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Notice of Change in Numbering

Please note that **for this volume (V. 45) only**, there is an issue number 5. Volume 46 will begin November, 1998 with issue no. 1 and we will resume with four issues per year as follows:

No. 1—November

No. 2—February

No. 3—May

No. 4—August

President's Message

President's Message

by *Milton J. (Joe) Coalter*

Towards the end of what proved to be a very well planned and executed annual ATLA conference in Washington, D.C. last June, I had the opportunity to sit at a table where a group of our colleagues was talking. The conversation at one point centered on how these individuals had come to be librarians in a theological community.

The paths described were varied, as you might imagine. But one note of commonality was shared by many around the table. At one time or another, several individuals in this group had experienced a private conversation with a friend, an acquaintance, a supervisor, or a teacher who was a theological librarian, and from that person, they had been told "the story," as one person at the table put it.

"The story" to which this individual referred was the oral tradition passed along by generations of theological librarians to their colleagues and successors as to why there is and must be in a theological community "keepers of the books." We are, of course, no longer simply keepers of books. We acquire, maintain, and transmit voices past and present preserved in a variety of media. But we do this because their insights into revelation and discipleship remain critical both for the reflection and training of religious leaders and for contemporary and future disciples' understanding and walk in faith. Moreover, these voices separated by time and geography represent a chorus of witness that is always greater than any one academic or religious community can provide through its faculty, leaders, curriculum, or programs. In facilitating a conversation of current inquirers and practitioners of faith with that expansive chorus of witness which we steward in our libraries lies the charisma of our "story."

During the past annual conference, Dr. Cain Hope Felder of Howard University's School of Divinity stressed the need for our association to encourage more racial and ethnic diversity in our guild. Following Dr. Felder's address, some interesting proposals were made on the listserv ATLANTIS as to how we might pursue that goal.


Other offerings to ATLANTIS have raised the problem, though, that the expected salary for theological librarians is a barrier that prevents many promising candidates, whether minority or not, from even considering a career in this vocation. This too may be a matter that ATLA as an association needs to investigate and seek avenues for addressing.

In the meantime, though, I would recall one of the suggestions made by some of those who sat around the table with me at the end of the last annual conference and by one contributor to the ATLANTIS discussion. They suggested that one part of any effort to improve the diversity and quality of the membership of our guild should include each of us in our base communities seeking out promising individuals and telling them "the story." This, they insisted, might allow others not only to catch sight of this vocation that we treasure but also to catch the passion for its ministry that is the reason we treasure the vocation. This passion, in my experience, seems common among the best practitioners of our craft, and while financial remuneration is no doubt important to the allure of a profession as well as to job satisfaction, excellence is powered as much by the intangible of a visionary mission as it is by material compensation.

There is a second reason that should lead us to seek out willing and able ears to hear "the story" of our vocation. That reason is the health of the American Theological Library Association. The foundation of ATLA's work is the daily practice of you and all our colleagues in our home communities. This in no way discounts the excellent work done by our Executive Director, Dennis Norlin, and his staff in Evanston. Both are splendid and worthy of praise. But ATLA is at base a guild of librarians bound together in the collective pursuit of improving theological collections' ability to support and foster the spiritual search and research of teachers, students, religious communions, and interested individuals. Glorious though this mission may be, it remains only a supporting role to what you and I and our many colleagues do daily as we live out "the story"—facilitating dialogue between the chorus

of witnesses in our libraries and our local constituencies so that the latter might better understand their place in the greater scheme of creation and their relationship to that creation's Creator.

In a real sense, then, the work of ATLA remains incomplete unless we seek to insure that the very best local practitioners of this vocation are available to facilitate local communities' quest for spiritual sight and wholeness.

So remember "the story" of our shared vocation, and before we meet again next June for what I anticipate will be another fruitful gathering of our number in Chicago, be sure to pass the "story" on. 

Joe Coalter
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary
ATLA President

Announcements

Grant to Make Vast Religious Holdings Available Worldwide

A Chicago-based collection of diverse religious materials rivaling the Vatican's will be listed electronically and shared worldwide as part of a technology grant distribution announced by Illinois Secretary of State George H. Ryan.

The Association of Chicago Theological Seminaries, a group of fourteen graduate-level theological schools making Chicago a world center for religious study, will receive about \$241,000. The grant will fund creation of an on-line catalog for the 3 million items held by its member schools' libraries—one of the largest collections relating to theology, religion, and religious cultures in the world.

In all, Ryan's office selected seventy-two public and non-public libraries to share in Illinois' \$2.96 million share of funding from the new federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) program. (The LSTA last year replaced the Library Services and Construction Act program, which helped communities develop, promote, and expand libraries for more than thirty years.)

"Scholars from around the world come to these fourteen schools to conduct research," Ryan said. "Unfortunately, this vast collection of resource materials is not easily accessible to the 9,000 students and faculty members here in Chicago—not to mention students, clergy, biographers, researchers, and teachers elsewhere.

"With this project, students, libraries, and citizens from across the world will have access to this unique and valuable collection."

Only three of the association's member schools currently maintain on-line indexes of their holdings, while the others still rely on card catalogs. The grant will allow all the schools to provide electronic access to lists of their bibliographic materials within two to three years.

This project marks the latest milestone in a twenty-year effort by the fourteen schools to make their theological programs and cultural events more accessible to scholars and the public. As members of the association, each school maintains its independence, but permits cross-registration of students, promotes special events at the schools and to the public, and engages in the exchange of library materials.

The member schools are:

- The Catholic Theological Union (Roman Catholic)
- Chicago Theological Seminary (United Church of Christ)
- Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary (United Methodist Church)
- Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago (Evangelical Lutheran Church in America)
- McCormick Theological Seminary (Presbyterian Church, USA)
- Meadville/Lombard Theological School (Unitarian/Universalist Association)
- Mundelein Seminary of the University of St. Mary of the Lake (Roman Catholic)
- North Park Theological Seminary (Evangelical Covenant Church)
- Northern Baptist Theological Seminary

(American Baptist Churches, USA)

- Seabury-Western Theological Seminary (Episcopal Church)
- Trinity Evangelical Divinity School (Evangelical Free Church of America)

Cooperating in selected activities are an additional three institutions:

- Spertus College of Judaica
- University of Chicago Divinity School, Regenstein Library
- Wheaton College, Graduate School and Billy Graham Center of Evangelism

LSTA projects range from expanding and developing of collections to meet the exploding educational and informational needs of communities to promoting new ways of delivering library services. The grants, ranging from \$1,000 to a maximum of \$250,000, are aimed at allowing libraries to carry out new and innovative projects.



Archive of Women in Theological Scholarship Inaugurated

Union Theological Seminary is developing a unique new scholarly resource, the Archive of Women in Theological Scholarship (AWTS), which will help scholars study women in U.S. religion in the twentieth century. The AWTS will provide access to the papers of leading women scholars who, over the past thirty years, have reshaped the disciplines of theological education and influenced the course of American church life.


