee, and each person serves a nonrenewable term of three years, with the senior member as chair. One of the three should be a Board member. Of the current three standing committees of the Board, this is the only one that the bylaws require and describe. Both prior to and during the Annual Conference, the Committee identifies potential nominees by reviewing the attendee roster, the membership directory, lists of suggested names, rosters of committee members and interest group leaders, the recent history of nominations and election results, current needs, and Board handbook guidance (more on this below, by way of conclusion). The

Committee welcomes suggestions from all members, preferably with reasons why the person suggested is a good candidate.

All nominees must give their express consent. Only those who are Individual Members of ATLA are eligible for nomination to the Board or service on the Nominating Committee. Except for the Board's standing committees, no ATLA committee or interest group *chairperson* may simultaneously be a Board member, nor may any association employee. The same holds true for all *members* of advisory committees (Index, Membership, Preservation, and Technology), though such members may be nominated and then step down if elected to the Board.

Board members can serve two consecutive three-year terms. Unless they decline, those completing one term normally are nominated for reelection.

The Nominating Committee must submit a slate of at least six names (normally eight) by October 1 to the ATLA secretary. The membership receives notification by October 15 (the bylaws use "postmark" dates).

The bylaws specify an additional procedure for nominations, and it is relatively easy. A petition signed by ten (or more) individual members can be submitted by January 1 to the ATLA Secretary (currently Roberta Schaafsma). This procedure has been used in the past, and in at least one relatively recent case, the nominee was elected. Whether through this procedure or by speaking earlier to a Nominating Committee member, individuals may also seek to have themselves placed in nomination. Such action is neither forbidden nor discouraged.

The Nominating Committee apprises nominees of the responsibilities of Board members, normal schedule of meetings, etc. Immediate consent is not expected. The director of member services deals with any later (petition) nominees and also issues a request to all nominees for biographical information and a statement concerning ATLA needs and/or mission.

So how does the composition of the Board turn out the way it does? What factors weigh in?

Regarding the Board aggregately, the Nominating Committee seeks representation of libraries whose collections, staffs, and budgets differ in size; seeks persons from different types of libraries (e.g., self-standing or university-related) and in different library positions (e.g., directors, catalogers, reference librarians); and seeks geographic, racial,

national, ethnic, gender, and denominational diversity.

In accord with the bylaws, handbook, and Carver governance model of the Association, the Nominating Committee also considers: 1) demonstrated commitment to the Association, especially when combined with experience in management and potential to be an ATLA officer; 2) continuity of experience on the Board, as well as enlistment of those who have not served before but seek leadership opportunities; 3) committee and interest group participation; 4) propensity to think in terms of association mission, context, systems, and harmonious advancement; 5) ability to deal with values, vision, and the long term; 6) ability and willingness to participate assertively in deliberations; and 7) willingness to delegate and share decision-making authority with others.

We hope this information has helped to demystify the process of nominations for the Board. Please feel free to contact any of the Nominating Committee members for further information.

The Nominating Committee

Marti Alt (04–06; chair in 2006)

James Pakala (05–07)

Sharon Taylor (2005 chair, rotating off thereafter)



ATLA Advisory Committees

In the Carver Policy Governance Model that ATLA has followed since 1991, there are three types of committees formed in the Association: those that report to the Board (Nominating Committee, Endowment Committee), those that report to the entire association (Special Committee of the Association for International Collaboration), and those that report to the executive director (all of the rest). Of the committees that report to the executive director, the four advisory committees have generated the most questions and curiosity. At their meeting in Austin, the ATLA Board of Directors asked me to write an article that would explain the makeup, purpose, and role of the four advisory committees.

When I arrived at ATLA in February 1995, one advisory committee had already been established—the Technology Advisory Committee. At that point ATLA had no Internet presence and no way of establishing one. My predecessor (Al Hurd) established an advisory committee to help us review the issues and possible courses of action that were available to us. The Technology Advisory Committee was extremely helpful to us and allowed us to create our original web site through the generosity of Vanderbilt Divinity School staff, who loaned us space on their server and helped us create our web site and update it every week for nearly two years. Without the counsel of the Technology Advisory Committee and the generosity and leadership of Bill Hook, we would not have had an ATLA web site for at least two more years.

When I became executive director in 1996, it was clear to me that we needed similar advice and counsel about our preservation program, since we had been turned down in two consecutive NEH preservation grant applications and were more than two years behind in the one grant that we did have.

When Karen Whittlesey arrived in 1998, it seemed clear that an advisory committee for member services would be very helpful in sorting our issues, strategies, and courses of action that would be important to members.

Last year we added a fourth advisory committee—the Index Advisory Committee—to help us work through issues of indexing, coverage, currency, and scope.

There are, then, four advisory committees that work closely with staff:

1. Technology Advisory Committee (Bill Hook, chair, Cheryl Adams, Charles Bellinger)
2. Preservation Advisory Committee (Stephen Pentek, chair, Myron Chace, Donald Vorp)
3. Membership Advisory Committee (Alice Runis, chair, Al Caldwell, Bill Faupel, Joanna Hause)
4. Index Advisory Committee (Ann Hotta, chair, Jack Ammerman, Marti Alt)

As we have developed the system of advisory committees, a pattern of structure, function, and membership has emerged that suits us well. All of the advisory committees share the following characteristics:

Member News

1. Each advisory committee has a specific charge to provide advice and counsel to the staff in their area of interest and expertise. The responsibility of each advisory committee is summarized on the ATLA web site.
2. Advisory committees work with the staff department head with primary responsibility for their area of concern. The Technology Advisory Committee (TAC) works with Paul Jensen, director of information services, and Tami Luedtke, director of electronic products and services; the Preservation Advisory Committee (PAC) works with Russell Kracke, director of preservation products and services; the Membership Advisory Committee (MAC) works with the director of member services; and the Index Advisory Committee works with Cameron Campbell, director of indexes.
3. Advisory Committee members are appointed by the executive director (upon the recommendation of the current committee and the staff department head responsible for working with the committee) for three-year renewable terms.
4. I do not appoint Board members to the advisory committees because the advisory committees provide counsel and advice and respond to ideas and possible courses of action that the staff might pursue. These functions would (in my opinion) cause a conflict of interest for Board members, who are charged with determining policy and with evaluation of staff performance. If an advisory committee member is elected to the Board I ask him/her to resign from his/her advisory committee assignment.
5. Advisory committees work directly with the staff department heads and departments and do not report to the Board or to the membership.

The advisory committees have been of great value to the staff and to the Association. Since ATLA is a member association, it is important for the staff to receive advice and counsel from members before undertaking new initiatives, revising or modifying current programs and products, and while conducting long-range planning for the Association. Our web site, our three successive NEH

preservation grants and on-demand filming program, the ATLA Serials Exchange, union catalog, consortial purchasing, *ATLAS*, and the *Retrospective Indexing Project* are all major initiatives that the Association has undertaken following the advice, critique, and insights of the advisory committees.

If you are interested in serving on one of the four advisory committees, please contact the responsible staff department head and let him/her know of your interest.

Dennis A. Norlin
ATLA Executive Director



ATLA 2005–2006 Committees

The ATLA Annual Conference marks a new year for ATLA's committees (except for the Nominating Committee, which runs on the calendar year). And every year after the conference we list the committees and their current members in the *Newsletter*.

ATLA's committees fall into four categories: special committees of the Association, committees of the Board, those appointed by the executive director, and committees that advise ATLA staff. The following list provides a brief statement about the purpose of each committee, the current members with their terms, and officers. Offices are generally held for one year within a term.

You can find the committees' full charges, along with the most current list of members, in the divisions and committees section of the ATLA member page at www.atla.com/member.

Thank you, committees, for all the hard work you do!

Jonathan West
Editor of Member Publications



SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION

Special Committee of the Association for International Collaboration

Coordinates the Association's activities regarding international theological librarianship.

Margaret Tarpley (03-07), Chair
Vanderbilt University Divinity School
margaret.tarpley@vanderbilt.edu

Mariel Deluca Voth (04-08)
Bethel Seminary San Diego
m-voth@bethel.edu

Chris Beldan (05-09)
Lancaster Theological Seminary
cbeldan@lancasterseminary.edu

Paul Stuehrenberg (05-09), Board Liaison
Yale University Divinity School
paul.stuehrenberg@yale.edu

Dennis A. Norlin
ATLA Staff Liaison
dnorlin@atla.com

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

ATS/ATLA Digital Standards and Projects

With the support of the Luce Foundation, will establish a freely available, web-searchable, central repository of digital resources contributed by participating libraries, and will provide links to related free-standing projects.

Martha Lund Smalley (04-07), Chair
Yale University Divinity School
martha.smalley@yale.edu

Louis Charles Willard (04-07)
Association of Theological Schools
willard@ats.edu

Duane Harbin (04-07)
Perkins School of Theology, SMU
dharbin@smu.edu

Cameron J. Campbell
ATLA Staff
ccampbell@atla.com

Endowment

Informs the membership of the purpose of the Endowment Fund, cultivates donor relationships, and solicits major gifts through planned (estate) gifts and other funding sources.

Roger Loyd (05-10), Chair
Duke Divinity School
roger.loyd@duke.edu

M. Patrick Graham (05-08)
Emory University
libmpg@emory.edu

Mary Bischoff (05-10)
mrbischoff@earthlink.net

Elmer O'Brien (05-10)
baobrien@aol.com

Dennis A. Norlin
ATLA Staff Liaison
dnorlin@atla.com

Member News

Nominating

Nominates candidates for election to the Board of Directors.

Sharon Taylor (04-05), Chair
Andover Newton Theological School
staylor@ants.edu

Marti Alt (04-06)
Ohio State University
alt.1@osu.edu

James C. Pakala (05-07)
Covenant Theological Seminary
jpakala@covenantseminary.edu

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Annual Conference

Serves as the strategic and long-range planning agent for annual conferences.

Melody Layton McMahon (04-06), Chair
John Carroll University
mcmahon@jcu.edu

Andre Paris (05-08)
St. Paul University, Ottawa
aparis@ustpaul.ca

Sandra Oslund (05-07), Vice-Chair
Bethel College
s-oslund@bethel.edu

Beverly Thompson (03-06)
ATLA
bthomps@atla.com

Stephen Crocco (05-07)
Princeton Theological Seminary
stephen.crocco@ptsem.edu

Director of Member Services, Ex officio

Education

Identifies and responds to needs for continuing education of ATLA members at the Annual Conference.

Allen W. Mueller (05-06), Chair
Eden Theological Seminary
amueller@eden.edu

Carrie Hackney (05-08)
Howard University School of Divinity
chackney@howard.edu

Christina Torbert (04-07), Secretary
University of Mississippi
caltheat@yahoo.com

Blake Walter (05-09)
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary
bwalter@seminary.edu

Cameron Campbell (05-06), Local Host Liaison
ATLA
ccampbell@atla.com

Director of Member Services, Ex officio

ATLA Newsletter

Professional Development

Determines the continuing education needs of members and provides appropriate opportunities for members to obtain this professional development outside the context of the Annual Conference.

Laura C. Wood (05-07), Chair
Harvard Divinity School
laura_wood@harvard.edu

Jan Malcheski (03-06)
St. Paul Seminary
j9malcheski@stthomas.edu

Eric Friede (05-08)
Yale University Divinity School
eric.friede@yale.edu

Mikail McIntosh-Doty (03-06)
Episcopal Theological Sem. of the Southwest
mcmintosh-doty@etss.edu

Director of Member Services, Ex officio

Publications

Serves as a catalyst for encouraging and supporting scholarly publication.

Lynn A. Berg (01-06), Chair
New Brunswick Theological Seminary
lab@nbts.edu

Andrew Keck (01-06)
Duke Divinity School
andy.keck@duke.edu

Douglas Gragg (05-08)
Emory University
dgragg@emory.edu

Jack W. Ammerman, Editor of ATLA Scarecrow
Series, Ex officio
Boston University School of Theology
jwa@bu.edu

Jonathan West, Editor of Member Publications, Ex officio
jwest@atla.com

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Index

Explores, documents, and evaluates trends in the Abstracting and Information industry; monitors developments in scholarly publishing; monitors [current and] emerging standards as they might apply to ATLA's *RDB*.

Ann Hotta (04-07), Chair
Graduate Theological Union
ahotta@gtu.edu

Jack Ammerman (04-07)
Boston University School of Theology
jwa@bu.edu

Marti Alt (04-07)
Ohio State University
alt.1@osu.edu

Cameron J. Campbell, Director of Indexes,
Ex officio
ccampbell@atla.com

Member News

Membership

Enhances and develops methods and programs to improve membership, recruitment, and retention.

Alice I. Runis (04-07), Chair
Iliff School of Theology
arunis@iliff.edu

D. William Faupel (04-07)
Wesley Theological Seminary
bfaupel@wesleysem.edu

Alva R. (Al) Caldwell (04-07)
The United Library
alva@garrett.edu

Joanna Hause (03-06)
Southwestern University
samkimo@hotmail.com

Director of Member Services, ATLA Director Liaison

Preservation

[Has] responsibility for developing a proposal for the future of ATLA's preservation programs.

Stephen P. Pentek (04-07), Chair
spentek@verizon.net

Donald Vorp (05-08)
Princeton Theological Seminary
donald.vorp@ptsem.edu

Myron Chace (05-08)
Library of Congress
mchace@loc.gov

Russell Kracke, ATLA Director Liaison
rkracke@atla.com

Technology

Help[s] focus and direct ATLA's technology-related issues.

William J. Hook (05-08), Chair
Vanderbilt University Divinity School
bill.hook@vanderbilt.edu

Charles Bellinger (04-07)
Texas Christian University
c.bellinger@tcu.edu

Cheryl Adams (03-06)
Library of Congress
cada@loc.gov

Paul Jensen, ATLA Director Liaison
pjensen@atla.com

Tami Luedtke, ATLA Director Liaison
tluedtke@atla.com

Welcome to ATLA!

ATLA welcomes the following new members to the Association:

Individuals

Ms. Tara L. Brazee, Washington, DC

Mr. Angel Luis Falcon, Highland Park, NJ

Mrs. Bonnie Falla, Bethlehem, PA

Ms. Lisa Grover, Littleton, CO

Dr. Stefana Laing, Houston, TX

Mr. Thomas W. Leonhardt, Austin, TX

Mr. Clyde R. Putman, Dallas, TX

Mr. Paul A. Tippey, Wilmore, KY

Ms. Susan Vossberg, St. Paul, MN

Mrs. Betty Jean Waits, Irving, TX

Ms. Nancy Yu, Wake Forest, NC

Ms. Pat Ziebart, Urbana, IL

Students

Ms. Carol Johnson Burns, Jacksonville, FL

Ms. Jennifer M. Lawrence, Saint Louis, MO

Mr. Jared L. Porter, Wilmore, KY

Mr. Arik Swindlehurst, Abilene, TX

International Institutions

Evangelische Theologische Faculteit, Leuven,
Belgium

Member Notes

ATLA Participates in Wabash Discussion

On May 9–10 four ATLA librarians and two ATLA staff participated in a two-day conversation about the role of theological librarians in teaching and learning at the Wabash Center for Teaching and Learning in Theology and Religion in Crawfordsville, Indiana. They were joined by four teaching faculty and administrators of the Wabash Center programs.