Administered by Union's Burke Library, the AWTS will collect the personal papers, unpublished scholarly work, oral histories, and other audio-visual records of leading women in theological scholarship. The collection will focus on the work of women who have gained prominence since the late 1960s and early 1970s, when women began to enter the theological disciplines in significant numbers. Women represented in the collection will include those on the forefront of theo-

logical scholarship as it has grown to include the perspectives and topics of feminism, womanism, gay and lesbian issues, sexuality, and reproductive rights.

The project will begin by collecting the papers of former and present Union faculty members, alumnae, and associated colleagues. The AWTS has already begun to receive the papers of Phyllis Tribble, the pathbreaking feminist scholar of the Old Testament, who retired in May 1998 from her position as Union's Baldwin Professor of Sacred Literature. Five other scholars have thus far indicated their desire to donate their papers to the AWTS.

The AWTS Advisory Committee includes Dr. Pamela W. Darling, General Convention Office, Episcopal Church; Dr. Ana-Maria Diaz-Stevens, Union Theological Seminary; Katherine Henderson, Auburn Theological Seminary; Dr. Robin Jenson, Andover Newton Theological School; Dr. Elizabeth Johnson, Fordham University; Andrew Kadel, Burke Library, Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Esther Katz, New York University; Dr. Rosemary Keller, Union Theological Seminary; Cheryl Tupper, Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Delores Williams, Union Theological Seminary; and Dr. Peter Wosh, New York University.


Claire McCurdy is the AWTS Project Director. McCurdy has served as an archivist and director of historical records for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Teachers College (Columbia), Catholic Relief Services, Thomas Jefferson University, and as New York City Regional Archivist for New York's Documentary Heritage Program.

The AWTS' first year has been supported in part by a grant from the Carpenter Foundation of Philadelphia. For further information about the AWTS call (212) 280-1502 or e-mail AWT@uts.columbia.edu. 



ATLA Publications Committee Grants Award

Each year the ATLA Publications Committee receives support applications from scholars who are developing bibliographies in the field of

religion. This year there were four excellent applications. The Publications Committee awarded the **1998 Bibliography Project Award** of \$1200 to Terry D. Robertson of Andrews University for *New Testament Textual Criticism: An Annotated Bibliography*. Our congratulations to Mr. Robertson, and our thanks to the other applicants. Terry Robertson's address is: Acting Seminary Librarian, James White Library, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI 49104-1400 




Continuing Education Grants

The ATLA Education Committee invites applications from its regional theological library consortia for continuing education grants, although funding is not limited to regional consortia. Ad hoc or other groups of ATLA individual members may be eligible. The amount of each grant ordinarily will be up to \$750 (this represents a 50% increase). Although both the criteria and most applications have been oriented toward gathering members of a consortium for a presentation or workshop, the Committee welcomes a wider range of continuing education proposals. For example, applying for funds to send one librarian to a learning opportunity in order to return and instruct others, in a structured fashion, would not necessarily be inappropriate. Application criteria:

1. Name, address, phone/fax, e-mail address (if applicable) of the consortium, institution, and/or individuals sponsoring the program, including contact person
2. Description of the program or activity, such as format, basic content, resource plan or suggested presenter(s) and their qualifications, intended group or audience (including size), recommended date(s) for program
3. Estimated itemized program expenses (presenter, publicity, materials, equipment rental, etc., but excluding participants' lunches/coffee breaks, parking fees, etc.)
4. Amount of funding requested (in the case of presenters who are ATLA members, grant funds may be used for travel but not meals

or honoraria; ATLA covers travel expenses in the case of its own staff who may serve as presenters, and there is no honorarium)

Applications must be submitted to the ATLA Education Committee by December 1, 1998. The Committee will decide the programs and amounts awarded by January 15, 1999. Programs that receive funding must occur within the 1999 calendar year, and the Education Committee requires both a follow-up report for the ATLA Newsletter and a written evaluation of the program.

Submit applications to Dr. James W. Dunkly, DuPont Library, The University of the South, 735 University Avenue, Sewanee, TN 37383-1000. Phone: (931) 598-1267; Fax (931) 598-1702; E-mail: jdunkly@sewanee.edu. 

Jim Pakala
Covenant Theological Seminary



Duplicate Exchange

In the past year, ATLA has been considering the idea of enlarging the duplicate exchange program to include book titles and perhaps making lists available online through a database networked to member libraries. This past spring, I experimented with providing a printed list of book titles along with our periodical duplicates. All titles were in the area of theology, philosophy, and religious studies, numbering nearly 400 volumes. Within a week every title on the list was claimed and I spent the following six weeks turning away additional requests. Due to this overwhelming response, it is obvious that there is a need among ATLA member libraries for duplicate book titles. We have all benefited from the periodicals exchange. We stand to benefit from a book exchange.

I discussed this idea with colleagues at the last conference. Some said they have plenty of duplicate volumes and would be glad to offer them to other libraries; however, they lack the time to create lists. There is definitely a time commitment required for generating lists and filling requests. One possible solution might be to create

a short list as an experiment. The level of response would help determine whether or not this should be continued. Some of us are blessed with student workers that can input the data—myself included. You all can count on annual lists from me, while supplies last. I look forward to more libraries doing the same. 📖

*Arthur G. Quinn, Library Director
St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary
Boynton Beach, Florida*



Spirituality and Healing in Medicine—1998

A conference titled *Spirituality and Healing in Medicine—1998*, sponsored by Harvard Medical School, Department of Continuing Education; the Mind/Body Medical Institute; CareGroup; and the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, will be held December 12–14, 1998 at the Westin Hotel in Boston, Massachusetts. The objectives of this course are to scientifically explore the relationship between spirituality and healing in medicine and to give perspectives from world religions. As a new and expanded feature, special emphasis will be placed on death and dying.

For more information on *Spirituality and Healing in Medicine—1998*, contact: Professional Meeting Planners—Telephone: (781) 279-9887 or (800) 378-6857; Fax: (781) 279-9875; E-mail: PMPMeeting@aol.com.

Also, mark your calendar for *Spirituality and Healing in Medicine—1999*, March 20–22, 1999, Chicago, IL. 📖



ATLA Regional Continuing Education Grant Received by the Toronto School of Theology Libraries

On June 9, 1998, the Toronto School of Theology Libraries and ATLA jointly sponsored an all-day workshop titled “Managing Change in Theological Library Organizations,” at which there were approximately twenty-five in atten-

dance. The purpose of the workshop was to gather the library staffs of various Canadian theological schools together to discuss the nature of change in the theological library context.

The workshop was intended to help participants become better equipped to assess change driven by technology and to gain a measure of control over the change process. The workshop was also intended to give an overview of current trends in theological education and how some theological library staffs are currently responding to these trends. The workshop provided an informal setting in which the library staffs of the participating theological schools could network, share common problems and ideas, and return to their respective workplaces both renewed and more confident in meeting the challenges of theological librarianship in the context of a rapidly changing environment.