Participants reviewed the history of ATLA's involvement with the Center, including:

- 1997: Lilly Technology grants for theological schools
- 1999: formation of the advisory panel for the *ATLAS* project
- 2000: a two-day consultation for fifteen theological librarians
- 2002–2003: several ATLA librarians serving as staff for pre-tenure faculty workshops
- 2004 (November): workshop for new theological librarians

There was extensive discussion about what librarians can contribute to teaching and learning in theological schools, and a number of initiatives were proposed to promote new and innovative ways for teaching faculty and librarians to work together.



Photo of participants (left to right): Paul Myrhe (associate director of the Wabash Center), Tom Pearson (associate director of the Wabash Center), Lucinda Huffaker (executive director of the Wabash Center), Eileen Saner (librarian and director of educational resources, Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminary), Bill Placher (Wabash College's LaFollette distinguished professor of the humanities), Sara Myers (director of the library, Burke Library, Union Theological Seminary), Joretta Marshall (professor of pastoral theology and care, Eden Theological Seminary), Joel Green (vice president of academic affairs and provost, Asbury Theological Seminary), Laura Wood (director, Harvard Divinity School, Andover-Harvard Theological Library), Miguel Diaz (associate professor of theology, St. John's University), Paul Stuehrenberg (divinity librarian, Yale University Divinity School library), Dennis Norlin (executive director, ATLA), Margot Lyon (director of business development, ATLA), and Carol Newsom (professor of Old Testament, Candler School of Theology, Emory University).



Professional Development Committee Widens Grant Eligibility Requirements

The ATLA Professional Development Committee has widened the eligibility requirements for the grants it awards for continuing education programs.

Individual libraries (whether or not they are part of regional groups) can now submit applications for grants that help fund continuing education programs for their staff. (Individual libraries are expected to invite other libraries' staff to attend.)

The application process is basically the same as before. For further information and the application form, please see the revised grants page at www.atla.com/prof_dev/prof_dev_grant.html. A sample application is also available at www.atla.com/prof_dev/prof_dev_grant_example.html.

The maximum amount available for a grant is \$750.



IFLA/OCLC Fellows Visit ATLA Headquarters

The five members of IFLA/OCLC's Class of 2005 Early Career Development Fellows spent the morning of Friday, May 6, visiting ATLA headquarters in Chicago. The program brings new library professionals from countries with developing economies to the United States for an intensive month of study, networking, and mentoring. ATLA sponsors a theological librarian and serves on the selection committee for all five recipients. The Class of 2005 was selected last summer. The Rev. Gillian Wilson, from the United Theological College of the West Indies, was chosen as the program's first theological librarian. The Class of 2005 was accompanied by two members of previous classes unable to come to the United States in their year of fellowship.

ATLA's involvement began more than a year ago when the Special Committee of the Association for International Collaboration suggested sponsorship of the program as a way of reaching out to international theological librarians.



Photo (left to right): Thomas Bello (systems librarian, University of Malawi Libraries, Zomba, Malawi), Gillian Wilson (librarian, United Theological College of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies), Edwar Delgado (library director, Albania School, Albania, Guajira, Colombia), Lela Nanuashvili (lecturer, Department of Library Science, Tbilisi State University of Culture and Arts, Tbilisi, Georgia), Selenay Aytac (cataloger and information specialist, Isik University,

Istanbul, Turkey, Class of 2003), Xiaoqing Cai (librarian, Sun Yat-sen University Library, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China), and Muhammad Rafiq (librarian, National Textile University, Faisalabad, Pakistan, Class of 2004).



Brepols Offers Consortial Discount to ATLA Members on Databases

Brepols Publishers has made an offer to Institutional and Affiliate Members for discounted subscriptions to three online databases:

- Library of Latin Texts Online—Complete Database (CLCLT)
- Library of Latin Texts Online—Patristic (CLCLT-PA), a spin-off database of the complete CLCLT, including all texts part of the “Literature from Patristic Authors,” the *Vulgate*, the *Pseudipigrapha of the Old Testament*, and the *Concilia oecumenica et generalia Ecclesiae catholicae*
- Vetus Latina Database (VLD)

Each of the databases can be subscribed to separately.

Advantageous consortial pricing becomes effective when at least 26 members participate. Information about the databases, trial subscription, types of license, and other details may be found at www.brepols.net/atla. Contact Ann Duchene (ann.duchene@brepols.net) for additional information or to request trial access.



Douglas Gragg Takes Position at Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary

The Ernest Miller White Library at Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary is pleased to announce the appointment of Douglas L. Gragg to be Director of Library and Information Technology Services and Associate Professor of Bibliography and Research. Doug began his work at Louisville Seminary on June 1. He comes from the Pitts Theology Library at Emory University, where he has been Head of Public Services since 1998.



Pitts Library Announces Curator of Archives and Manuscripts

The **Pitts Theology Library** (Candler School of Theology, Emory University) is pleased to announce the appointment of Aimee L. Morgan to the position of Curator of Archives and Manuscripts. Aimee holds the BA in English from Cornell University and the MSIS from the University at Albany with a concentration in Archives and Records Administration. She has worked in the Olin Library of Cornell University, completed an internship in the M. E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives (University at Albany), and served as an assistant in the Manuscripts and Special Collections Unit of the New York State Library (Albany, New York).



Call for Papers and Ideas for the 2006 Conference

Call for Papers from the Annual Conference Committee

The Annual Conference Committee cordially invites members and friends of the Association to make proposals for papers, presentations, or special sessions for the 2006 ATLA conference. The conference will be held in Chicago, June 21–24, 2006. The conference will be a celebration of the 60th anniversary of ATLA. The Committee will consider proposals for papers on theological librarianship, including the history of ATLA, the academic disciplines of theology, and general librarianship.

Proposals should include a title that captures the scope of the paper, an abstract of no more than 200 words giving the significance and focus of the paper, and the name(s) and the institution(s) of the presenter(s). The abstract might include the following elements: 1) Why should people listen to this paper and what is the context of the problem addressed? 2) Definitions of any terms that might not be understood. 3) A summary of the main points of the paper. 4) A demonstration of the presenter's track record—how the paper builds on one's professional experience, previous publications, or research.

Proposals must be received by **September 9, 2005**. Submit to:

Melody Layton McMahon, Chair
Annual Conference Committee, ATLA
Grasselli Library
John Carroll University
20700 North Park Blvd.
University Hts., OH 44118
Phone: 216.397.4990
Fax: 216.397.4256
mcmahon@jcu.edu

Call for Ideas from the Education Committee

The ATLA Education Committee is issuing a call for ideas for pre-conference workshops and for roundtable discussions at our 2006 Annual Conference in Chicago.

Pre-conference workshops are normally 3 hours in length, but some workshops can begin in the morning and continue in the afternoon for another 3 hours. They include time for the speaker's presentation, hands-on work by the attendees, and discussion of what was learned. Other forms of pre-conference workshops have included visits to one or more area libraries or resource centers, analyses of case studies, and work with unfamiliar library resources. The Committee asks for suggestions for workshop topics as well as the names of possible workshop leaders. The leaders do not necessarily have to be ATLA members, but the budget for bringing in outside speakers is limited. We also hope to hear from ATLA members who wish to lead workshops themselves.

The conference roundtables are scheduled for one hour and are characterized by a short presentation on a topic by a facilitator followed by a period of responses, questions, and answers from the attendees. They are led by ATLA members. Some roundtable facilitators ask attendees to bring handouts, prepare reading lists for attendees, post lists of questions to be considered, etc. The Committee will accept both suggestions for roundtables, hopefully with the names of possible facilitators, and offers from persons who wish to facilitate a roundtable.

Please send your suggestions and proposals to me or to any member of the Education Committee by **September 15, 2005**.

Allen W. Mueller (05–06), Chair
amueller@eden.edu
Christina Torbert (04–07), Secretary
caltheat@yahoo.com
Cameron Campbell (05–06), Local Host Liaison
ccampbell@atla.com
Carrie Hackney (05–08)
chackney@howard.edu
Blake Walter (05–09)
bwalter@seminary.edu



Report of the ATLA Birding Interest Group

When I heard that this year's ATLA conference was going to be held in Austin, I began to salivate and scheme. The scheming involved tacking on a trip to the Lower Rio Grande Valley after the conference and the salivating the prospect of seeing Black-capped Vireo and Golden-cheeked Warbler (never numerous, both are found for the most part only in central Texas) and perhaps a couple of other life birds in the Austin area. With the latter possibility in mind I sent a request to Texbirds, hoping that someone in the area might be willing to take Eric Friede and me out for a morning of birding on the 15th of June. I received three (positive) responses (!), the first of which was from Roy Reinartz. Roy had seen both species recently and said there was a 100% chance of our seeing the vireo.

Roy picked us up at our hotel at 5:00 a.m. after driving all the way from Lago Vista. As we packed our gear into his car, we could hear White-winged Doves cooing and Western Kingbirds chattering as they worked the graveyard shift flycatching under the lights of a nearby parking lot. The Great-tailed Grackles were beginning to stir as well.

As we drove north on highways 35 and 281, I mentioned to Roy that I had heard about the threats posed to the warbler in particular by the cutting down of cypress trees. "I feel like choking people who say that!" was his impassioned response. All in good fun, and I thanked him for keeping his hands on the wheel. He proceeded to explain that the

Golden-cheekeds can get by with a minimal number of cypress trees (the source of their nesting material) and that overgrazing by deer (which ought to be kept in check by more liberal hunting regulations) is a much greater problem than tree-cutting. He went on to describe how the vireos actually needed to have their oak shrub habitat thinned out from time to time for optimum breeding success. This task used to be carried out by foraging buffalo and wildfires, but now has to be done by human intervention. Ironically, both birds seem to thrive in the Fort Hood area, thanks in part to maneuvering tanks that thin out the vegetation, and to the scheduling of maneuvers to coincide with the birds' nonbreeding season. Roy's explanations made sense: much harm has been done by zealous but uninformed environmentalism.

We arrived just before sunup at the Shin Oak observation deck, which is on the north end of the Balcones Canyonlands NWR. There was plenty of birdsong, especially from Northern Cardinals, and Roy was confident that the vireos would emerge. There was movement from time to time in the low bushes surrounding the deck, and Roy figured that these were indeed vireos. Meanwhile, I was hearing what I thought was a House Finch (but which I later realized was a Painted Bunting), and Eric and I were getting distant scope views of Painted Buntings and larger, chunkier birds that turned out to be Canyon Towhees. The buntings were stunning, and if I hadn't had the incredible fortune of seeing one last May during a visit to Regina, Saskatchewan, they would've been lifers. A CRESTED CARACARA flew over, a bird I'd had a fleeting glimpse of in Mexico, but this was an ABA-area first. We saw at least one more that day. A Common Raven appeared in the distance, and then we got some excellent looks at one of the Yellow-breasted Chats that had been providing goofy background vocals all morning.

At around 7:00 Eric, who'd been patiently panning the bushes to the south of the observation dome, called out to us, and sure enough, A BLACK-CAPPED VIREO was foraging just a few meters in front of us. It paused for a couple of seconds on a bare branch and dipped back down into the brush. A few minutes later another male (Roy thought it might've been a juvenile) flew onto an exposed perch and must've sung a couple of verses and the chorus

Member News

of his song. Roy said he'd never seen a Black-capped perch for so long out in the open like that.

An Eastern Wood-Pewee that flitted low across the boardwalk was our last significant bird before we left for Doeskin Ranch.

We turned left out of the parking lot and followed FM-1869 until it dead-ended into FM-1174. We turned left again, and at the bottom of the first hill we parked at the entrance to the Flying V Ranch. After tentatively identifying an accipiter perched on a nearby power pole as a Cooper's Hawk, we made our way to a culvert that drained an arroyo. Here Roy showed us the nest of both Cliff and Cave Swallows, pointing out the goblet-like shape of the latter. An Eastern Phoebe and a Red-eyed Vireo were singing in the background as we began to scan the flock of swallows overhead for the light-chinned and dark-crowned CAVE SWALLOWS, which we soon found.

We then followed FM-1174 west to Doeskin Ranch, noting the Scissor-tailed Flycatchers on the wires overhead. Once we'd parked, I headed to the biffy, scaring up a pair of Lark Sparrows along the way. Roy led us along the short route around the sanctuary, the one that loops around the meadow and back to the parking lot. He was happy to see several young oak trees flourishing by the streamside. The deer had finished off most of the rest. The herd really needed to be thinned out, he said, if the young growth was to survive and if the deer themselves were to look less like German shepherds and more like deer. I saw something yellow fly across the field and into a tree. "Some kind of flycatcher!" I called out, and then changed my mind once I'd seen its un-flycatcher-like bill and round head. It turned out to be a female Summer Tanager. The walk also produced Lesser Goldfinch, Black-crested Titmouse, House Finch, and a great view of a Painted Bunting.

Continuing west on FM-1174, we turned left where it dead-ended into FM-1431. During the 10–15-minute drive to our next location, Roy recounted incidents from his family history. His ancestors were the first German immigrants to settle in Texas (back in the 1840s) and had somehow survived both cholera epidemics and the hostility of the local native tribes. After 10–15 minutes of winding our way around the Balcones Escarpment, we crossed a stream that flowed under the road through a culvert. Immediately at the top of the next hill was the

turnoff to Warbler Vista. It's a sharp turn and easy to miss, especially if you have a car on your tail. Roy drove us up the white limestone-gravelled road to an observation deck. On the way we flushed a Greater Roadrunner.

The observation deck was supposed to be in the breeding territory of a couple of sets of Golden-cheeked Warblers. We got some up-close-and-personal views of both Black and Turkey Vultures; Yellow-billed Cuckoos called a couple of times; and there was motion from time to time in the foliage, but it was always Northern Cardinals, Black-crested Titmice, or Bewick's Wrens. After about an hour we decided to pack it in, bird a bit along the road, and then head back. Part way down the hill we noticed an elderly couple (from Mississippi, as it turned out) getting into their car in a gravelled parking lot. Roy stopped to ask them if they'd seen the warblers. "Yes, we saw a couple of pairs of them down by marker number 10," said the man. I was surprised; it was already 10:30 and quite hot: what warbler in its right mind would still be active at this time of day?

We headed down the shady trail, which Roy had helped build, admiring the fine likenesses of our target species that had been painted onto the large flat numbered rocks that served as markers. After the switchback at about marker 8 or 9, we started hearing the sound of avian activity. Then there they were: there must've been about four or five of them. I was puzzled by the one I happened to train my binoculars on. It was all black and white, with not a trace of yellow. I looked at some of the others, and they all had the characteristic yellow face and black eyeline of the GOLDEN-CHEEKED WARBLER. The birds weren't at all skittish, and they allowed us to observe them for about three or four minutes. "There's a Black and White Warbler," cried Eric, "look, it's even going down the tree trunk headfirst!" Mystery solved. The Black and White was a nice bonus, and we had seen both of our main target species! I'd thought we'd be lucky to see just one, especially since my pre-trip reading had mentioned the elusiveness of the Black-capped Vireo and the fact that the warbler might be hard to find because it wouldn't be singing. On the return hike (about 15–20 minutes) Roy mentioned that he'd spent his navy career chasing Russian submarines all over the

Brodart's Annual Church Flyer is Here!