The keynote speakers for the workshop were Rebecca Jones, a Toronto-based consultant specializing in the areas of library and information management, direction planning, and change processes; and Jean-Marc Laporte, Professor of Systematic Theology at Regis College since 1971 and the Director of the Toronto School of Theology since 1992. 📖

*Cindy Derrenbacher
Secretary of the Toronto School of Theology
Library Committee*



Conference: Afterimages

Afterimages: Reformatting Visual Materials in a Digital World, presented by the Northeast Document Conservation Center on September 16, 17 and 18, 1998 at the National Archives and Records Administration Archives II, College Park, Maryland.

This conference is funded by the National Park Service Cultural Resources Training Initiative and is co-sponsored by the National Archives and Records Administration. The Northeast Document Conservation Center is an organization that receives funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

What is Afterimages? Afterimages is a course designed to teach managers of picture collections how to plan and manage projects to reformat endangered visual materials, including deteriorating cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate negatives for both black and white and color images. Archives, historical societies, libraries, and museums often hold large collections of photographs and other visual materials, many of which are fragile or relatively inaccessible. Reformatting these images either digitally or photographically can limit future damage to original images, while increasing access to them either over the Web or in other publication forms. The program includes hands-on experience and will teach skills for:


1. Planning and managing reformatting projects for visual materials, including contracting an outside vendor
2. Selecting and preparing collections for reformatting, including preservation issues and care and handling
3. Selecting and evaluating copy technologies, including when to make digital copies and when to make photographic copies
4. Understanding best practices, benchmarks, and quality control for color and black and white photographs and digital imaging
5. Ensuring sound cost benefit analysis and containment
6. Managing contracts, and legal issues

The sessions will introduce photographic duplication options and digital imaging technologies and compare their commonalties and differences.

Who should attend? If you are an archivist, curator, historic preservation specialist, librarian, or other cultural resources manager dealing with collections including photographic materials, you will be interested in attending Afterimages.

Who are the faculty? Karen Brown, Northeast Document Conservation Center; Joan Gatewood, New York Public Library; David Joyall, Northeast Document Conservation Center; Melissa Smith Levine, Library of Congress; Richard Pearce Moses, Heard Museum; Mary Panzer, National Portrait Gallery; Steve Puglia, National Archives and Records Administration;

Andrew Robb, Photograph Conservation and Scanning Consultant; Diane Vogt-O'Connor, National Park Service.

What does the conference cost? The cost of the conference is \$275.00. All participants are responsible for their meal, travel, and lodging costs. The deadline to register is September 1, 1998. To request a flier and registration material, contact Gay Tracy, Northeast Document Conservation Center, 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810-1494; (978) 470-1010; E-mail: tracy@nedcc.org. 



Conference: School for Scanning

School for Scanning: Issues of Preservation and Access for Paper-Based Collections, presented by the Northeast Document Conservation Center, December 7-9, 1998 at Le Petit Theatre du Vieux Carre, 616 St. Peter Street, New Orleans, LA.

This conference is funded in part by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is co-sponsored by The Getty Information Institute, the Historic New Orleans Collection, the National Park Service, and SOLINET.

What is the School for Scanning? A conference that will take the mystery out of digital technology while training participants in:

- The Basics of Digital Technology: Deciphering Digital Jargon
- Content Selection for Digitization
- Legal Issues of Digital Technology
- Text and Image Scanning
- Quality Control and Costs
- The Essentials of Metadata
- Digital Preservation: Theory or Reality
- World Wide Web Publications
- Multi-versioning


Who Should Attend? If you are a librarian, archivist, curator, interpreter, historic preservation specialist, registrar, or other cultural or natural resource manager dealing with paper-based collections, you will be interested in attending the School for Scanning. No prior knowledge of

digital media is required.

Who Are the Faculty? Steve Dalton, NEDCC; Howard Besser, University of California at Berkeley; Steve Chapman, Harvard University; Paul Conway, Yale University Library; Walt Crawford, Research Libraries Group; Franziska Frey, Image Permanence Institute; Anne Gilliland-Swetland, UCLA; Melissa Smith Levine, Library of Congress; Wendy Lougee, University of Michigan; Jan Merrill-Oldham, Harvard University; Marc Pachter, Smithsonian Institution; Chuck Patch, Historic New Orleans Collection; John Price-Wilkin, University of Michigan; Steve Puglia, National Archives and Records Administration; Roy Tennant, University of California at Berkeley and Diane Vogt-O'Connor, National Park Service.

What does the conference cost? The cost of the conference is \$255 for early bird registration, postmarked by October 15, 1998, and \$325 for late registration, deadline November 18, 1998. All participants will also be responsible for all their travel and lodging costs. The number of participants is limited and registration applications will be accepted on a first-come-first-served basis. The conference carries 18.5 contact hours of ICRM Certification Maintenance Credit Hours.

For more information about NEDCC and a calendar of workshops, conferences, and seminars, visit NEDCC's web site at: <http://www.nedcc.org>.

To request a flier and registration material, contact Gay Tracy, Northeast Document Conservation Center, 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810-1494; (978) 470-1010; E-mail: tracy@nedcc.org. 



SLA and Western Canada Chapter—A Virtual Success


The Special Libraries Association (SLA) has unveiled its first-ever virtual program, titled "Inside the Internet: Views from a Local Provider." A joint venture between SLA's Western Canada Chapter and SLA Headquarters, the program is of key interest to the information professional and anyone who spends significant time using the

Internet for research purposes.

Featuring a presentation by Graham Fletcher, CEO, Internet Centre, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, the viewing previews exciting new Internet technology. Bob Howitt, also with the Internet Centre, provides valuable insight into providing technical support to Internet users at various competency levels.

An innovative method of providing SLA members with timely information affecting the profession, the forty-three minute program is accessible by visiting the SLA Web site <<http://slachat.sla.org/video/welcome.html>>. With a simple download, a Web browser becomes a virtual VCR through which programs are delivered.

A professional association, SLA continues to make important technological advances as it becomes more of a "Virtual Association"—providing 24-hour access for its members. "I applaud the initiative of SLA's Western Canada Chapter," says SLA executive director, David R. Bender, Ph.D. "SLA is deeply committed to providing high-quality programs and access to the Association. The cooperative effort between the leadership of this chapter and SLA staff illustrates the astounding success experienced by partnering within the profession."

The Western Canada Chapter includes 250 information professionals in the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, and Yukon Territory. The Chapter has pioneered other virtual initiatives for the Association, including a long standing listserv and its front running webzine, *Wired West*, <http://www.sla.org/chapter/cwcn/wwest>. 



Librarians Recognized for Promoting Profession: Arthur Andersen's Atlanta Information Center Takes Prize

Washington, D.C., June 4, 1998—The Special Libraries Association has selected the staff of the Atlanta Information Center, Arthur Andersen, LLP as recipients of its 1998 International Special Librarians Day Award.

The award annually recognizes the special

public relations efforts made by an SLA member or group who most effectively takes advantage of International Special Librarian Day/National Library Week to promote their own libraries and the profession.