Your Preferred Source for Church Library Supplies and Furnishings ... for all denominations

Inside our new Church Flyer you'll find:

- 48 pages of products selected with your church library in mind
- Many new products including Biblical posters and decorative banners

Go online today at

www.shopbrodart.com/church

Fast • Easy • Secure

Brodart is ready to serve you with:

- Tips on book care and repair
- Archival products
- Helpful hints on how to start and run your own church library



Be sure to ask for your FREE copy of Brodart's newest 2005 Church Library Supplies and Furnishings Catalog!



Call: 1-888-820-4377

Click: www.shopbrodart.com/church

Fax: 1-800-283-6087

Brodart is a proud member of the American Theological Library Association.

Member News

map and that he and his wife had determined that they would spend their retirement seeing Texas. Not a bad choice for a birder.

We popped down to a private park in Lago Vista to try to scare up a Red-bellied Woodpecker, but managed “only” a Carolina Chickadee, a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, a couple of species of doves, and a pair of Green Herons. After a quick lunch at Wild Willie’s in Lago Vista, Roy drove us the 70 miles back to our hotel. A memorable day with a memorable Texan, and it would not be our last taste of the hospitality of Texas birders.

I could’ve ended my Austin birding experience on that positive note, but I just had to try for a Monk Parakeet.

The American Birding Association (ABA) guide for the region said that the parakeets could be found in the ball fields just south of the Colorado River and just east of Lamar Blvd. I got off on Congress Ave. and walked a couple of sweaty kilometers west and over the bridge to the ball diamonds. Plenty of Great-tailed Grackles, but no sign of the parakeets or of the stick nests that the book said they were in the habit of building on top of lamp standards.

I’d struck out at the ball field, but at least I saw the bats. Hundreds of thousands of Mexican Free-tailed Bats. They issued nightly at sundown from three roosts beneath the Congress Ave. bridge. A memorable occasion, a social event; and they were, after all, flying life mammals—the next best thing to birds. So why was I frustrated?

I lamented my miss to Melody Mazuk the next day. “We saw lots of them yesterday afternoon over at Central Market on Lamar and 55th!” she replied. So on Saturday (18 June) Eric and I headed over in our newly acquired rental car to try to see them. On the drive over I saw a couple of parakeets fly past, their pointed tails streaming behind them. The market turned out, after some searching, to be at 37th and Lamar, and the parakeets also turned out to be somewhere else. But what about the ones I saw fly over? A quick look at the list of psittidae among the 50 or so exotics listed in *Birds of the Austin, Texas, Region* convinced me not to make any snap judgments.

Oh well, next year’s conference will be held in Chicago, a reputed Monk Parakeet stronghold. And besides, our trip to the Lower Rio Grande Valley was just a day away.

Trip List (includes sightings from 19 June return trip to Balcones)

Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Black Vulture
Turkey Vulture
Mallard
Cooper’s Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
CRESTED CARACARA
Rock Dove
White-winged Dove
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Greater Roadrunner
Common Nighthawk
Chimney Swift
Black-chinned Hummingbird
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Eastern Phoebe
Western Kingbird
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
BLACK-CAPPED VIREO
Red-eyed Vireo
Western Scrub-Jay
American Crow
Common Raven
Purple Martin
Cliff Swallow
CAVE SWALLOW
Barn Swallow
Carolina Chickadee
Black-crested Titmouse
Bewick’s Wren
Northern Mockingbird
European Starling
GOLDEN-CHEEKED WARBLER
Black-and-White Warbler
Yellow-breasted Chat
Summer Tanager
Canyon Towhee
Rufous-crowned Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Northern Cardinal
Painted Bunting
Great-tailed Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
House Finch
Lesser Goldfinch
House Sparrow

H. D. (Sandy) Ayer
Alliance Univ. Collegel/Canadian Theological Sem.



CONFERENCE



CE PHOTOS



Let's Go to Turkey!

Several years ago after the conference in Portland there was an ATLA trip to Alaska. Those who participated speak fondly of it. So why not another trip with good friends and good places to visit?

More than a year ago my wife and I had the good fortune of making a Biblically oriented trip to Turkey. If you think about it, there are dozens of New Testament sites in modern Turkey, which straddles Europe and Asia Minor. Visiting a culture as ancient as Turkey's with the remnants and ruins of multiple empires scattered about is an archaeological delight. When you add places where the missionary Paul the Apostle preached, or where St. John the Evangelist presumably retreated after the fall of Jerusalem, the experience becomes a spiritual delight.

I would like then to propose that we have a post-Chicago 2006 ATLA conference trip to Turkey. It would be an eleven-day trip departing from O'Hare on Sunday, June 25, and returning to Chicago on Wednesday, July 5. During that time and using the services of Tutku Tours—a Turkish firm about which we have nothing but good things to say—we would visit places such as Istanbul (once, of course, Constantinople), ancient Troy, Pergamon, Sardis, Laodicea, Ephesus, the isle of Patmos, Miletus, etc.

Since theological librarians are the invited participants, we shall be sure to emphasize the library aspects of the experience, the great library of Celsus at Ephesus, the remains of the library of Pergamon, and the still-operating monastic library on Patmos.

So, the cost ... It is not nearly what you would expect. What other vacation can you find that includes traveling so far, stepping back into history, becoming a New Testament pilgrim via an air-conditioned bus, staying in four-star hotels, enjoying the delightful Turkish cuisine, and not having to drive? The tab will be under \$2,300, including airfare, and it goes down from there, depending on the number of participants. For example, the rate for 20–29 persons would be \$2,190, for 30–39 persons it would be \$2,090, and for 40 or more, it would be just \$1,990. All have a single supplement of \$180. Visa is \$20. What is not included is lunches, tips, and the inevitable souvenirs you will buy.

If you are interested in participating, let me know (pschrodt@mtso.edu), as we shall need a

minimum of 20. Even if you are just possibly interested, let me know, and I shall send you a more detailed description and keep you informed as things progress. Commitment time will begin in October, when a \$100 refundable deposit is required, with 50% due March 15, and the balance by April 15, 2006.

Paul Schrodt
Methodist Theological School in Ohio



International Report

Report on Participation in the Directors' Conference for Theological Librarians*
Prague, Czech Republic
January 23–28, 2005

During the last week in January 2005, about forty librarians met at the International Baptist Theological Seminary in Prague, Czech Republic, to discuss the challenges and opportunities of theological libraries. Seminaries and Bible colleges across Europe were represented, from Norway to Bulgaria and from Dublin to Moscow. Two librarians came from Beirut, Lebanon. More than half of the librarians were from countries that formerly were led by communist governments. This conference was the first gathering of this group, and it was organized by Katherina Penner, an IBTS librarian.

In the opening session, Ms. Penner presented an overview of the needs and challenges faced by the libraries represented. She reported on responses to a questionnaire that had been completed by most of the participants. Library collections are small, and there is little money to purchase books. In many schools, students do not speak English well, and yet very few Christian books are available in their own languages. Librarians may have training in theology or in librarianship but very rarely in both. Most are solo librarians. Classroom teaching is done primarily by lecture with little expectation that libraries will be used.

Automation is a topic of great interest. Some librarians are beginning to use basic systems, and

* This is an edited version of a report that first appeared at www.atla.com/international_collab/prague.html.

Member News

yet they face many challenges. Bibliographic standards are not well established in central and eastern Europe. There is no common source for affordable bibliographic records. Librarians are entering records manually into simple automation systems without assurance that they will be able to migrate their databases to a more robust system in the future.

Morning plenary sessions focused on topics of broad interest: the distinctive issues of theological libraries, collection development, managing volunteers and resource sharing. Afternoon workshops presented a choice of topics: marketing, administration, cataloging, interlibrary lending, periodicals management, new student orientation, archives, web design and free Internet resources.

After lunch each day there was a presentation by an organization offering services to theological libraries. Pieter Kwant described the book donation programs of the Langham Trust and incentives available to promote local publishing of Christian literature. Kurt Berends presented the vision and ministry of the Theological Book Network, a service supported by ATLA which sends quality used theological books to developing countries. 4TheWorld was founded by Gary Folkstra to provide book-jobbing services for acquiring materials from North American publishers.

On Tuesday afternoon, I did a presentation on new student orientation. On Wednesday afternoon, I spoke to the entire seminary community on library services to distance students. Many European seminaries provide short intensive courses to students who come to campus for two or three weeks per year. They would like to provide library resources to these students during the fifty weeks a year when they are away from the campus.

On Tuesday evening, I had an hour to present the programs and products of the American Theological Library Association. I demonstrated CDRI and the International Collaboration Database. I also demonstrated the ATLA Serials Exchange, the *ATLA Religion Database (Ten Year Subset)* and *ATLAS*. I distributed the catalogs and newsletters sent by ATLA headquarters. I pointed out articles on the IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Program and other topics of potential interest. Participants were pleased to receive authorizations granting them trial access to *ATLAS* for one month.

Penelope Hall represented Bibliothèques Européennes de Théologie (BETH) at the conference and made a presentation on library cooperation in Europe. Some conference papers are posted on the BETH website (www.theo.kuleuven.ac.be/beth/confpapers.htm).

I enjoyed meeting competent and dedicated librarians and also representing ATLA. The ATLA headquarters staff sent catalogs, newsletters and brochures that were all taken by the participants. I hope there can be continued contact between ATLA and these librarians. They are anxious to improve the resources and services of their libraries, and they welcome opportunities for collaboration. The group established a listserv to provide a forum for continued dialogue.

Eileen K. Saner

Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminary



Professional Development Perspectives

Reflections on Teaching

Who were the memorable teachers in your life? Mrs. Oberti was strict, but she taught me so much about problem solving and discipline. Though only 9 years old, I began to understand the importance of repetition for learning. She gave us weekly, timed tests to prove our mastery of basic arithmetic. By the end of the year, I knew my speed had improved. And in the many math classes to come, I appreciated how that repetition enhanced my recall. It wasn't enough to understand the math; I had to be able to do it, again and again, faster and faster, as a building block for new skills.

Information retrieval is like that, too. Basic search strategies are transferable across many resources. We need to learn how to find things, but then we need to learn what to do with what we find. It helps to have good teachers along the way.

In 2004, the Professional Development Committee (PDC) helped organize the Wabash Center Colloquium on the Role of the Theological Librarian in Teaching, Learning and Research. At

the ATLA conference in June, the participants and facilitators shared a little bit about their experiences at the colloquium. One exercise was to develop a metaphor for theological librarianship. Several examples were offered, including a studio musician and a plate spinner at the circus.

As I think about that exercise, the image that comes to my mind is that of a Sherpa. The Sherpas of Nepal are well known as guides to trekkers in the Himalayas. Because they have lived at high altitudes for so long, Sherpas have adapted to the oxygen-poor environment and are skilled alpinists.

A librarian is a guide of sorts. She scales the craggy faces of information mountains. And she adapts to the ever-changing weather in this climate of resources. Each one of us may choose a different way to guide, a different route, or a different mountain. We do the hard work of climbing, but we deal with the pack animals and other less glamorous tasks, too. In the end, we may be acknowledged for making the ascent, but the climber is there for the glory (and the publishing rights to the story).

Unlike the Sherpas, however, most of us librarians were not born here in the thin, mountain air. We have become guides by choice or by accident. And we (hopefully) improve our guiding abilities over time, through trial and error. There are many guiding/teaching methods: demonstrating, mentoring, explicating, training, leading, and even carrying. Sometimes we just point out a path and let people learn on their own.

There are few among us who don't teach in some way. Our "students" may be patrons, assistants, colleagues, administrators, or community members. Each student learns in her own way, regardless of what my teaching strengths may be. And no matter how well I know the information mountain terrain, the weather—and the mountain—is changing.

What would you like to do to become a better guide? How much more can we learn about educational theory, teaching strategies, and learning styles? How does our choice of teaching method—whether with a group or just one individual—affect the learning outcome(s)? How do we know what works and what doesn't?

I know I have a lot to learn about teaching. And I have a lot to learn about learning. Furthermore, I'm convinced that other ATLA members can help me learn. Through reading, listening, conversation,

and collaboration there is a lot we can do together. We just need to set aside the time to do so. (Not always easy, to be sure.)

So how will I learn about teaching and learning? How will you? And what can PDC do to help? I'm eager to hear your thoughts about that: laura_wood@harvard.edu.

In the meantime, PDC already has a program in place to assist you: **Continuing Education Grants**. For years, PDC has supported regional groups with grants. (We called them "Regional Grants." Go figure.) But Regional Grants haven't been helpful for some of you, so we're changing the name and the rules.

Continuing Education Grants are now available for regional groups *or any ATLA institutional member library*. You can apply for funding to bring a speaker to your door. Or for supplies for a workshop. Or ... no need to list the possibilities. If you wonder whether PDC can help you with your need, just ask us. Don't wait until the next conference to pursue your professional development. Pick a topic and a date.

Information and the application are online: www.atla.com/prof_dev/prof_dev_grant.html. All we ask is that you invite other librarians in your area to attend. Why? Because sharing is good. Mrs. Oberti taught me that, too.

Laura Wood
Chair, Professional Development Committee



Theological Librarianship Course at UIUC

Following two years of study and planning by ATLA's Professional Development Committee and two task forces to study the possibility of a course, the Association is pleased to announce a partnership with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) to offer a graduate-level course in theological librarianship. This course, available to members and non-members, will be offered online through the LEEP program of the university's Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS) as LIS 590TL Theological Librarianship.

Requirements

Course activities include readings, online discussions, writing assignments, exams, and a weekly two-hour live chat 4:00-6:00 p.m., CST, on Wednesdays. Students will have the opportunity to interact with a number of librarians currently working in the field. LEEP requirements include both synchronous and asynchronous assignments. The usual requirement of one weekend at the UIUC campus has been waived for ATLA members and non-members.

Dates

The course will run August 24–December 9, 2005.

Tuition and Enrollment

Students will register with UIUC through the LEEP program according to its usual class structure. Students may enroll for two or four credit hours. Those enrolling for four credit hours will complete an additional term project. ATLA members will be able to register at in-state tuition rates, a major cost savings.

2 hours: \$678 (tuition) + \$72 (fees) = \$750
4 hours: \$1,356 (tuition) + \$144 (fees) = \$1,500

Students interested in enrolling should contact Linda C. Smith, professor and associate dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, lcsmith@uiuc.edu, 217.333.7742.

All ATLA member libraries are urged to encourage potential students to enroll.

Instructor

The instructor for the course will be Dr. Carisse Berryhill, special services librarian at Abilene Christian University. She is developing the course in consultation with the ATLA Professional Development Committee and with UIUC's technology support staff. She welcomes ideas and useful anecdotes from ATLA members. E-mail her at carisse.berryhill@acu.edu.

Course Description

The course will provide an overview of theological librarianship, covering briefly its various components, in order to develop in the student a basic understanding of the contexts, materials, services, and issues that characterize theological librarianship.

Discussion of the *contexts* of theological librarianship will include history, professional organizations, theological discourse and texts, the variety of theological library career paths and academic cultures, and negotiating the teaching role of the librarian in collaboration with other theological educators.

Consideration of the *materials* of theological librarianship will emphasize bibliography of theological resources, acquisition of theological literature, publishers and series, denominational collections, and archival collections.

Services studied will be organizing theological materials, providing reference services in the context of the reader's writing processes, searching databases (with special attention to scripture searching), and evaluating web resources.

Among the *issues and trends* facing theological libraries today, the class will consider globalization, dealing with religious sensitivities and controversies, the role of the librarian in facilitating technology in teaching and learning, and the digital future.

Visit the ATLA Professional Development page at www.atla.com/member for updates.

Issues in Publishing

The Library as a Publisher: Looking at RSS

After the annual meeting in Austin, a brief flurry of messages appeared on the ATLANTIS list about RSS news feeds for theological librarians. At about the same time, a series of posts to the LITA Blog began discussing technology trends that affect libraries in preparation for a panel discussion at LITA. Those two more or less concurrent conversations prompted me to reflect on the library as publisher.

After being bold enough to admit on the ATLANTIS list that I maintain a blog, Jim Pakala sent me the following message:

“I looked at TheoLib and would like to see it regularly, but won’t remember to look. What do you suggest to someone (with an “overflowing plate”) who’s not read blogs, until yours?”

Eric Lease Morgan, head of the Digital Access and Information Architecture Department, University Libraries of Notre Dame, posted a list of six trends in technology to the LITA Blog, three of which are pertinent to thinking of libraries as publishers:

- “You can decreasingly expect people to come to your Web site for content.
- Web Services, a technique of disseminating XML data over the Web, are playing an increasingly important role in the dissemination of data and information.
- We are increasingly seeing commercial and non-commercial information be accessible side-by-side.”

In reflection, it seems that Morgan is describing as a trend what Jim Pakala and many library users experience personally. It’s difficult to “go somewhere else” for information, even if it is just a different computer program on our own computer.

Lorcan Demsey, vice president of research for OCLC, describes the various services (Google, Yahoo!, Amazon, e-mail, or a cataloging client) that we use as “workflow” systems. They become a kind of environment in which we work. They focus our

attention, provide the resources for our work, and shape the way we perceive the “stuff” with which we work, if not the world. As we become accustomed to those environments, we want all of the resources we need to do our work available in our “workflow” system.

I’ll not comment on whether this desire to have all required resources in our workflow environment is good or bad other than to observe that I sometimes need to take a walk before I can write another sentence. But on that walk, I frequently get distracted, forgetting that I was writing anything at all or why I took a walk in the first place. Nor can one ignore that part of why library users ignore valuable resources is that they haven’t learned about them or feel uncomfortable using them. Value judgments aside, many of us have defined our workflow environments very narrowly and have difficulty breaking out of them to look for information in another environment. Jim Pakala would be happiest if the blogs he wants to read would in some way send information into his workflow system.

Morgan and Demsey are pointing to significant changes in the way our users want to interact with the library’s information and services. We can assume that fewer people will come to the library’s Web site for content. This observation is born out by research reported by Brenda Reeb and Susan Gibbons, who report on a study done at Duke University in which only 47 percent of one thousand library users had ever used one of the library’s Web subject guides and that 24 percent reported rare use. Comparisons were made with other libraries that reported similar low-use rates. Reeb and Gibbons don’t believe the content from the subject guides is unneeded. It simply isn’t presented in a way that students think about using. A similar study at the University of Washington found that when students were asked to find a resource to help with writing a research paper, they wanted to leave the library’s “Subject Pages” to go to the Internet search engine of their choice.

Both Demsey and Morgan push us to think about disseminating (hear this as publishing) information in new ways. And here is where RSS comes in. Many of us think of RSS being used to send content to an end user. We look for RSS news feeds that contain the kind of information we seek.

Most library system vendors are exploring ways to provide RSS output for data held in the system.

Member News

Talis, a U.K. vendor of products and services, lists the following as possible uses of RSS technology:

- lists of new books
- warning that an item will become overdue in the next X days
- new reading lists
- advice that a requested item is now ready for collection
- end-of-term reminders
- alerting that potential charges have reached a given amount
- virtual book groups sharing reviews
- distributing a sound sample for a newly available music CD
- library news, such as changes to opening hours

But RSS content isn't always directed at a human user. RSS can be used to communicate with other data systems. Demsey calls these "intermediate users," which take the input from an RSS feed and present it to the end user in a different workflow environment. For example, most blogs have the ability to provide an RSS feed. Bill Drew, a librarian at Morrisville State College Library, maintains a blog specifically for library news updates. The library's main Web site communicates with the blog and adds the blog's content to the home page of the Library's Web site.

The University of Michigan Library provides course reserves information to the Sakai-driven campus course management system through RSS. They recognized that the course management system was a primary workflow environment for students. Forcing students to leave that environment to come to the library environment was not very effective. Instead, the library developed a way to allow the library system to communicate with the course management system so students would be able to retrieve course reserves information directly from within the course management system.

Of course, it is not new to think about libraries as publishers, but few libraries have viewed publishing as a primary role. With changes in the way our users work, however, we will need to be more intentional about our publishing activities.

Links and Resources:

TheoLib
<http://theolib.blogspot.com>

The LITA Blog
<http://litablog.org>

Reeb, Brenda, and Susan Gibbons. "Students, Librarians, and Subject Guides: Improving a Poor Rate of Return." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 4, no. 1 (2004): 123–30.

University of Washington Usability Study
www.lib.washington.edu/Usability/by-subj/bysubjectusers.html

Integrating Library Reserves and Course Management Systems: Aleph, RSS, and Sakai
www.educause.edu/content.asp?page_id=666&ID=MWR0566&bhcp=1

Blog and Web site for the Morrisville State College Lib.
<http://lib2.morrisville.edu/blog>
<http://library.morrisville.edu>

Talis Web site
www.talis.com/research/research/rss/RSSresearch.shtml

Here are a few links your IT folks may find helpful:

O'Reilly's XML.Com has a general introduction to RSS:
www.xml.com/pub/a/2002/12/18/dive-into-xml.html

W3C has the official specs, schemas, etc.:
www.w3.org/2002/01/rss/rss1_namespace

W3C also has a few resources for transforming XHTML into RSS:
www.w3.org/2001/sw/Europe/200207/rsscal/xslt-rss-events.html

Harvard Law has a page on the RSS Spec.:
<http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/tech/rss>

An RSS tutorial for Web masters.:
www.mnot.net/rss/tutorial

RSS2HTML is a script to add an RSS feed to a web page:
www.rss2html.com

RSS4Lib is a blog that explores innovative ways libraries use RSS:
www322.pair.com/ginnblog/rss4lib

Jack Ammerman
Boston University Theology Library



OCLC Group Services vs. Group Access Capability

In 1984, OCLC introduced the Group Access Capability, affectionately known as GAC. ATLA began using the Group Access Capability on September 5, 1989, to facilitate resource sharing among its members. ATLA members making use of these capabilities became part of a group called the American Theological User Group, or ATUG. ATUG participants were able to perform many activities, including the following:

1. search all of WorldCat
2. identify an item of interest
3. display holdings of all ATLA members who owned the item
4. create an ILL request and send it to up to five other ATLA libraries for fulfillment

In 2004, OCLC introduced Group Services. Group Services is a totally customized way to select and use services from OCLC. OCLC works with groups like ATLA to package any combination of services to create a solution that meets the group's needs. A group can select from a suite of proven services, including cataloging, interlibrary loan, collection analysis, electronic reference databases, electronic books, electronic journals, content management, reference management (virtual reference), etc. In effect, groups can include any OCLC products or services that meet their needs. At the heart of these services is a Group Catalog.

ATLA's implementation of OCLC Group Services in July 2004 includes an ATLA Group Catalog. Other services are possible in the future.

Group Services differs from the Group Access Capability in a myriad of ways:

1. First, OCLC now has the ability to create an ATLA Group Catalog that contains only the bibliographic records and holdings of all ATLA members. Rather than searching all of WorldCat, selecting an item, and asking to see which ATLA members hold an item, a participating ATLA library can search only the collections of all ATLA member libraries. All items in the results set represent items in the collections of ATLA members.

2. Second, participating ATLA members can search various subsets of the ATLA Group Catalog. Some of these possibilities are as follows. In effect, each one of these groups has a union catalog within the ATLA Group Catalog. Users can expand and narrow their search at any time.

Association of Chicago Theological Schools
 Boston Theological Institute
 Canadian Theological Schools
 Charlotte Theological Library Consortium
 Chicago Area Theological Library Association
 Kansas City Area Theological Library Ass.
 Minnesota Theological Library Association
 New York Theological Library Association
 Ohio Theological Library Association
 St. Louis Theological Consortium Libraries
 South Florida Theological Library Association
 Southeastern Pennsylvania Theological Lib. Ass.
 Southern California Theological Library Ass.
 Southwest Area Theological Library Association
 Tennessee Theological Library Association
 Theological Education Ass. of Mid-America Libraries
 Washington Theological Consortium Libraries

3. Third, if the item they are looking for is not held by an ATLA member, they search all of OCLC WorldCat.
4. Fourth, ATLA members are not restricted to just ATLA members for interlibrary loan. They can create an ILL request and send it to up to five ATLA members or any of the 7,000 libraries on the OCLC Resource Sharing Network.

As important as these differences is the fact that ATLA may choose to incorporate a wide range of other services in the future to serve the needs of ATLA members. All of these services can be delivered for an annual, predictable subscription price and can be included as part of a multi-year agreement.

In conjunction with the ATLA Group Catalog, OCLC has offered participating ATLA members a unique opportunity to update their holdings in WorldCat through batchloading. To take advantage of this offer, ATLA members must participate in the Group Catalog, agree to update their holdings no later than June 30, 2006, and agree to keep them updated. One added advantage of doing this is that the users of ATLA member libraries will be able to

link from items in the result sets in Google, Yahoo!, Ask Jeeves, book suppliers, and a number of other web providers directly to the ATLA member's OPAC through OpenWorldCat. Another benefit is the ability to take advantage of OCLC's new WorldCat Collection Analysis Service.

ATLA members interested in accessing the Group Catalog and taking advantage of the free batchload offer should contact Tim Smith at ATLA (tsmith@atla.com; 888.665.ATLA).

Paul Cappuzzello
OCLC Online Computer Library Center



Reference Reviews

May

A Companion to Digital Humanities. Edited by Susan Schreibman, Ray Siemens, and John Unsworth. Blackwell Companions to Literature and Culture, V. 26. Malden, MA / Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2004. xxvii + 611 pages. ISBN 1405103213; \$149.95.

The humanities are often seen as at odds with efforts to use computers. This is understandable. The humanities use long text, computers focus on brief excerpts. The humanities require time for reflection, computers can isolate specific terms quickly. In the *Companion to Digital Humanities*, scholars form bridges between fields of the humanities and methods of research using computer-driven analysis. The book introduces diverse ways of studying media—whether archaeological, print, recorded, or multimedia—with computers in a way that does justice to each.

The *Companion to Digital Humanities* is part of a series of companions to literature and culture published by Blackwell. The series is devoted to a wide variety of issues in literature, but this is the first volume to discuss the impact computers are having on research in the humanities. The volume consists of a foreword, and introduction, and thirty-seven chapters in four parts.

One does not need to read the book in sequence, but the Foreword, Introduction, and first chapter

help tremendously if one reads them first. In his foreword, Father Roberto A. Busa observes that one of the first modern efforts to make machine-readable texts of significant authors was the project to enter all the works of Thomas Aquinas into a computer-readable format, a project that he headed. This respect for texts as a whole and for extensive texts of writers in the humanities pervades this entire work. Texts come from all areas of the globe. And, he notes, “globalization should require global effort” (xix).

In their introduction, the editors, Susan Schreibman, Ray Siemens, and John Unsworth, briefly discuss the history, principles, applications, and dissemination of electronic artifacts. These electronic files include texts, images, music, and multimedia.

Following are thirty-seven chapters in four parts. Each chapter includes a bibliography of print and electronic materials. Part One, “History,” includes an overview of humanities computing followed by eleven chapters devoted to specific topics. These include art history, classics, history, lexicography, literary studies, music, multimedia, performing arts, and philosophy and religion.

The chapter on philosophy and religion, “Revolution: What Revolution? Successes and Limits of Computing Technologies in Philosophy and Religion,” focuses on the efforts to make digital copies of extensive texts in philosophy and religion. Some of these efforts overlap with projects in the classics to make digital copies of philosophers of Greece and Rome. In another instance, a concordance to the Revised Standard Version of the Bible was done on a computer. He notes that developments in the study of religion and philosophy parallel those in other fields. He also observes that the “revolution” has in a large sense succeeded because “we no longer regard computer-based resources and tools as ‘revolutionary’” (140).

Part Two, “Principles,” includes a discussion of how computers process data, how classification shapes what one may search, how texts may be marked for examination, how the audience and purpose of marking a text affects the program. In the concluding chapter of this part, Willard McCarty explains how designing a model for computer research “points the way to a computing that is of as well as in the humanities: a continual process of coming to know by manipulating representations” (265).

The eleven chapters of Part Three, “Applications,” discuss stylistic analysis and authorship, electronic scholarly editing, thematic research collections, a comparison of print scholarship and digital resources, and implications of digital media for the analysis of film.

Of particular note, in “Print Scholarship and Digital Resources,” Claire Warwick argues that “whatever format materials are in, computational methods must make us reconsider how we read” (368). In any event, reading is not “a simple process, easily replaced by computational methods of interpreting digital resources, [or if so] we risk underestimating the richness and complexity of more traditional research in the humanities” (368). She then uses two examples of reading—icons on wallpaper in Thessaloniki, Greece; and edited volumes of a printed catalog in Portsmouth, England—to show how computers can be useful, but in doing so they change how we read. In a volume that deals with many new perspectives about how computers change what we do, Warwick’s article works both ways. She shows not only how computers can provide different perspectives, but also how reading and interpretation work in non-digital media as well.

The final seven chapters—Part Four—discuss aspects of Production, Dissemination, and Archiving. In particular, several writers stress using appropriate technology for the text at hand. Daniel Pitti, in “Designing Sustainable Projects and Publications,” notes that “A novel, for example, may be viewed as a literary object ... or a source of evidence for language usage or for identifying cultural values in a particular historical context” (473). Each type of analysis requires its own analysis in a print medium, and it likewise follows in digital media. He suggests that “In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the most significant impact of information technology may be increased collaboration” (485). This collaboration will require tensions between specialists and particular attention to the specific goals of any analysis.

Marilyn Deegan and Simon Tanner, in “Conversion of Primary Sources,” observe that “anything that can be photographed can be digitized, and that some materials can be photographed or digitized with more fidelity than others” (488). They discuss some aspects of different media that lend themselves better to digitization. They also note that

a particular strength of digital media is that they allow “dispersed collections to be brought together” (491). This wider access then allows for better collaboration.

In “Text Tools,” John Bradley discusses problems with simple word searches and examines the role context plays in determining meaning and how digitization can assist in such a study (505ff.). Language is more complicated than a simple search for one term can do justice to. Bradley suggests how programming searches can take advantage of the power of the computer but also do justice to computational search strategies.