Susan Klopper will accept the award on behalf of her staff for the planning and celebration of ISLD '98 at Arthur Andersen, where she is director of the information center. The center's celebration included a weeklong series of events, which drew much participation from many of the firm's employees. Planned events included a contest for the "Ten Most Unique Web Sites," soliciting contributions for URLs which relate to the business focus of the firm's practices; a crossword puzzle combining clues about the information center staff, the Atlanta office and the information needs of the practices; a "dessertfest"; and a roll out of the Atlanta Information Center Lotus Notes Database.

The Information Center Staff at Arthur Andersen has made its celebration of ISLD a tradition for several years, and recognizes the value of bringing recognition to its special library. The staff, which has more than doubled over the past four years, is now also recognized for its creativity, savvy, fun, and has been noted as a "first class act" by one Andersen senior executive.

The award is decided by the SLA's Public Relations Committee that, this year, found the process competitive among a variety of nominations, signifying the success of this annual program. The day was observed April 23, 1998, with the theme "The Time Is Now!" marking the occasion when information professionals around the world celebrate the value and contributions of the profession. SLA received generous support from its ISLD partner, LEXIS-NEXIS. 📖



Digital Genre Influence Study Wins 1998 Goldspiel Grant

The Special Libraries Association has awarded Dr. Andrew Dillon its 1998 Steven I. Goldspiel Memorial Research Grant. Dr. Dillon's proposal, "Understanding Users in Digital Environments: A Longitudinal Study of Genre Influ-

ences in Information Work," was approved by SLA's Board of Directors at its June 1998 Annual Business Meeting in Indianapolis, IN.

The primary objective of the project is to demonstrate how digital genres are formed in the minds of users and how such genres impact both the users' capabilities to utilize the digital resources and their ratings of such resources' usefulness. Genres are natural psychological occurrences, in which the cognitive system abstracts, patterns, and automates activities so as to free up limited attentional resources. As with newspapers, where readers have learned to recognize purposes of a newspaper article based on its layout and sequencing in the paper, the same types of patterns may evolve for digital documents. In this study, users of digital resources will be tracked over a nine-month period to determine whether interaction patterns develop.

Dr. Dillon is an associate professor in the School of Library and Information Science at Indiana University. Dillon has published extensively in the area of human-computer interactions, and his research interests are in human responses to technology with particular concerns to informing the design of more usable and socially acceptable processes.

"Dr. Dillon's research will lend better understanding to how users learn to navigate, manipulate, and comprehend digital documents," said SLA's executive director, David R. Bender, Ph.D. "This data should be of practical use to SLA members in the development of successful library services and technologies, and should also prove useful to special librarians dealing with knowledge management issues in digital environments."

The Association's Steven I. Goldspiel Research Grant provides up to \$20,000 to support a research project. Grant proposals are evaluated based upon their purpose, subject, methodology, applicant qualifications, costs, and timetable. This grant program is funded by a donation from Disclosure, Inc. of Bethesda, MD, to honor the memory of its former president, Steven I. Goldspiel. 📖

News of ATLA Members & Member Libraries

Ron Jordahl left his position as Library Director of Prairie Bible College and Graduate School (1966–1998), Three Hills, Alberta, Canada, to become Library Director of Southern Evangelical Seminary, Charlotte, North Carolina, on August 1, 1998. 📖



Charles T. Kendall left his position at **Anderson University** on July 24. He came to Anderson in 1983 as Director of Byrd Memorial Library, serving the School of Theology, succeeding Delena Goodman in that role. He continued to serve as Theological Studies Librarian following a 1989 construction/renovation program that saw the blending of Byrd and the undergraduate Wilson Library into Robert A. Nicholson Anderson University Library. On August 3, Mr. Kendall entered into new challenges as the Director of Mabee Library at Sterling College, in Sterling, Kansas.

Charles Kendall may now be reached by e-mail at: ckendall@sterling.edu. 📖



The Board of Trustees of **Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary** re-appointed **Timothy D. Lincoln** as director of the David L. and Jane Stitt Library at its May meeting in Austin, TX. The appointment is for a five-year term beginning in June 1999.

The Stitt Library holds over 155,000 volumes and has a staff of four professional librarians. Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary is a school of the Presbyterian Church (USA) with a current FTE enrollment of 230 students in M.A., M.Div., and D.Min. programs.

Mr. Lincoln earned a Master of Science degree in Library and Information Science from Simmons College, Boston, and a Master of Divinity from Yale University. 📖



The **Pitts Theology Library** is pleased to announce that Richard A. Wright will become its Automation Librarian and a member of its reference staff, beginning August 1, 1998. Dr. Wright received his Ph.D. in History of Religions (Early Christianity) from Brown University (1994) and comes to the library from Lawson Software in Minneapolis, MN. 📖



Dr. Raymond Van de Moortell assumed the responsibilities of Head Librarian at the **Boston University School of Theology** on August 1, 1998. Dr. Van de Moortell stepped in to follow **Dr. Myra Siegenthaler** who is retiring from the University after nearly a decade of leadership as School of Theology Head Librarian. Dr. Siegenthaler has led the School of Theology through a re-conceiving of the library and the development of plans for expansion. She is owed an enormous debt of thanks for her careful and judicious work these many years.

Dr. Van de Moortell is well known to the School of Theology community. He brings to the job a wide variety of skills and much experience in library work. He also is one of the School's most learned and practiced experts in issues of the spiritual life. Dr. Van de Moortell will work closely with Dean Robert Neville to continue the expansion and improvement of the library. 📖

Conference News & Information

1998 ATLA Annual Conference—Summary of Evaluations, by Karen L. Anderson, Conference Director (Interim)

The 1998 ATLA Annual Conference, held June 18–20, hosted by the Washington Theological Consortium, welcomed 321 conference participants to Xerox Conference Center in Leesburg, VA, with a day of travel to Virginia Theological Seminary and the Library of Congress. Thanks to the dedicated work of the conference's hosts, the Annual Conference Committee, the Education Committee, and all the conference's presenters, this conference received high praise in the attendee evaluations.

Conference Events

Presentations that received especially high reviews include the plenary address by James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress; the pre-conference continuing education workshop, "Methods of Searching," by Thomas Mann of the Library of Congress; the presentation to the College and University Interest Group by Elizabeth Aversa, Dean of the School of Library Science at Catholic University of America; "The Ad Hoc Digital Library Project" paper by Martha Smalley of Yale Divinity Library; and the roundtable discussion of ATS standards lead by Sara Myers of Iliff School of Theology.

The excursion to Virginia Theological Seminary was very popular, with many regrets that the visit was too short to really explore the whole library and campus. The visit to the Library of Congress was the most highly rated event of the conference. Other conference events receiving praise include the worship at Virginia Theological Seminary Chapel, the conference's opening reception hosted by the Washington Theological Consortium, the closing banquet with the music of Convivium, and the ATLA Town Meeting.

Conference Logistics

Evaluations indicate that the conference went smoothly. Xerox Conference Center's facilities and services were predominantly rated as very good to excellent. Their dining hall food was

singled out for excellence in the majority of evaluations. One complaint that many attendees had was that many rooms either needed microphones or that even with microphones, it was difficult to hear the speakers. ATLA will be sure to address this issue with Xerox, and will pay special attention to the audio in the meeting rooms at next year's conference.