Of particular interest is chapter thirty-five, “Intermediation and its Malcontents: Validating Professionalism in the Age of Raw Dissemination,” by Michael Jensen (543–556). He examines the “issues of networked publishing from a nonprofit publisher’s perspective” (543). He relates how at one publisher most of their money was actually being spent “*on keeping people from reading our material*” (546, italics his). In other words, restricting access to a limited group was costing the company more than the production of the articles themselves. He suggests alternative strategies that he maintains are fair to the profits of the company and to the readers who will use the material well. He argues that “publishing is a set of choices, with which professional help is useful” and, from his argument, necessary (554).

Several writers express concerns about preservation, and the final chapter in the book deals exclusively with it. Abby Smith notes that preservation is not a single effort or process. It is complex and expensive (586). It includes often competing goals among individuals, companies, and educational institutions. She notes that professional societies will play a significant role in all preservation efforts (587). She concludes that digital preservation will in turn change how we practice preservation in media other than digital (587).

Contributors include professors of various ranks in various humanities—especially literature and history—and in computational linguistics, workers in computers and Internet organizations, and librarians of different stripes. Most of the writers are from the United States and Canada, with some from the U.K. Several writers remind us that studies and tools are still in the early stages of development, some more so than others.

Member News

Some chapters, especially in Part Four, presume a knowledge of programming. John Bradley says Perl, a computer program, “is a useful tool” that is “easy to learn” for the “computing professional.” If one does not have a basic knowledge of programming, he admonishes us to “Make friends with a programmer” (516). This brings us to an ongoing tension in the work between knowledge of the humanities and knowledge of programming (cf. the note about collaboration above). The work deals with processes and tools that demand a knowledge of both. Although there is no discussion of it, collaboration between the humanities and programmers will change the nature of professional education to better enable professionals to live in (what are now) two worlds.

The book is a good foundation, but it is not exhaustive. It does mention professional societies and their role in preservation. It does not, however, discuss the professional societies that have developed to make use of digital humanities, nor educational programs in digital humanities. It does not deal with issues specific to libraries, although copyright does get some discussion. The book details some of the complicated and therefore expensive aspects of digitization, but it does suggest how those processes can be dealt with in an administrative budget. Although there is some mention of open access to information, Michael Jensen is surely correct that the professional mediation of a publisher with its attendant copyright and expense will continue to be needed.

Religious works are included but not extensively so. The volume is pricey, yet it is roughly the same price as subject encyclopedias that sell for four volumes for \$600. The index is good. The bibliographies at the end of each chapter are not cumulated at the end of the book.

For theological libraries, these writers are allies in the use of the humanities and of computers. They do not look with disdain on print. They report efforts to understand how computers can be tools to study the humanities. The writers suggest how a digital item is different from, rather than better than or inferior to, an item in print or another medium. The thrust of the articles is not so much digital in opposition to print and other media, but digital in contrast, with many similarities and some significant differences.

I recommend the book as an excellent, thought-provoking work. It provides those of us who are uninitiated with a challenging introduction to digital humanities, and to those who are acquainted with the field, it gives a good survey.

Donald Keeney

Central Baptist Theological Seminary



June

The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation. 4 vols. xiv + 496, 506, 491, 484 pages. Edited by Hans J. Hillerbrand, *et al.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1996. ISBN: 0-19-506493-3.

The never-dying interest and fascination among readers at all levels with “The Reformation” makes the appearance of this encyclopedia a welcome sourcebook, guide, and summary of this revolutionary, historic period. The work, with its 1,820 large pages of text, 8 pages of maps, and 146 auxiliary pages (directory of contributors, synoptic outline of contents, and comprehensive index), was under the editorial oversight of the eminent church historian Hans J. Hillerbrand. It represents a monumental effort over a period of years in coordinating, channeling, and sometimes translating the contributions of more than 450 authors, many of whom are renowned specialists and experts, into more than 1,200 articles (it is admitted that a few articles never materialized). The editors have omitted all potential graphic images except for the maps in the back of volume 4.

Though the project was conceived and directed by North American scholars, the final product shows the hands of a worldwide group of advisers and authors and is designed to represent the international guild of Reformation scholars. Articles demonstrate a good fit between authors and subjects and are augmented both by bibliographies recommending what is viewed as the best literature on the particular subject and extensive cross references.

Rather than defining the Reformation narrowly as has been customary until recent days (“The sixteenth-century movement within Western Christendom that led to the emergence of the several Protestant churches,” Hillerbrand, “Reformation,”

The Encyclopedia of Religion, 12:244), in this encyclopedia the Reformation denotes “the rich diversity of all religious life in sixteenth-century Europe” (“Preface,” 1:x). The work attempts to do justice to the whole range of events and happenings of the sixteenth century (it has even been suggested that it would better be entitled “Encyclopedia of the Age of the Reformation”). Because it is assumed that the Reformation consisted of the broad phenomenon of religion and all of its ramifications for society in the sixteenth century, the encyclopedia encompasses a broad spectrum of religious expression in early modern Europe, including such diverse areas as social discipline, welfare, festivals, magic, and witchcraft. Though its major focus is on Christianity, there is an article on Jews and another on the Ottoman Empire which involves Islam. In the employment of this definition, the editors have abandoned the parameters of 1517 to 1555, though the working chronology remains unclear.

Instead of treating the Reformation exclusively in terms of the life and theology of what have been traditionally regarded as the major reformers, this work also presents numerous biographies of lesser-known personalities and figures of the sixteenth century. In addition to the strong focus on popular religion, there are synthetic overview articles on other subjects (e.g., “Reformation Studies,” “Catholic Reformation,” “Renaissance”) and more thematic articles (e.g., “Art,” “Music,” “Prostitution”) which offer significant insights into aspects of European society that affected religion or were affected by religion in the period.

In general an ecumenical spirit is invoked throughout the work, though favoritism of Protestantism occasionally surfaces, and there appears to be doubt that the differences between Roman Catholic and Protestant theology were crucial for the turn of events. Particular theological positions are expressed only by individual authors, not by the work as a whole, and parity is sought throughout.

This work has a number of positive features. In most cases the material is carefully organized, accurately presented, and written in a style (American English) which is elegant, human, and readable without being ponderous. Articles are skillfully compacted and explained with clarity and a conciliatory tone. The editors have attempted to

prevent information from being presented in a fragmented fashion.

There are many excellent biographies. Articles which concern Luther are generally done with confidence and skill, especially the major article on Luther by the German Martin Brecht, author of a huge three-volume biography on the German Reformer. There are also good articles on Zwingli (Lee Palmer Wandel), Zwinglianism (J. Wayne Baker), on Calvin (Alexandre Ganoczy, a Roman Catholic), Calvinism (Ole Peter Grell and A. I. C. Heron), and Erasmus (James McConica). The biographies of lesser-known, and sometimes forgotten, figures and the comprehensive articles on more obscure works, concepts, and practices make available information for scholarly purposes which is difficult to gather from other sources.

Good articles on other relevant topics are also included. The long article “Bible” includes four signed subsections on Biblical Hermeneutics and Exegesis, Editions of the Bible, Translations of the Bible, and Biblical Commentaries. These articles, along with the more prolegomenon-like article on “Reformation Studies,” provide a helpful survey of both historical and theological issues. Also included are separate entries on important Reformation documents (e.g., Schmalkald Articles, and Twelve Articles) and a full treatment of the Catholic Reformation. The darker side of the Reformation is set forth in such articles as “Anti-Semitism” and “Inquisition.” The work also includes shorter articles on historical features and geographical notes which were important to the Reformation, many general cultural topics (e.g., art, architecture, iconography, weddings, music, and the place of pamphlets and printings), and also good entries on popular religion divided by country and subtopics.

The fundamental theological affirmations are treated at length in a number of excellent articles. “Justification” is well presented by Alister McGrath, “Grace” by David Yeago, “Predestination” by Richard Muller, and “Eucharist” by B. A. Gerrish. The article on “Laity” by Lorna Jane Abray includes a helpful section on the priesthood of all believers.

Along with these significant advantages are a number of weaknesses. A stronger editorial superintendence would have avoided problems in the proofreading, handling of Latin quotes, truncated book titles, inconsistent use of names, the occasional use of unsupported evidence, and the lack

Member News

of a nuanced rating of individuals. Furthermore, some entries could have been well covered in a composite article (e.g., evangelism and mysticism).

While the biographies of lesser-known figures are informative, the lack of stress on the major personalities does make for a less-than-focused presentation of the Reformation drama. The entries on Calvin and Luther could certainly be expanded to good effect. Martin Luther's discovery and understanding of the doctrine of justification needs to be more carefully set forth as well as the importance of certain of his classic works, such as his commentary on Galatians and his "The Babylonian Captivity of the Church." John Calvin's contributions, including his famous *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, and his great contribution to exegetical method, also need to be given a fuller treatment.

Weak also is the consideration of the contributions which came from the British Isles. Though there is minimal representation through very good articles on Anglicanism and Puritanism and a brief entry on the Scottish Reformer John Knox, there are no entries on Puritans and Semi-Separatists like William Ames, William Perkins, and separatists like Robert Browne. Disappointment will also follow for those seeking articles on Cocceius, Amyraut, and Polanus.

Another area of minimal coverage is in the treatment of confessions. The emphasis on and Reformed flavor of confessions are quite lacking, raising suspicions that the editors may have been troubled by this area. The omission of the Heidelberg Catechism, the most important confession of the Reformation in Europe, is a glaring lacuna.

Other areas also deserve more attention. The different understandings of theological anthropology, the Fall, original and actual sin, and the condition of fallen humanity, all need to be articulated in terms of the distinctive theological shades of the individual reformers. The work would have been strengthened by articles on general revelation or natural theology, and one on the eschatological views (including Heaven and Hell) of the leading theologians of the period. Some inclusion of the contributions of Asians and Africans would also be appropriate. One wonders why there is no coverage of children, ecology, serfdom, slavery, or sexuality, if the goal was to portray all of religious

life. Additionally, some reference to Protestant missions would also seem to be appropriate if the coverage is to be comprehensive.

Even with these flaws this encyclopedia is one of the most accessible reference sources for Reformation studies, one which will be indispensable to scholars who are researching or teaching on matters within its scope. The work was well conceived and generally well executed and deserves to be in every sizeable theological reference collection.

Louis Igou Hodges

Columbia International University



July

Encyclopedia of Science and Religion. Van Huyssteen, J. Wentzel Vrede, editor. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2003. (2 vols.)

Saying that science and religion are being called a "new scholarly field," the *Encyclopedia of Science and Religion* attempts to reflect "the breathtaking scope and pluralistic character of this ongoing dialogue." The preface states that "the editors see this work primarily as a reflection on the most important issues in the contemporary dialogue between the sciences and religions," but that it "also covers the critical history of the relationship between science and religion." Ian Barbour, the well-known physicist and theologian, was both a consultant to the project and a contributor. It was Barbour's thesis that the sciences have related and do relate to the religions as "conflict, dialogue, independence, and integration." The encyclopedia attempts to use dialogue as a way to make what used to be a "highly specialized discourse" open to a wide range of readers. In what seems to be an ambitious goal, it seeks to be accessible to users from high school level to researchers and academics.

The two-volume set of more than four hundred signed entries also includes prefatory material of a "List of Articles," "List of Contributors," and "Synoptic Outline." Broad topics have quite long entries, and key terms are described in short entries. I have never understood the need for an alphabetized list of articles when an encyclopedia is already

arranged alphabetically, but perhaps others disagree. This article list does include authors, which provides a quick way to look at topics and who is writing on the topic. The list of contributors is useful; it lists the contributors' name, affiliation, and the articles for which they are responsible. It was simple to browse this list and see that the contributors are an interesting group; the editors make a point of saying that a variety of "issues, interests and constituencies are reflected" in the encyclopedia. Some are theologians, some scientists, some are academics from theological schools, public and private universities, some work for corporations, some are attached to other kinds of institutions, including museums, think-tanks, and other centers of learning. The editors point out that "even as the religions of the world grow more accepting of the sciences, at least some intellectuals are noting how scientific methods and aims can enhance and perhaps support religious faith. Therefore, contrary to popular misconceptions, the relationship between the sciences and the various religions at the beginning of the twenty-first century is not about conflict or confrontation only. Those who participate actively in this dialogue are often deeply committed, not only to a specific science, but also to specific religious beliefs." Among those writers who are affiliated with theological schools, a wide range of religious affiliations is covered (although one does not know that any specific contributor is an adherent of the faith they seem to represent): Nazarene, Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Mennonite, and Church of God, to name a few (many contributors are from among our own institutions).

The preface states that "this discourse affects all religions, in both their intellectual and social dimensions." To support this, the encyclopedia has general articles from the point of view of many religious groups. Within Christianity, there are articles on "Issues in Science and Religion" from the Anglican, Evangelical, Lutheran, Orthodox, Pentecostal, Radical Reformed, Reformed, and Roman Catholic perspectives. Other major religions are covered in the same way.

The editors seek to dispel the "caricature that only Christianity fostered modern science." They go on to say that "this version of events is historically inaccurate and deeply misleading. The evidence is that all religious traditions and all forms of scientific work have something to gain as well as lose in the

process of mutual interaction, and the historical record demonstrates profound and longstanding engagement between science and religion in all literate cultures." Religions covered other than Christianity are Buddhism, Baha'i, Confucianism, Daoism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, and Shinto. Writers affiliated with centers of non-Christian institutions include those of Islam and Judaism, as well as Japanese and Chinese scholars. It is an international group; about one-third are non-North Americans, although only one is from South America, and only a handful from Asia.

The "Synoptic Outline" is arranged by both discipline and type of article. For example, there are headings for disciplines such as Behavioral Studies and Human Sciences, Computer Science and Information Technology, and Ethics and Value Theory. Types of article headings include Biography and Method. I did find this useful, not only for pointing one to articles within the discipline, but as what the editors call "an organized map of the whole field of science and religion." (I should confess here that I know little about science, but I do have an interest in many of these topics where religion and science overlap.) There are numerous cross-references at the end of entries. An index in the second volume provides other, more specific, access to articles.

In addition to the bibliographies attached to the individual entries, there is also an "Annotated Bibliography" at the end of the second volume. It is described by the editors as a "starting point for readers who want to explore some of the themes described in the entries in more detail, or who would like to know more about the religion and science dialogue in general." It contains works that are "generally regarded as having a significant impact on the dialogue." The first three sections contain introductions and textbooks, methodologies of science and religion, and historical works. The last nine sections include works on specific scientific or religious issues.

Melody Layton McMahon
John Carroll University



Diktuon

Wikis: Fast, Simple Collaboration on the Web

I resisted the temptation to use a facetious, alliterative title for this piece because wikis are worth taking seriously. The basic concept of a wiki is a Web site that can be developed collaboratively by many people without requiring any particular encoding skill or any software other than a standard Web browser. A wiki is an excellent tool for building a knowledgebase cooperatively and for facilitating a collaborative learning project. Though adaptable to both simple and complex projects, wikis are quite easy to master. There are many sites that will host a wiki free of charge. There is also a variety of software available to support wikis on your own Web server, and most of it is available free of charge under a General Public License (GPL: see www.gnu.org/licenses/licenses.html).