The majority of respondents rated ATLA's conference registration materials and process as very good to excellent. Many respondents found the ATLA Conference Web Site and ATLANTIS updates to be very useful. A few respondents expressed dissatisfaction about the timeliness of mailings sent to Canada and about the difficulty in reaching an ATLA staff person by phone to pay for registration submitted online. We will work on our procedures and hope to bring better conference services to ATLA members.

Conference Center as a Value

ATLA's conference hosts, committees, board, and staff have always tried to find the most affordable conference housing possible. This often means that attendees stay in dormitories. The group bathrooms, plastic-cased mattresses, limited telephone access, poor linens, and minimal service that characterize dorms often result in complaints about conference housing. When housing is in a hotel, evaluations tend to have complaints about cost. In the interest of clarifying which forms of accommodations conference attendees prefer, this conference's evaluation form asked the following questions and received these answers:

Do you consider the quality of this conference center's facilities, dining, and guest services a value compared to the low cost/poorer features of a dormitory?


Yes: 64% Maybe: 25% No: 11%

Compared to a hotel?

Yes: 48% Maybe: 27% No: 25%

Based on your experience this year, would you like ATLA's future conference hosts to consider conference centers as a housing option?

Yes: 58% Maybe: 33% No: 9%


These responses (as well as many written comments) indicate that the majority of the 1998 conference's attendees prefer conference center or hotel accommodations to dormitory accommodations. A full report summarizing conference evaluations will be submitted to the ATLA Board of Directors. 

Karen L. Anderson
Conference Director (Interim)



1999 ATLA Annual Conference

Next year's ATLA Annual Conference will be held June 9–12, 1999 in Chicago, on the lakeside campus of Loyola University Chicago, hosted by the Association of Chicago Theological Schools Library Council and ATLA.

Featured speakers include Daniel Aleshire, Executive Director of the Association of Theological Schools; Mary Dempsey, Commissioner of the Chicago Public Library; and Susan Thistlethwaite, President of Chicago Theological Seminary. Francis Cardinal George will lead a worship service. 



Call for Papers


The Annual Conference Committee of ATLA wishes to extend an open invitation to members and friends of the Association to make **proposals for papers, workshops, or special sessions** for the 1999 conference to be hosted by the Association of Chicago Theological Schools Library Council and ATLA on the campus of Loyola University in Chicago, Illinois on June 9–12, 1999. The Committee will consider proposals on the academic disciplines of theology,

theological librarianship, and general librarianship. We especially encourage persons to generate proposals on the following topics: library building renovation, accreditation under the new ATS standards, institutional archives as library responsibility, ethnic diversity in theological librarianship, and Jewish-Christian relations. And we particularly invite persons to resubmit proposals that were submitted beyond the deadline for the 1998 conference.

Proposals should include a title, an abstract (not to exceed 200 words), and the name(s) and the institution(s) of the presenter(s).

Proposals should be submitted to: Dr. Christine Wenderoth, Chair; ATLA Annual Conference Committee; 1100 South Goodman Street; Rochester, NY 14620; Fax: (716) 271-2166; E-mail: cwenderoth@crds.edu or swasey@rrlc.rochester.lib.ny.us.

Proposals must be received by October 1, 1998.

Additionally, the Annual Conference Committee wishes ATLA members to know that **Interest Group** leaders, and groups other than Interest Groups (such as regional, consortial or special groups) desiring to meet during the 1999 Annual Conference must submit their program information (topics and session leaders), and space and time requests to the Annual Conference Committee **by October 1, 1998**, in order to get on the conference schedule. To request a slot on the schedule, contact: Karen Whittlesey, Director of Member Services, ATLA, 820 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60201-5613. Fax: (847) 869-8513. E-mail: kwhittle@atla.com. 



Suggestions Wanted

The Education Committee has already begun planning for the next conference to be held at Loyola University Chicago in 1999. We'd like to encourage input from the membership into this process. Perhaps something at the recent conference sparked an idea that you would like to share as a possible topic for a roundtable or pre-conference workshop.

Please feel free to contact any of the members of the Education Committee with your suggestions:


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ATLA Annual Conferences

June 9–12, 1999	Association of Chicago Theological Schools, Library Council	Chicago, IL
June 21–24, 2000	Graduate Theological Union	Berkeley, CA
June, 2001	Duke Divinity Library	Durham, NC

Reflections

Musings of an Old Man

by Fr. Simeon Daly, O.S.B.

While still in a kind of euphoria from the recent ATLA meeting, I am moved to make a few reflections on where we are and where we have been.


Perhaps the thing I appreciate most in the current situation is the central location of the office and services of ATLA. It is not too many years ago that the president was elected for only a year. The address of that officer changed every year. The Executive Secretary was appointed for a five-year term. Some stayed on a bit longer, but the central office for membership services shifted all around the country. The Newsletter was done someplace else, though it had remarkable continuity through the generous services of Donn Michel Ferris at Duke.

The Index had its own office, and preservation, before it came to Chicago, was nurtured by Ray Morris of Yale and Charles Willard at Princeton. Both the Indexes and the Preservation Project had their own boards, which were separate from the Board elected by the membership.

The Proceedings for any one conference were generally delivered promptly at the next annual meeting, though I remember at one time having to have three years of proceedings produced in one year.

The Association dared to dream of a time when we could have a director responsible for all operations with qualified staff under his/her direction to maintain the indexes, continue the preservation projects, and have special staff for the many membership concerns. That was only fifteen or so years ago. Now most of that is in place. All our projects are subject to the oversight of an elected board with clear lines of authority spelled out. The dream seemed almost impossible to realize at the time as we moved from one financial or personnel crisis to another. I think the Association owes a debt of gratitude to a host of members who worried and planned and agonized over the situation. I could name a dozen in a moment—men and women who gave much of their heart to help make this development come about.

I would be remiss if I failed to mention Al Hurd who for twenty-five years was at the eye of the storm trying to implement one plan after another to help bring about what now is in place. I was in on some of it and I know how my estimation of the people involved at that time was unbounded. I am filled with pride over what has been accomplished as I look at the annual budget and read the Director's Report on the goals and activities of the Association today. Even the dream of owning our own offices was bandied around, but our financial circumstances made it unrealistic even to think of it at the time.

I could go on. Old men are wont to do that. I hope what I have said conveys some of the joy and peace that floods my heart as I see the good things now in place with high promise for a fruitful future. 

Fr. Simeon Daly, O.S.B.

Saint Meinrad School of Theology

Preservation News

Lost Issues of *The Gospel Teacher* Found

ATLA's serials preservation program is arguably one of the most thorough of all serial preservation programs in the country. Before microfilming, ATLA makes a concerted effort to locate replacements for all lacking issues and pages, and an equally serious attempt is made to replace pages that have damaged text—even if it's a half-inch streak of ink blotting out a few sentences of text. Afterwards, a full MARC microfilm bibliographic record is created that details every publisher and title change during the serial's lifetime.

Finding replacement pages for rare religious serials can be pretty time consuming and the search has taken ATLA as far as the Netherlands, Germany, and Hungary to fill in the gaps. But on occasion, even following a thorough search through OCLC and RLIN, damaged and lacking pages sometimes cannot be located. Then that serial must be microfilmed incomplete. Such was the case with *The Gospel Teacher (1891-1932)*, which was first microfilmed by ATLA in 1994, with only 50% of the title completed for microfilming. The remaining issues of this radical Christian paper—written and published by the controversial Reverend P.J. (Pete) Kaufman—were assumed to be lost.

Russell Kracke, a member of the Preservation Team at ATLA, works on the NEH grant for the microfilming of religious and theological serials published between 1850 and 1950. (Many of our member libraries may have received e-mail messages from Kracke, “graciously begging” for replacement photocopies.) Part of his job also includes acquiring *copyright permission* for microfilmed serials that were originally published post-1923. Acquiring copyright permission allows libraries to purchase ATLA's microfilm for educational use and research.

On a twisting path of contacts, and thanks in part to the Boolean search capabilities of the Internet, Kracke found the “lost” issues of *The Gospel Teacher* while searching for its copyright permission. The lost issues (it seemed) were waiting for just the right moment to reappear in the home of Brent Weaver, of South Bend, Indiana, the grandson of the late Reverend Pete “P.J.”

Kaufman, editor of *The Gospel Teacher*.

When *The Gospel Teacher* was originally filmed in 1994 for the Mennonite Historical Library (Elkhart, Indiana), only half of the title's issues could be located. Held in no great abundance by OCLC or RLIN union libraries, as an aging and informationally valuable serial this title was ripe for microfilming, but unfortunately had to be filmed incomplete.

Four years later when Kracke contacted Mennonite Historical Library (MHL) in search of its current copyright holder, MHL had little information at hand to help him in his search: there existed only a single file folder on the Reverend Pete Kaufman. Kaufman was, after all, a *former* Mennonite and an outspoken critic of organized religions and religious hypocrisy. He stirred up the townspeople of his day to no end. The archivist at MHL was apologetic for the lack of information, but offered that an elderly gentleman in Goshen, Indiana—a man who “knows everything about everyone” from the years past—might provide some leads.

Mr. J.N., that aforementioned gentleman from Goshen, responded within a day of receiving Kracke's letter of inquiry regarding the whereabouts of Pete Kaufman's descendants. “I didn't know him, but I wish I had,” J.N. reportedly told Kracke. “I don't know where his descendants are. But I got the man's obituary.”

J.N. read Kaufman's 1932 obituary over the phone to Kracke, line by line, fifty-nine lines in all. “*Grim Reaper Claims Rev. P.J. Kaufman*” trumpeted the headline. One full page he read—describing it as the “final issue” of *The Gospel Teacher*. This, Kracke noted, did not correspond with the end-of-publication date recorded on ATLA's microfilm.

But most importantly for Kracke's copyright search, Kaufman's survivors included seven sons and six daughters who had been scattered throughout various cities across face of the U.S. With a seemingly common name like Kaufman, Kracke envisioned a nightmare of fruitless telephone calls to countless, unrelated Kaufmans throughout California, Ohio and Indiana, in a vain attempt to find Pete's descendants. But then, J.N. read, in “Silverton, Oregon” had lived a sur-

living son named “Er.” Pronounced “errr.”

Kracke figured that the only way to find the *right* Kaufmans would be to search in an obscure town like *Silverton*. So he went to the Internet. *AltaVista*, Kracke’s favorite (and frequently used) search engine on the World Wide Web has a special feature called “People Search,” which allows one to search telephone numbers and addresses of people—anywhere in the country—by last name.

Kracke’s Internet search for the name *Kaufman* under the town *Silverton, Oregon* on the Internet brought up eight hits. Knowing he was on the right track, he arbitrarily chose the seventh name on the list. The gentleman who answered the phone (who did not wish to be identified) explained that he wasn’t a descendent of Pete, but he *was* the grandson of *William*. William, Kracke had learned earlier from *J.N.*, was Pete Kaufman’s brother. Left in Switzerland with their grandparents until their parents could afford the boys’ fare over, the boys were sent one year later to America. For the second time, the legendary tale of the Kaufman brothers being stranded at the train station for eight days was recounted to Kracke. It was suggested to Kracke that he try calling the gentleman’s relative, Mrs. Marjorie Paulson, who might be related to Pete, and also lived in Silverton.

Sure enough, Marjorie, who had been out doing spring-cleaning, returned Kracke’s call with immediacy. She was, as a matter of fact, the granddaughter of Pete Kaufman. Her father, she explained, was the previously mentioned “Er,” also known as “E.Z.” (pronounced “easy”). She retold the story of the Kaufman brothers’ arrival in Orrville, Ohio, from Switzerland, and about their eight-day train station stay.

As it turns out, Marjorie had in her possession the original, final issue of *The Gospel Teacher*, published prior to Kaufman’s death in February 1932. When the microfilm had been cataloged in 1994, ATLA had recorded the final publication date as 1931: no later issues had been known to exist. “We’re missing a lot of issues. Would you happen to have any relatives who might have more of our missing issues?” Kracke asked her. Mrs. Paulson told Kracke she’d check.

And check she did. Replying to Kracke in a letter, Marjorie wrote that she had contacted her


cousin, Betty S., in Mishawaka, Indiana, who in turn, contacted *her* cousin, Brent Weaver of South Bend, the grandson of Pete.

Brent had just finished making photocopies from his original issues of *The Gospel Teacher* for family members. He had meticulously logged and recorded each volume and issue of the 38-year run and placed them in vinyl folders for protection. Weaver had a nearly complete collection, which he’d inherited from his mother, Ethel, the thirteenth and last child of Pete Kaufman.

“He was awful smart,” gathered Brent Weaver from his readings of Kaufman’s works. “There were threats against his life because of things he preached.” True to the legend of Pete Kaufman which has been passed down through the Kaufman descendents, anyone reading *The Gospel Banner* can recognize that Pete Kaufman was a man who “fought for the things he thought right. He gloried in the contest and worried not,” as described in his obituary. Deriding Mennonites to Mormons to Presbyterians (and nearly all organized religions for that matter), slamming an infamous preacher named *Billy Sunday*, Kaufman also railed against prohibition, stood supportive of women’s rights and the “bob” (the chic and controversial, boy-like haircut of women), and preached simple, back-to-basics Christian living based on the Bible. One can see why “P.J.” Kaufman was considered a radical preacher in his day, both respected and reviled by his community.

The legend of Pete Kaufman and his eight-day train station stop with his brother was not forgotten by Brent either. “Brent knew it, too,” Kracke said. (For those wondering, it seems that an undelivered letter from Switzerland to the boys’ parents in Ohio can take the blame: the boys were sent to America, but the parents didn’t know that they were coming, consequently stranding the brothers at the depot until word began to spread around town.) Brent provided ATLA with nearly all of volume 1 and 2 of *The Gospel Teacher* and over 100 additional issues, which were missing in full from the microfilm.