Wiki Background and Culture

Wikis are the brainchild of Ward Cunningham, a computer programmer, who created the first wiki site, WikiWikiWeb (<http://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiWikiWeb>), as an automated supplement to the Portland Pattern (<http://c2.com/ppr/>) in 1995. The word “wiki” comes from the Hawaiian *wiki wiki*, meaning “quick.” Based on this etymology, it should probably be pronounced “wee kee,” though a pronunciation that rhymes with “sticky” is also common. Cunningham wanted a quick and simple way for many people to work together to develop a Web site. You can get an idea of the mind-set behind wikis by examining Cunningham’s reconstructed set of design principles (<http://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiDesignPrinciples>):

- **Open**—Should a page be found to be incomplete or poorly organized, any reader can edit it as they see fit.
- **Incremental**—Pages can cite other pages, including pages that have not been written yet.
- **Organic**—The structure and text content of the site is open to editing and evolution.
- **Mundane**—A small number of (irregular) text conventions will provide access to the most useful page markup.
- **Universal**—The mechanisms of editing and organizing are the same as those of writing so that any writer is automatically an editor and organizer.
- **Overt**—The formatted (and printed) output will suggest the input required to reproduce it.
- **Unified**—Page names will be drawn from a flat space so that no additional context is required to interpret them.
- **Precise**—Pages will be titled with sufficient precision to avoid most name clashes, typically by forming noun phrases.
- **Tolerant**—Interpretable (even if undesirable) behavior is preferred to error messages.
- **Observable**—Activity within the site can be watched and reviewed by any other visitor to the site.
- **Convergent**—Duplication can be discouraged or removed by finding and citing similar or related content.
- **Trust**—This is at the core of wiki. Trust the people, trust the process, enable trust-building.
- **Fun**—Where would your life be without it?

There is a discernible culture or ethos among wiki participants. The contributors to a particular wiki call themselves a “community.” A classic wiki is completely open to changes and additions from anyone. Contributions to wikis are often unattributed and unacknowledged. To ensure a low threshold for participation, editing requires only a Web browser and a very simple and limited set of conventions for text formatting and linking. While some wiki implementations have incorporated mechanisms to limit editorial access and to deal with purposeful vandalism, there is an evident commitment to keep the process as open and collaborative as humanly possible, even in the largest wiki projects. In this spirit, wiki content and software rarely has a price attached to it. Many private wikis do exist, but you quickly get the sense that they somehow do not count as true wikis. This is just not a CV-building, tenure-seeking culture.

Well- and Lesser-Known Wikis

Lest you think that wikis are the way of the hopelessly trusting and optimistic, some very large wiki projects have been quite successful. The largest and best known is Wikipedia (<http://wikipedia.org>), which currently includes more than 600,000 articles

in English, more than 250,000 in German, more than 120,000 in French, and many thousands more in other languages. SwitchWiki (www.worldwidewiki.net/wiki/SwitchWiki) attempts to list every public wiki on the Web, but as a finding tool, SwitchWiki leaves a lot to be desired. I tried finding some of my favorite subjects in the alphabetical listing and quickly got frustrated. I had better luck with Google, where I easily found an Anglican wiki (www.theanglicanwiki.org), a wiki that discusses various issues related to copyright and cyber liberties (www.infoanarchy.org), and HelpDeskWiki (www.local.nu/HelpDesk/index.php?title=Main_Page), a resource for folks who have to troubleshoot computer problems. Wikipedia itself is a helpful wiki finding tool because topical entries will often have links to related wikis if they exist.

Limitations

Wikis originated in the early days of the Worldwide Web, before there were WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) HTML editors and site management software. One of the goals of wikis is to allow people who do not know HTML to contribute to building Web sites. In order to accomplish this, the original WikiWikiWeb used very simple text markup techniques and hypertext linking conventions. This effort to simplify resulted in limitations, and efforts to overcome those limitations led to other issues. Wikipages, in their basic form, are not encoded in HTML. They are stored as text records in a database. This “wikitext” is typically inserted into an HTML template (to ensure a common display framework), and the wiki markup and linking is translated into HTML coding only when the page is pulled up in a user’s Web browser.

Classic wikis use doubled symbols or unusual combinations of symbols for markup. Thus a double asterisk (**) indicates **bold text** (**bold text**) in wikitext. This led to divergence in wikitext conventions. People wanted more sophistication than the original wiki engine provided, and as different wiki engines implemented different possible markups, greater variation in wiki markup developed. There is now some effort to standardize wikitext (see <http://tikiwiki.org/tiki-index.php?page=RFCWiki> and www.usemod.com/cgi-bin/mb.pl?WikiMarkupStandard). Other approaches to the problem include wiki engines that permit inline HTML encoding and engines that support WYSIWYG editing applets.

WikiCase, the original method for linking within a wiki, uses a variation of the programming convention called “CamelCase.” CamelCase creates a compound word by capitalizing the words in a phrase and removing the spaces. The intermediate capital letters in the created word suggest the “humps” of a camel. Wikipages are entitled using WikiCase, and so have WikiNames. Whenever an editor wants to link to another page in the wiki, she simply used the WikiName in the text. So if I want to link to a page in my wiki named “ChapterOne,” I simply enter “ChapterOne” in the text of my wikipage. The wiki engine recognizes the WikiCase WikiName and automatically provides a link. There are many problems with WikiCase. The most apparent is that there can be no single-word WikiNames. So if I want a page titled “Theology,” I have to name it something else, like “TheologyTheology,” “DisciplineOfTheology,” or “TheoLogy.” Problems like this have led to wiki engines using many differing conventions for internal linking.

Application Ideas

Though wikis are not perfect, they can still be very useful. My own observation is that wikis work best as depositories for sharing structured knowledge that are maintained by an identifiable community for specific purposes. Wikis that are set up essentially to chat do not seem to thrive, probably because what is shared lacks sufficient structure and purpose. There are tools that serve the purpose of chat better. It is a question of choosing the tool that best suits your purpose.

For example, I have experimented with blogging (Web Logging) as a means of tracking information related to troubleshooting computer and network problems on the job. Basically, I want to address the “Remember that problem I had six months ago? Well, it’s back” scenario. Of course, I don’t remember what I was doing three interruptions back, much less six months ago. The problem that I ran into was that blogging software does not make it easy to edit a preexisting entry, and it is difficult to give my student assistants access to my blog if they need to add to it. A wiki should work better for this purpose.

One of our instructors is assigning his students a collaborative project to develop a “Glossary of Missiology” as part of their coursework for World Religions & Christianity: A Global Perspective. We both assumed initially that he would be able to set

Member News

up such a project easily in our course management system. After a lot of fruitless perusal of the system documentation, I called one of our course design consultants. He thought for a moment and said, "You know, that would probably be much easier as a wiki." He was right, and a wiki would often be an ideal platform for collaborative learning projects.

I also pondered the idea of a wiki building on the ATLA Reference Reviews, providing a way for many contributors to expand and maintain the value of the material. A library reference service might mount a wiki as a way to maintain a knowledgebase of frequently asked questions. Library patrons might benefit from a wiki that allowed them to share their successful research strategies. Acquisitions librarians might organize a wiki to track vendors that provide hard-to-obtain materials. Application ideas are not difficult to find. Once one is in place, it will take some community organizing and a core of committed contributors to make it successful.

Getting Started

The obvious way to get started with wikis is to contribute to one. Of course, you may not want to start with Wikipedia, since it already has 600,000 articles. However, there's no reason that you cannot cast a critical eye over their content coverage in your faith tradition or in some area of personal interest. Or look at some of the other Wikimedia projects at http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Complete_list_of_Wikimedia_projects. These include dictionaries, collections of quotations, and public domain texts. You can also use your favorite search engine to find a wiki that matches your interests.

If you want to start a wiki, the easiest way is to use a "wiki farm." These sites host public and private wikis. Many are free of charge, though there may be some unobtrusive advertising to help pay the bills. A basic list of wiki farms can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wiki_farms. One of the simplest to set up and use is PBWiki (<http://pbwiki.com>), where setting up a wiki is as easy as making a peanut butter sandwich. Wiki farms use different software, have different features, and different strengths and weaknesses. You may want to try out some free ones to see what suits you best.

If you want to operate a wiki service from your own Web site, there are numerous wiki engines available for different server environments. There is helpful advice for identifying and selecting wiki

software on Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki_software). There are wiki engines suitable for many platforms, including Active Server Page (ASP), Perl, and PHP. If you use a third-party Web-hosting service, you will want to contact them first. You may find that they provide a wiki service for their customers. If you use an institutional server, you will want to discuss mounting a wiki engine with the Web server administrator first. Even if you administer your own Web server, you will probably want to take the precaution of evaluating the wiki engines in a contained test environment before mounting them on your production server.

Between wiki farms and wiki engines, there are far too many options for me to give you specific advice that would be applicable in your environment. So ... I started a wiki. If you participate in or run a wiki, share your experiences with other ATLA folk at <http://atlawiki.schtuff.com>. Information about individual wiki farms or engines will be particularly helpful, but advice on operating and facilitating a successful wiki will be valuable, too.

Duane Harbin

Perkins School of Theology, SMU



Job Opportunities

Editor's Note:

In recent years we have received a steady stream of job postings for the web but very few for the *Newsletter*. So, we are dropping this section of the *Newsletter*, starting with the next issue. If you have any questions or comments, please e-mail me at newsletter@atla.com.

Jonathan West

Editor of Member Publications

Head of Technical Services

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois

Introduction:

Wheaton College is accepting applications from candidates who are interested in serving as the Head of Technical Services for Buswell Library.

Position Summary:

Reporting to the College Librarian, this individual will be responsible for managing the Technical Services department staff, catalogues, serials, and government documents. The Head of Technical Services also serves as the collection development liaison to selected academic departments and participates in reference desk coverage.

Qualifications:

This is a faculty position with rank dependent upon qualification. An effective candidate will have an M.L.S. or equivalent degree from an ALA-accredited program. Strong interpersonal and management skills are essential.

Application Information:

Wheaton College is an evangelical Christian liberal arts college whose faculty and staff members affirm a Statement of Faith and adhere to lifestyle expectations. The College complies with federal and state guidelines for nondiscrimination in employment. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. Interested applicants should visit our Web site at www.wheaton.edu/hr to review the job description and obtain an application, which must be completed and submitted to the Director of Human Resources, Wheaton College, 501 College Avenue, Wheaton, Illinois, 60187.



Reference and Periodicals Librarian

Pitts Theology Library, Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia

Introduction:

The Pitts Theology Library announces an opening for a Reference and Periodicals Librarian to begin on or before August 1, 2005. One of Emory University's six instructional libraries, Pitts supports the programs of the Candler School of Theology and the university's doctoral programs in religion. Its collections include over 520,000 volumes, and its staff of 20 supports vigorous programs in archives, special collections, and digital imaging. Planning for a new library is under way, and construction is anticipated to begin in 2006. Further information about the Pitts Library can be found at www.pitts.emory.edu.

Position Summary:

The successful candidate will be a member of the library's reference staff and administer the periodicals collection of 1,600 current subscriptions and 60,000+ bound volumes. The reference team provides orientation for all new students, works with faculty to develop and deliver library instruction and tutorials tailored to specific classes, and supplies ongoing research assistance to all patrons. The periodicals component of the job includes performing and/or supervising daily check-in and shelving, interacting with vendors and publishers regarding claims and renewals, handling duplicate exchange, supervising bindery preparation and receiving, training student assistants, and maintaining and developing electronic journal resources. In all tasks, the Pitts staff strives to determine innovative and appropriate applications of technology to improve library services and increase access to resources.

Qualifications:

ALA-accredited MLS or doctoral study in theology; excellent oral and written communication skills; commitment to public service and to theological education; experience with library systems and electronic resources; strong supervisory and organizational skills; demonstrated creativity and/or initiative in performing duties; and ability to work collaboratively with other staff on inter-departmental projects. The ability to climb stairs and handle moderately heavy volumes is essential. A graduate degree in theology and foreign language expertise are desired, but not required.

Salary & Benefits:

The salary is competitive, and Emory University offers generous benefits.

Application Information:

Review of applications begins June 8, 2005, and will continue until the position is filled. Emory University is an EEO/AA employer. Send resume including three references to:

Ronald Rezendes
Pitts Theology Library
Emory University
Atlanta GA 30322
Email: rrezend@emory.edu
Fax: (404) 727-1219



Product News

providing access to the scholarly literature of religion and preserving it for future generations

Product Notes

ATLA Receives Major Preservation Grant from NEH

ATLA has received an award of \$402,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for a three-year microfilm preservation project entitled "Religious Periodical Literature of the Hispanic and Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, 1850–1985." The materials targeted for preservation are periodicals devoted to Hispanic and indigenous religion in North and Latin America published during the period 1850–1985. This literature is significant for understanding the long history of religious traditions among indigenous peoples in the Americas and for understanding the more recent growth and development of new movements in Hispanic religious traditions.

Through the grant ATLA will preserve at least 272 journals (2,720 volumes) between May 2005 and April 2008. The grant is coordinated between numerous participating libraries. Director of Preservation Products and Services Russell Kracke is the project director; Preservation Specialist Diane Pugh is responsible for coordinating shipping of materials, seeking replacements, and quality assurance of film.



New Testament Abstracts Online Now Available from EBSCO

New Testament Abstracts is now available online through EBSCO. *New Testament Abstracts Online*, a product of a partnership between ATLA and the Weston Jesuit School of Theology, contains more than 33,000 article abstracts, 1,200 review abstracts, 12,600 book abstracts, and 50 software abstracts. Each year an additional 2,100 articles from more than 500 periodicals in numerous languages are selected for inclusion. In addition, approximately 800 current books are summarized annually. Article coverage in the database dates back to 1985. See the full press release from EBSCO at www.ebsco.com/home/whatsnew/nt_abs.asp.



Four Titles Added to ATLAS

With the May update to *ATLASerials* (*ATLAS*), four new titles were added to the collection, including

- Dialogue & Alliance
- Religion in the News
- Theological Education
- Theology Today

See a complete title list at www.atla.com/products/titles.html.



ATLA Microfilm Center Purchases New Duplicator

In April, ATLA purchased an Extek 3100 silver film duplicator/printer. This newer equipment is industry-standard and allows ATLA to generate microfilm with more efficiency and ease of use.



Plans to Enhance ATLAS

At the town meeting at ATLA's Annual Conference in June, ATLA Executive Director Dennis Norlin shared plans for improved functionality and enhanced content for *ATLASerials* (*ATLAS*), an online collection of more than 70 major religion and theology journals selected by leading religion scholars, theologians, and clergy.

The most exciting news is the target of summer 2006 for the unveiling of the beta of the full-text pdf version of *ATLAS*. This endeavor involves loading more than one million images onto a SAN (Storage Area Network) device with sufficient capacity to store *ATLAS*'s database, tif, gif, and pdf files (nine terabytes). An alpha version of the searchable text interface will be available to members in the near future.

The *ATLAS* team also recently:

- hired an *ATLAS* indexer-analyst, dramatically increasing the currency of the product
- purchased high-speed scanning equipment and hired part-time assistants, increasing scanning capacity

Ongoing efforts also include:

- consistently pursuing publishers to add more journals to the collection (see a list of current titles at www.atla.com/products/titles.html)
- revising and renewing existing publisher agreements
- working on *ATLAS for Congregations and Clergy* grant activities (see the next article)

Watch the weekly news updates for further details. Also look for quarterly reports on *ATLAS* in the *Newsletter*.