The Gospel Teacher has now been re-filmed by ATLA. Upon completion, the title is now 95% complete and consequently better preserved, thanks to Brent Weaver, Marjorie Paulson, and the friendly, continued help of the Mennonite

Historical Library. And as Kracke had originally set out for, Brent and Marjorie have graciously given ATLA copyright permission to make *The Gospel Teacher* available to libraries, to preserve the records of the Reverend P.J. Kaufman and to ensure that his controversial voice will not be lost to time or memory. 

ATLA's On-demand Program preserves current and aging serials through its microfilming program. For more information, contact the Preservation Department at ATLA.




The Art of Copyright Permission

One of ATLA's principal goals is the preservation of theological publications to promote their use by historians, researchers and scholars. Through its preservation program, ATLA ensures that these often rare or aging serials will remain available and accessible for research and study by transferring their scholarship onto media such as microfilm or electronic digitization.

Seeking copyright permission is part of ATLA's protocol for making these preserved materials available for purchase. During the search process, a log of all contact attempts is kept with dates and results. This shows a good-faith effort on the part of the seeker to contact the copyright owner. Here are the steps ATLA takes to acquire copyright permission:

- **Determine if copyright has lapsed.** By current copyright law for works published prior to 1978, a published serial after 75 years generally becomes a part of public domain. That means that a serial last published in 1923 can be microfilmed and purchased in 1998 without further consent.
- **Find the copyright owner.** Often the copyright owner will be indicated on the serial's masthead. Case by case, the copyright owner could be an organization, a publisher, an editor—or an heir. Tracking down the copyright owner 50-plus years after the fact, however, can require a great deal of detective work: organizations disband, merge or change names; publishers may have passed on, in

which case the executor of the estate (e.g. the publisher's spouse or descendants, etc.) should be sought for permission. Boolean searches on the World Wide Web are ideal for locating potential contacts when only tidbits of information exist regarding copyright. E-mail is a quick and efficient way to confirm copyright status or to seek potential leads.

- **Send initial permission request letter.** Once the copyright owner is determined, a letter is sent from the Executive Director to the copyright owner requesting permission to duplicate and sell preservation copies of that serial to educational institutions. A follow-up telephone call by ATLA should confirm with the recipient that the letter was received. Once agreed upon, the copyright owner will sign and return the permission letter to ATLA.
- **Send a second letter by registered mail.** If no response is received the first time, a second letter with return receipt requested should be sent as evidence of an attempt to contact the copyright owner.
- **Check with the Copyright Clearance Center.** If the registered letter is returned, one should check the Copyright Clearance Center in Danvers, Massachusetts. Through its collective licensing programs, CCC provides authorized users with a lawful means for making photocopies from more than 1.75 million titles. There is a registration and an additional pay-per-usage fee to open a web site account. Telephone: (978) 750-8400. E-mail: info@copyright.com. Web: www.copyright.com.
- **Investigate the copyright status of the work through an investigation of the Copyright Office Records.** The Copyright Office, located at the Library of Congress in Washington D.C., will conduct a copyright search for the cost of \$20 per hour. The web site explains in laypersons' terms (well, almost) the basic ins and outs of understanding copyright. Phone: (202) 707-6850. Web: www.loc.gov/copyright. 

*Russell Kracke
Preservation Assistant*

Nominating Committee Report

The Nominating Committee (David Bundy, Chair; Richard Berg; Dorothy G. Thomason) presents as candidates for the ATLA elective offices, which are to be filled in 1999:

Board of Directors—three-year term, 1999–2002 (four to be elected)

Stephen Crocco, Speer Library, Princeton, NJ

William J. Hook, Director, Vanderbilt University Divinity Library, Nashville, TN


Allen W. Mueller, Director, Wesley Theological Seminary Library, Washington, DC

Sara J. Myers, Librarian, Ira J. Taylor Library, Iliff School of Theology, Denver, CO

Darren G. Poley (by petition), Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, PA

Roberta Schaafsma, Associate/Reference Librarian, Divinity School Library, Duke University, Durham, NC

Sharon Taylor, Director, Franklin Trask Library, Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, MA

Other nominations may be made by petition, signed by not fewer than ten individual (includes student, retired, and honorary) members of the association and submitted to the Secretary of ATLA, Mr. Christopher Brennan, The Ambrose Swasey Library, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester, NY 14620, postmarked not later than January 1, 1999. After all nominations have been filed, the Director of Member Services will solicit biographical data from all nominees. The final ballot, together with the biographical data, will be mailed to all voting members (individual and institutional) not later than February 15, 1999. Ballots must be returned postmarked not later than April 1, 1999. Ballots will be counted during April and the results reported to the Secretary of the association by May 1999. 

David D. Bundy
Nominating Committee Chair

ATLANTIS Reference Reviews

May Reference Review by **Roberta A. Schaafsma**

Kee, Howard Clark, Eric M. Meyers, John Rogerson, and Anthony J. Saldarini. *The Cambridge Companion to the Bible*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997. ISBN 0-521-34369-0, \$49.95.

The Cambridge Companion to the Bible is one of two titles in religion included in the "Outstanding Reference Sources for 1997" list which appeared in the May 1998 issue of *American Libraries*. Given the quality and quantity of information packed into this one-volume work it certainly deserves to be placed on a list of outstanding sources. It may, however, be difficult to decide whether this excellent book belongs in a library's reference collection or its circulating stacks.

The four well-respected authors have created a work that is rather like a textbook in style as its form is that of a narrative. Black and white illustrations, maps, charts and focus boxes are liberally interspersed throughout the text, enhancing the information provided. A small selection of color plates is grouped together in the mid-section and indexes of biblical references and general index terms conclude the volume.

The *Companion* is intended to provide, for both the lay and the academic reader, the cultural, social, and historical contexts in which the biblical books (canonical and apocryphal) were written. To that end, the arrangement of the material is basically chronological beginning with the earliest biblical accounts down to the second century C.E. The book is divided into four large sections—"Introduction," "The Old Testament

World,” “Jewish Responses to Greco-Roman Culture,” and “The Formation of the Christian Community”—with a bibliographical essay at the end of each section. Kee, Meyers, Rogerson, and Saldarini have brought together into one volume a wealth of reliable information useful for any reader of the Bible.

To be most useful as a reference tool the format demands a thorough and extensive index. My sole complaint is that I found the “General Index” to be somewhat weak. For example, locating information on family life is difficult, as there are no index entries for the terms “children,” “husband,” “wife,” “household,” or “marriage.” The only heading close to “family” is “family of Jesus.” By paging through the volume I ran across a full-page focus box titled “Family Life in Early Israel” which I then discovered was indexed as a sub-entry under “Israel.” In another case, a focus box titled “Hellenistic Virtues” seems to have been indexed only by the two scripture references contained within it without additional reference points in the “General Index” under such headings as “ethics” or “virtue.” It is unfortunate that the depth of the information cannot be easily plumbed via the indexes and I found myself imagining what could be gleaned from this work if it were available in electronic form!