Grant for Underwritten ATLAS Alumni/ae Accounts

Lilly Endowment, Inc., recently awarded ATLA a very generous grant that will allow us to offer underwritten *ATLAS* alumni/ae accounts to 100 of ATLA's Institutional and International Institutional Members.

ATLA will provide an *ATLAS* account for alumni/ae of each accepted institution in exchange for ongoing feedback and promotion of *ATLAS* to alumni/ae. We are specifically interested in learning how alumni/ae would envision using *ATLAS* in their own congregations and communities of worship. We also hope to hear content and application suggestions and to hear about other electronic resources used by alumni/ae and members of their congregations or communities of worship.

Members can find out more by going to the Awards, Grants and Scholarships page of the ATLA web site at www.atla.com/member.



Retrospective Indexing Project Quarterly Report

March–May 2005

As of June 9, the *RIP* staff has begun indexing two “new” titles: *Biblica* (1920–1924, 1930–1932) and *Der Islam* (1910–1917). In the period since the last quarterly report was prepared, retrospective indexing has been completed for the following journals: *Evangelische Theologie* (1934–1938, 1946–1949), *Revue des sciences religieuses* (1921–1940), *Christian Century* (1940–1948), and *Dansk Teologisk Tidsskrift* (1938–1948). *Dansk Teologisk Tidsskrift* is a treasure trove of scholarly essays dealing with Protestant hymnody, Scandinavian church history, and the rising Scandinavian school of biblical interpretation. And myriad proper names, expertly authorized by Ginny Landgraf. As I told Ginny, “You have authorized entire Danish cemeteries,” an accomplishment few can boast of. *Revue des sciences religieuses*, which began publication in the reign of Benedict XV, showcases 20th-century Continental

Product News

Catholic scholarship up to WWII; it is a significant resource for Catholic historiography and the paper trail of pitched battles waged against the onslaught of modernism.

Der Islam: Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kultur des islamischen Orients, founded by Carl Heinrich Becker (1876–1933), is a primary resource for German Orientalism. The most influential Islamicist of his generation, Ignác Goldziher (1850–1921) contributed numerous essays reinforcing his devaluation of the *hadith* for Islamic historiography. In addition to collections of superb essays, some of which represent the authoritative studies on their topics to this day (according to Brill's *New Encyclopedia of Islam*), *Der Islam* provides a matchless window into the world of German colonialism in East Africa, and the manner in which German Orientalists worked hand-in-glove with the Kaiser's bureaucracy to provide cultural digests and espionage essential for the control of native African Muslim subjects.

All titles from the 2003 summer triage list have been fully indexed within the years specified.

To date, we have finished *RIP* indexing for these 41 titles:

American Catholic Sociological Rev. (1940–1948)
Biblical Archaeologist (1938–1948)
Catholic Biblical Quarterly (1939–1948)
Christian Century (1940–1948)
Church History (1932–1948)
Commentary (1945–1948)
Covenant Quarterly (1941–1948)
Dansk Teologisk Tidsskrift (1938–1948)
Eastern Buddhist (1921–1939
[publication suspended until 1949])
Ecumenical Review (1948–1949)
Estudios bíblicos (1941–1948)
Evangelical Quarterly (1929–48)
Evangelische Theologie (1934–1938, 1946–1949)
Hebrew Union College Annual (1919, 1924–1948)
Interpretation: A Journal of Bible and Theology (1947–1948)
Journal of Bible and Religion, The (1937–1948)
Journal of Biblical Literature (1881–1948)
Journal of Pastoral Care (1947–1948)
Journal of Religious Thought (1943–1948)
Journal of the National Ass. of Biblical Instructors (1933–1936)
Mélanges de science religieuse (1944–1948)

Nederlands theologisch tijdschrift (1946–1948)
Orate Fratres (1926–1948)
Orientalia christiana periodica (1935–1948)
Palestine Exploration Quarterly (1937–1948)
Reformed Theological Review (1942–1948)
Revue des études byzantines (1943–1948)
Revue des sciences religieuses (1921–1940)
Scottish Journal of Theology (1948)
Studia Missionalia (1943–1948)
Studia Theologica: Scandinavian Journ. of Theol. (1947–1948)
Theological Studies (1940–1948)
Theologische Zeitschrift (1945–1948)
Theology Today (1944–1949)
Thomist: A Speculative Quarterly Review (1939–1948)
Traditio: Studies in Ancient and Medieval Hist., Thought, and Religion (1943–1948)
Union Seminary Quarterly Review (1945–1948)
Unitarian Universalist Christian (1946–1948)
Vigiliae Christianae: A Review of Early Christian Life and Language (1947–1948)
Westminster Theological Journal (1938–1948)
Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte (1948)

Indexing has begun on these volumes:

Biblica (1920–1924, 1930–1932)
Der Islam (1910–1917)

Indexing has been suspended on:

Bibliotheca Sacra (1856–1948)
Christian Century (1900–1939)
Christian Oracle (1884–1899)

Steven W. Holloway
RIP Project Coordinator



Preservation: New Dissertations Available on Microfilm

Dissertations on microfilm are available to ATLA Institutional Members for \$100 per reel. To purchase, please contact Scholarly Resources (800.444.0799; gale.sales@thomson.com).

Theological Foundation for a Reformed doctrine of natural law / by Stephen John Grabill, submitted to Calvin Theological Seminary, Grand Rapids Michigan, 2004. The author writes: "Although the magisterial Reformers inherited the natural-law tradition as a noncontroversial legacy of late medieval scholasticism, their twentieth-century descendents have, more often than not, assumed a critical stance toward that tradition. This antipathy has been fueled ... by Karl Barth's vigorous repudiation of natural theology in the 1934 disputation with Emil Brunner ... Barth identified the doctrines of natural theology/natural law as rationalistic vestiges of Thomism that Calvin and Luther had unwittingly assimilated and that, in the scholastic systems of Reformed orthodoxy, became the foundation for the anthropological turn in theology that would eventually run its course in the nineteenth century. A major obstacle for twentieth-century Protestant and Reformed theologians in assessing the significance of the natural-law tradition has been to overcome the widely misunderstood relationship between Reformers and post-Reformation orthodoxy. Until recently, nineteenth- and twentieth-century scholars tended to view Calvin as the chief codifier of Reformed doctrine and to gauge later doctrinal developments in Reformed orthodoxy as 'defection' or 'distortions' from the true intent of the Reformer's theology. As a rhetorical strategy, these tendencies are reflected in Barth's allegation that orthodoxy had fashioned Calvin 'into a kind of Jean-Alphonse Turretini.' Barth insisted that the Fall had so disordered natural human faculties that apart from Christ it is impossible to obtain genuine knowledge of God ... In the theology of John Calvin, Peter Martur Vermigli, Jerome Zanchi, Johannes Althusius, and Francis Turretin, the diminished natural human faculties still function sufficiently to reveal the general precepts of the natural moral law and to

provide the anthropological starting point for a doctrine of natural law. This study develops the theological foundation for a contemporary Reformed doctrine of natural law by rehabilitating the contribution of those representatives in three interrelated areas of prolegomena—natural revelations, natural theology, and natural law." ATLA no.: D00010, 1 reel.



Preservation: Serials Newly Preserved through NEH Grants

African American Religious Serials, 1850–1950

The following serial titles were microfilmed as part of the preservation grant "African American Religious Serials, 1850–1950." The preservation of these serials has been funded by the office of preservation of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

Serials on microfilm are available to ATLA Institutional Members for \$100 per reel. To purchase, please contact Scholarly Resources (800.444.0799; gale.sales@thomson.com).

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Church Extension Dept.:

*Semi-annual report of ..., corresponding
secretary-treasurer*

"May I say here that the world upset incident to the war is raging on many fronts has brought us to a deeper consciousness of man's frailty and his dependency upon a Supreme Power, and has turned us once again more steadfastly to the Christian Church as a sure refuge in a world filled with strife. We view this as the time for a great surge forward in Christian religion, in Church extension, Kingdom building and Christian living. As a humble layman, I believe that our strongest defense and surest remedy for the world's ills lie in prayer, in earnest

Product News

supplication, consecration and obedience to the Heavenly Father. We believe that we can win more and save more through such life and procedure than by swords and other armed forces.”—from June 1–Nov. 30, 1942, report of Oscar W. Adams, Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, p. [1]. ATLA no.: 2004-S043, 1 reel (1941–1944).

Christian intelligencer (1829)

Christian intelligencer, and evangelical guardian (1830–1843)

Evangelical guardian (1843–1846)

United Presbyterian and evangelical guardian (1846–1854)

Christian periodicals; *Christian intelligencer* and *Christian intelligencer and evangelical guardian* deal frequently with the slavery question. “The question of slavery is, at present time, agitated in several branches of the church: but its character is much changed from what it once was. Formerly, as a practice which had long prevailed, and had rarely been called into question, it was supposed to be probably lawful; and what was necessary to be done was to prove its immorality; and by depicting its horrors, and shewing its contrariety to the ‘holy just and good law,’ endeavor to awaken the public mind to a sense of its moral turpitude. This ground is nearly won: and the object of the present and future efforts on this subject, must be, for the most part, to shew, that being a heinous sin, a system most contrary to the system of the Gospel, it ought not to be connived at in the church. And so very different are these questions—so generally are Christian men now convinced, it would seem, that slavery is a moral evil, of no small magnitude, that all reasonings from its moral character, are pronounced inapplicable to the question at issue, i e, whether the obstinate, irreclaimable holder of slaves should be excluded from communion in the church.”—from p. 6, Jan. 1829 issue of *Christian intelligencer*. Published in Ohio by Associate Reformed Synod of the West and Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. ATLA no.: 2004-S082 through 2004-S085, 7 reels (1829–1854).

African Methodist Episcopal Church. West Tennessee Conference:

Minutes of the ... annual session of the West Tennessee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1929)

Journal of the proceedings of the ... annual session of the West Tennessee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1932)

Proceedings of the ... annual session of the West Tennessee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1940)

Minutes of the session of the West Tennessee Conference, A.M.E. Church. Published in Nashville, Tenn. ATLA no.: 2004-S101, 2004-S102 and 2004-S104, 3 reels (each reel contains one issue: 1929, 1932, and 1940).

Plantation missionary

Mission to freedmen, African Americans. “The *Plantation Missionary* appears for the first time before the public, representing and advocating the cause of the Industrial Missionary Association of Alabama. It seeks encouragement and patronage of the reading public and particularly of all Christians ... The *Plantation Missionary* will aim to keep its readers informed with regard to the condition and needs of the Freedmen in the rural district of the South, and particularly of Alabama.”—from p. 1 of Mar. 1890 issue. Published in Oberlin, Ohio. ATLA no.: 2004-S117, 2 reels (1890–1918).

Shelter for Orphans of Colored Soldiers and Friendless Colored Children (Baltimore, Md.):

Annual report of the Shelter for Orphans of Colored Soldiers and Friendless Colored Children

African American orphanage, Baltimore. “The lives of so many colored men were sacrificed in the great struggle so lately past, and that heart-stirring event, the Emancipation of our State from the thralldom of slavery, left countless children helplessly cast upon the community with none to extend care over them. For these our desire has been not only to supply food and clothing, but we have looked to a higher end, believing that if rightly undertaken, our work may be of training them for future usefulness, guarding the education of their minds and hearts, and fitting them for advancement in their various allotments in life.”—excerpt from 1st annual report, p. 3. Published in Baltimore. ATLA no.: 2005-S026, 1 reel (1868–1869).

Ancient York Masons. Palmetto Grand Lodge:
Minutes of the annual communication of the M.W. Palmetto Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Mason (national compact) of all legitimate Masons (colored) in and for the State of South Carolina

African American freemasons in South Carolina. "The question has been asked, the cause of the separate organizations of white and colored Masons in the United States of America. We do not know any reason why they should be, and we have made several attempts without any success, to have but one. We are and always have been in possession of all the ancient landmarks and regulations of the craft; and we do acknowledge all the genuine Masons of all nations and shades of complexion to be our brethren."—excerpt from p. 17, 1903 issue. Published in Orangeburg, S.C. ATLA no.: 2005-S027, 1 reel (1903–1907).

Contender for the faith

Periodical of the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith. The church was founded in 1919 in Columbus, Ohio, by Bishop Robert C. Lawson. With a membership of 30,000, the church maintains the doctrine of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World and has missions, health clinics, and churches globally. Published in New York City. ATLA no.: 2005-S028, 1 reel (1946–1950).

Macedonia Baptist Sunday School Convention:
Minutes of the ... annual session of the Macedonia Baptist Sunday School Convention

"It shall be the design of the [Macedonia Baptist Sunday School Convention] to promote the interest of the Sunday school work, to beg all interested to unite with us, by the discussion of subjects connected with the work, the awakening of the minds of the people to a just conception of its importance, the organization of new schools, the improvement of those already organized, and everything to advance the cause of the Sunday school and religion of our Saviour."—from Article 2 of Constitution (as found in 9th report). Published in Aiken, S.C. ATLA no.: 2005-S032, 1 reel (1884, 1889).

Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women:

Report of ... year's work (1908–1915)

Annual report (1919/20–1922)

"The Association for the Protection of Colored Women in its work aims to give colored women a fair chance to obtain honest employment and keeps in touch with them afterwards to give them a further chance to obtain decent living conditions."—excerpt from 11th report, p. 1. Published in Philadelphia. ATLA no.: 2005-S033 through 2005-S034, 2 reels (1908–1922).

Methodist Protestant Church (U.S. : 1830–1939). South Carolina Colored Conference:

Minutes of the ... annual session of the South Carolina Colored Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church (1934–1935)

Minutes of the ... session of the S.C. Colored Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church (1937–1938)

Minutes of the session, South Carolina Colored Conference, Methodist Protestant Church. Published in Monck's Corner, S.C. ATLA no.: 2005-S035 through 2005-S036, 2 reels (1934–1938).

African Methodist Episcopal Church. Michigan Conference:

Minutes of the ... annual session of the Michigan Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1936)

Journal of the ... annual session of the Michigan Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1938)

Minutes of the session, Michigan Conference, A.M.E. Church. Published by the A.M.E. Sunday School Union. ATLA no.: 2005-S037 through 2005-S038, 2 reels (each reel contains one issue: 1936 and 1938).

Central Lunatic Asylum for Colored Insane, Virginia:

Report of the Board of Directors and Medical Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum for Colored Insane, Virginia, for the year ...

Psychiatric hospital for African Americans. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that a Lunatic Asylum is hereby established, to be located temporarily at Howard's Grove, near the city of

Product News

Richmond, which shall be for the reception and treatment of colored persons of unsound mind.”—excerpt from Act Incorporating the Central Lunatic Asylum (as found in 1871/72 issue, p. 2). Published in Richmond, Va. **ATLA no.:** 2005-S039, 1 reel (1871/72–1877/78).

**Central State Hospital (Petersburg, Va.):
Annual report**

Psychiatric hospital for African Americans. “Five hundred and sixty-nine of our 646 admissions were first admissions. Three hundred and twenty-one were males and 248 were females. One was of African, 1 of Porto Rican, 2 were of West Indian and the rest of United States nativity, all being of negro extraction.”—excerpt from p. 7 of 1930/31 issue. Published in Richmond, Va. **ATLA no.:** 2005-S040, 1 reel (contains one issue: 1930/31).

The Tuskegee Institute chapel bulletin

The Tuskegee Institute was founded for the education of African Americans in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, the Institute’s first president. Today it is known as Tuskegee University. “I am exceedingly anxious that every young man and woman should keep a hopeful and cheerful spirit as to the future. Despite all our disadvantages and hardships, ever since our forefathers set foot upon the American soil as slaves our pathway has been marked by progress. Think of it: we went into slavery pagans; we came out as Christians. We went into slavery pieces of property; we came out American citizens. We went into slavery without a language; we came out speaking the proud Anglo-Saxon tongue. We went into slavery with slave chains clanking about our wrists, we came out with the American ballot in our hands.”—Booker T. Washington quoted (as found in Oct. 27, 1935, issue, p. 1). **ATLA no.:** 2005-S043, 1 reel (1935–1948).

A.M.E. Zion Church quarterly (1891–1894)

A.M.E. Zion quarterly review (1895–1950)

Organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, founded in 1890 by Bishop George Wylie Clinton. “Designed to represent the character, religious thought, development and general progress of the colored churches of America.” **ATLA no.:** 2005-S044 through 2005-S045, 4 reels (1891–1950).

The white man and the Negro magazine

“A better relation between the white and black races.” Published in Fort Worth, Texas. **ATLA no.:** 2005-S056, 1 reel (contains one issue: July 1934).

African Methodist Episcopal Church. Women’s Home and Foreign Missionary Society:

Programme of the state convention of the Woman’s Home and Foreign Missionary Society

Program of the Women’s Home and Foreign Missionary Society, A.M.E. Church. Published in Columbia, S.C. **ATLA no.:** 2005-S057, 1 reel (contains one issue: 1938).

Educator (Baltimore, Md.)

“A monthly illustrated magazine designed to promote the cause of education among the colored populations of the United States.” Includes articles about Abraham Lincoln, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Sumner, etc., the human body, lessons in physical geography, animals in Africa, and the brief Bible studies. Wonderfully illustrated. Published in Baltimore by the Centenary Biblical Institute. **ATLA no.:** 2005-S058, 1 reel (Oct. 1866–Sept. 1888).

Friends’ Association of Philadelphia and Its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freemen. Executive Board:

Report of the Executive Board of the Friends’ Association of Philadelphia and Its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen (1864–1865)

Annual report of the Executive Board of the Friends’ Association of Philadelphia and Its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freemen (1866–1871)

Freedmen. “The Association earnestly desires that the [Executive] Board now to be appointed, may continue the good work with unflagging zeal, and make prompt use of the means furnished them to alleviate suffering, encourage industry, and extend the benefits of education among these, our colored fellow citizens.”—excerpt from 4th month 16th, 1866 issue, p. 3. Published in Philadelphia. **ATLA no.:** 2005-S059 through 2005-S060, 2 reels (1864–1871).

Lake Mohonk Conference on the Negro Question:

Mohonk Conference on the Negro Question : [proceedings]

“I trust that every one who is here agrees with me that it is exceedingly important for the Negroes to be elevated in every direction; that it is necessary that they should be practically educated; that they shall learn to be thrifty and taught industries; that they shall do away with all drinking habits, shall save money, accumulate property, be law-abiding citizens; that the family relations shall be well observed, and thus be a credit to our country. I believe, if they are not so educated, that they will become a dangerous element to the community, liable to be thrown at any moment into the hands of demagogues who may use them for bad purposes. I believe that our only safety is to give the Negro a Christian education. This is what we are called together to consider.”—A.K. Smiley, quoted at the opening session of the first conference, Lake Mohonk Hotel in Ulster County, New York (excerpt from 1890 issue, p. 8). Published in Boston. ATLA no.: 2005-S061, 1 reel (1890–1891).

African Methodist Episcopal Church. Indiana Conference:

Journal of proceedings of the ... annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the District of Indiana (1853)

Journal of proceedings of the ... session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1906)

Minutes of the ... session of the Indian Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1907)

Proceedings of the ... session of the Indiana Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1940)

Official minutes of the ... annual session of the Indiana Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1942–1951)

Minutes of the session, Indiana Conference, A.M.E. Church. ATLA no.: 2005-S063 through 2005-S067, 5 reels (1853–1951).

African Methodist Episcopal Church. Indiana Conference:

Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church (1846)

Minutes of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church (1849)

Minutes of the ... Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church for the Baltimore District (1850–1851)

Minutes of the ... session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1870)

Session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America (1878–1883)

Minutes of the ... session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of American (1886–1890)

Journal of proceedings of the ... session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America (1906)

Minutes of the session, Baltimore Conference, A.M.E. Church. ATLA no.: 2005-S068 through 2005-S074, 7 reels (1846–1906).

Freedmen's torchlight

Freedmen. “[The Freedman’s torchlight] is devoted to the temporal and spiritual interests of the Freedman; and adapted to their present need of instruction in regard to simple truths and principles relating to their life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. It will carry to, and teach them the simplest elementary principles of the English language; of moral science and political ethics; and guide them in their mental, moral, social and political duties.”—excerpt from p. 2 of Dec. 1866 issue. Published in Brooklyn, N.Y., by the African Civilization Society. ATLA no.: 2005-S075, 1 reel (contains one issue: Dec. 1866). *Note: reel includes 2005-S076.*

Reminder (Chicago, Ill. : 1948)

Publication of the Zion Temple Missionary Baptist Church, 649 East 48th Street in Chicago. Published in Chicago. ATLA no.: 2005-S076, 1 reel (contains one issue: Oct. 3, 1948). *Note: reel includes 2005-S075.*

Product News

Christianity and the Encounter with World Religions, 1850–1950

The following serial titles were microfilmed as part of the preservation grant “Christianity and the Encounter with World Religions, 1850–1950.” The preservation of these serials has been funded in part by the office of preservation of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

Serials on microfilm are available to ATLA Institutional Members for \$100 per reel. To purchase, please contact Scholarly Resources (800.444.0799; gale.sales@thomson.com).

Far East (Mentone, Vic.)

Catholic Church mission to China. “A periodical devoted to the conversion of China.” Published by the St. Columban’s Mission Society in Melbourne, Australia. Australian edition. ATLA no.: 2005C-S013, 4 reels (1921–1950).

Gleanings (Hunan Sheng, China) (1920–1935) China gleanings (1936–1938)

Lutheran mission to China. *China gleanings* contains articles such as: “A toeless inquirer,” “Moslems—the neglected field,” “The Sinyang Orphanage,” and “Light must be breaking in the East.” Published in China by the Lutheran United Mission. ATLA no.: 2005C-S016 through 2005C-S017, 2 reels (1920–1938).

Sufi (Southampton, England)

Sufism. “A journal of mysticism.” Contains articles, book reviews, and poetry. “Published with the authorization of International Headquarters of the Sufi Movement in Geneva.” Published in Southampton, England. ATLA no.: 2005C-S018, 1 reel (1933–1940).

Hope (Pondicherry, India)

Catholic Mission in India. “A letter from India.” Contains poems and lectures by the author, Thomas Gavan Duffy. Published in Pondicherry and Tindivanam, South Arcot, India. ATLA no.: 2005C-S021, 1 reel (1919–1929).

Catholic hospital (Panta City, India)

Medical mission in India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon. Published in Patna City, India, by the Catholic Hospitals Association. ATLA no.: 2005C-S022, 2 reels (1945–1954).

Hauge’s Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod:

Beretning om Hauges synods ... Kinamissionsaarsmode

Report of Hauge’s Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod mission to China. Edited by Christopher O. Brohaugh; published in Red Wing, Minn. ATLA no.: 2005C-S025, 1 reel (1896–1900).

Christian fundamentalist (Glendale, Calif.)

Fundamentalism. Published by the World’s Christian Fundamentals Association. “The World’s Christian Fundamentalist Association is composed of evangelical Christians from all denominations who believe in the great historic doctrines of evangelical Christianity and have banded themselves together to contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints and to propagate this faith by all possible means ... Its ultimate objective is the speedy evangelization of the world.”—from p. 2, Jan. 1941 issue. Published in Glendale, Calif. ATLA no.: 2005C-S026, 2 reels (1943–1951).



Preservation: Monographs Newly Available on Microfilm

Each title is contained in one reel, unless otherwise specified. Monographs on microfilm are available to ATLA Institutional Members for \$100 per reel. To purchase, please contact Scholarly Resources (800.444.0799; gale.sales@thomson.com).

Christ is all / by G. M. Henson. Published in 1919. ATLA no.: B00741.



Preservation: Serials Newly Available on Microfilm

ATLA has received written permission from the publishers to duplicate and sell archival microfilm copies of the following titles for preservation purposes and for the advancement of theological and religious research and studies. In all other cases the materials have passed into the public domain.

Serials on microfilm are available to ATLA Institutional Members for \$100 per reel. To purchase, please contact Scholarly Resources (800.444.0799; gales.sales@thomson.com).

Beauty of holiness and Sabbath miscellany (1853–1855)

Beauty of holiness (1856–1860)

Beauty of holiness in heart and life (1861–1862)

Holiness periodical. “We present this Periodical to the Christian public with unfeigned diffidence. Its object is the promotion of practical Holiness. The sacredness of the object is the principal cause of this diffidence.”—from p. 1 of Jan. 1853 issue. Published in Columbus, Ohio. ATLA no.: S1061 through S1063, 4 reels (1853–1862).

Dansk missions-blad

Danish mission. Published in Copenhagen by the Dansk Missionselskab. ATLA no.: S0567, 19 reels (1884–1999).



Preservation: Ongoing Serials on Microfilm

New issues of various ongoing serials are filmed periodically in the On Demand program. New issues of the titles listed below have been recently filmed.

Serials on microfilm are available to ATLA Institutional Members for \$100 per reel. To purchase, please contact Scholarly Resources (800.444.0799; gale.sales@thomson.com).

Australian Friend (Sydney, N.S.W.). ATLA no.: S0863. Reel no. 4–5: 1987–1999.

Christian monthly. ATLA no.: S0435. Reel no. 10: v. 53–58 (1997–2002).

Dansk missions-blad. ATLA no.: S0567. Reel no. 18–19: v. 157–166 (1990–1999).

Eglise nationale protestante de Genève. Mémorial des séances du Consistoire. ATLA no.: S0337. Reel no. 12–13: v. 128–131 (2000–2003).

HN magazine. ATLA no.: S0274B. Reel no. 53: v. 58 (Jan.–Sept. 2002).

Journal of Sikh studies. ATLA no.: S0778. Reel no. 5–6 (v. 16–27, 1989–2003).

News from the Congregational Christian Historical Society. ATLA no.: S0403. Reel no. 2: v. 11–26 (1979–1999).

Newsletter (Boston Theological Institute : 1989). ATLA no.: S0411C. Reel no. 4: v. 24–31 (Sept. 1994–May 2002).

Protestant review (Nundah, Qld). ATLA no.: S0364. Reel no. 6: v. 23–33 (1991–2002).



ATLA Staff News

serving ATLA members and customers

From the Executive Director

What a wonderful conference we had in Austin! The programs were interesting and well done, attendance was excellent, and the hospitality of the local hosts was outstanding. I would like to express my sincere thanks to everyone from the host institutions who made us feel welcome and well cared for, from the opening reception to the delightful closing banquet. Thank you!

As we approach the end of our fiscal year (August 31), we can take satisfaction in some excellent accomplishments during the past year, even while recognizing the challenges that face us in the coming year:

1. Choosing a new director of member services. We bid farewell to Karen Whittlesey after seven years and will have selected a new director from three outstanding candidates we interviewed in July.
2. Creating the searchable text version of *ATLAS*. During the coming year we will load all of our *ATLAS* files (more than 1,000,000 pages now) on our SAN device, develop the capacity to produce searchable pdf from tif files, and have the entire *ATLAS* collection available in searchable form by summer 2006.
3. Making a decision about ATLA headquarters. 250 South Wacker was sold several months ago, and the current owners want to renovate the building and make it a condo—encouraging tenants to buy their space. The Board and I will have to decide what to do about our headquarters.
4. Enhancing the *ATLA Religion Database (ATLA RDB)*. Led by Cameron Campbell, director of indexes, and the Index Advisory Committee, we are thoroughly reviewing *ATLA RDB* for currency, coverage, new features, and usability.
5. The 2006 Annual Conference. Next summer the ATLA staff will host the 2006 Annual Conference here in Chicago. This is the first time that the staff has served as the local host, and we are working hard to make sure that we can match the local-hosting bar raised by the Austin crew.

We look forward to another stimulating year of working with and for all ATLA members.

Dennis A. Norlin
Executive Director



Staff Notes

Sabine Dupervil Resigns

Sabine Dupervil resigned her position as bookkeeper at ATLA effective August 2. Sabine had worked for eleven years at ATLA, beginning in January 1994. She has left ATLA to be with family in Miami, Florida.



Stacey Schilling Resigns

Stacey Schilling, who worked at ATLA for two years as graphic designer, left ATLA on July 14 to take a position as assistant manager of public relations for The Chicago Lighthouse, a not-for-profit organization serving the blind and visually impaired.



ATLA Employees Become U.S. Citizens

ATLA is pleased to announce that Syed Arif Zaidi and Radhe Puranmalka have become U.S. citizens. Zaidi has worked as systems administrator at ATLA for the last five years and was sworn in on May 3. Radhe, accountant/payroll administrator at ATLA since 1999, was sworn in on June 8.



ATLA Indexer Publishes Essay

Nina Schmit, senior indexer-analyst at ATLA, has published an essay called "A Transnational Religious Community Gathers around an Icon: The Return of the Tsar," in *Eastern Orthodoxy in a Global Age* (AltaMira Press, 2005), ISBN 0-7591-0536-7. This essay was originally delivered as a paper at the annual conference of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion.



Oregon Public Broadcasting Films Preservation Department

A filming crew from Oregon Public Broadcasting spent Thursday, June 30, with ATLA's Preservation Department. They interviewed Russell Kracke (director of preservation products and services) and filmed him, Diane Pugh (preservation specialist), and Kevin Stephens (coordinator of the Preservation Microfilm Center) for a unit being produced on the Reconstruction.



The interview focused primarily on the microfilming process and ATLA's microfilming project "African American Religious Serials, 1850–1950," which is funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Sam Ward, the series producer, said the segment would appear in about a year on PBS and would total about four minutes of film.



Calendar

July

- 4 Independence Day, ATLA office closed
- 29 ATLA staff party, office closes at noon

August

- 31 ATLA fiscal and membership years end

September

- 1 ATLA fiscal and membership years begin
- 5 Labor Day, ATLA office closed
- 5–8 Norlin at BETH meeting, Debrecen, Hungary

October

- 20–21 2006 conference planning meeting, Chicago
- 24–25 International Collaboration Committee, Chicago

November

- 19–22 AAR/SBL Annual Meeting, Philadelphia
- 24–25 Thanksgiving Holiday, ATLA office closed

American Theological Library Association
250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1600
Chicago, Illinois 60606-5889

FIRST CLASS
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 2066
EAU CLAIRE, WI