Indexing notwithstanding, *The Cambridge Companion to the Bible* is highly recommended for all libraries. 📖

Roberta A. Schaafsma
Duke University



June Reference Review by Herman A. Peterson

Michael Glazier and Thomas J. Shelley, Eds. *The Encyclopedia of American Catholic History* (Collegeville, Minn.: Liturgical Press, 1997) ISBN 0-8146-5919-5 (alk. paper) 1567 pp. \$79.95.

This is the first encyclopedia to be published on this topic, so it is a sorely needed and much appreciated tool. While many of the topics are covered somewhat less thoroughly in the *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, that work is now over


thirty years old. Our sensibilities to what is important in history have changed so much since then that the current work includes articles on topics not even previously considered, e.g. African-American and Native-American Catholics. Both the scope of topics covered and the depth of scholarship exhibited will ensure that this tool will be a useful resource for some time to come.

The articles on Mundelein Seminary and its founder, George Cardinal Mundelein, I found to be informative and well written. There are bibliographies at the end of all articles. There are copious cross-references. I thought the index was wanting. It seems to me that if an index is provided in such a work, then it ought to cover the topics one cannot find by looking in the body of the work. However, the index to this tool seems to be nothing but a summary of the article titles and their cross-references.

The only instruction given by the editors to the contributors was “that truth, not edification, was to be the sole criterion of their work. Only thus could a true evaluation of the Catholic experience in the United States be made.” (Introduction, p. ix) To test if this instruction was followed, I took the case of Fr. Charles Coughlin, the “radio priest” of the Depression and an ambivalent character in American Catholic history. The article about him was about two pages long and addressed the edifying beginning of his ministry, the non-edifying period during World War II, and the transition between them in a very balanced manner. That there is a cross-reference to an article on “Anti-Semitism and American Catholics” shows that the editors were not afraid to face unpleasant issues.

In addition to the articles, there is a necrology of all the bishops who have ever served in the United States, lists of all the religious orders of both men and women, and a list of all the Catholic colleges and universities. Ecumenism seems not to be covered as extensively as one might have hoped. The only ecumenical dialogue warranting its own entry is “Catholic-Jewish Relations.”

This encyclopedia, I am sure, will be much used by students of American Catholic Church History. It collocates information that was previously accessible only in disparate places and gives

current scholarship on a wide array of issues. The inclusion of bibliographies with every article is very important in making this tool useful on the graduate level. Notwithstanding the poor index, I have no hesitation in enthusiastically recommending this book for all graduate theological libraries. 

Herman A. Peterson
University of St. Mary of the Lake/Mundelein
Seminary



July Reference Review by Linwood DeLong

David Levinson, *Religion: A Cross-cultural Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, Ca.: ABC-CLIO, 1996) xx, 288p.

This compact encyclopedia of sixteen of the world's major religions and numerous indigenous religions (the latter defined as "the religious system of a non-industrialized, non-Western society," p. vii) follows a two-tiered approach to its subject matter. Articles on individual world religions provide a succinct (usually three- to four-page) account of the history of that religion from its emergence or founding to the present, together with a concise summary of its major tenets or beliefs. These articles contain few comparisons with other religions.

Articles that deal with the cultural aspects of religion (feasts, festivals, rites, etc.) are, on the other hand, strongly comparative. In these latter articles a few representative examples of contrasting religions are described in detail, followed by general observations about the topic being discussed. The article "Festivals," for example, contrasts the celebrations observed by a Hopi community, a Serbian village, a village in northwestern India, and a village in Vietnam, to illustrate Levinson's concept of "festivals of communitas." The article "Life-Cycle Rites" begins with a comparative discussion of marriage in Zuni and Berber societies. Space considerations do not permit individual articles on the estimated 2,500 indigenous religions in the world, but many of them are briefly summarized in the articles on comparative topics.

Each article concludes with a brief bibliography (the article on Christianity contains only two entries, but there are also articles and bibliographies on Protestantism, Roman Catholicism, and the Orthodox faith tradition). Most articles contain at least some references to related articles, although one would wish for a more complete cross-referencing structure. There are five maps, each of which shows a portion of the world, names the important indigenous religions located there, and shows where each of them can be found, as well as a "Chronology of World Religions" covering the period from 50,000 B.C.E. to 1996. The book concludes with an eleven-page bibliography and a subject index.

The writing is non-technical and straight-forward, and a comparison with other works such as the *Oxford Dictionary of World Religions* (1997) or with *A New Handbook of Living Religions* (1997) suggests that the coverage of both "world religions" and "indigenous religions" is even-handed, but there are a few surprising gaps: there is no mention of Unitarianism and there are no index entries for fundamentalism or humanism. There are no index entries for "women," "gender," or "feminism," although gender issues are frequently discussed in individual articles. It is not stated in the preface, but this encyclopedia restricts itself to religions or faiths that are currently being practiced. Thus there is no sustained discussion of the religions of classical Greece and Rome and only passing reference to the religions of other civilizations that disappeared, such as the Aztecs or the Mayas.


Although cautious generalizations are an important feature of a small, one-volume encyclopedia of this type, and one cannot expect to find a detailed, nuanced discussion of any one faith, the discussion of Christianity contains some puzzling statements which suggest that a conservative tradition within Christianity is being made to stand for the faith as a whole. "Protestants reject the following principles that two major Christian branches [Roman Catholic and Orthodox] uphold, . . . hierarchical structure, systems of priesthood." (p. 175) "Christians believe that Jesus was immaculately conceived by the Virgin Mary as the Son of God." (p. 38)

More seriously, "cross-cultural" seems to mean cross-cultural in a non-western European

context. The article on “Festivals” contains one paragraph describing the mixture of religious and non-religious festivals that are celebrated in modern nations but devotes several pages to a discussion of religious festivals in traditional societies. Christmas, a cross-cultural phenomenon par excellence, which offers an author an excellent opportunity to reflect on the variety of ways that it is celebrated in different societies as well as the complex relationship between the secular and the religious manifestations, is mentioned only twice, and very briefly both times.

This having been said, Levinson’s encyclopedia is useful because of the manner in which it divides the discipline of cross-cultural religious studies into a wide variety of specific sub-topics. Approximately one-quarter of *A New Handbook of Living Religions* (ed. John R. Hinnells, Oxford: Blackwell, 1997) is devoted to cross-cultural issues, but with only nine subdivisions. Hinnells’ *Handbook* has the advantage that it specifically investigates the co-occurrence of non-western re-

ligions in western countries, with articles such as “The Religions of South Asian Communities in Britain,” “The Religions of the South Asian Diaspora in Canada,” or “South Asian Religions in the United States”—phenomena that Levinson chooses not to discuss (p. vii). But many of the topics that Levinson addresses are not easily found in Hinnells or in major reference works such as the *Encyclopedia of Cultural Anthropology* (1996), also edited by Levinson, or the *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*.

For a more detailed treatment of individual world religions one should consult other standard reference sources, but Levinson offers a highly readable, well-researched introduction to the field of cross-cultural religious studies. 

Linwood DeLong
University of Winnipeg Library
Winnipeg, MB

Publications

Eakin Press Announces Publication

Baptist Island College: An Interpretive History of the University of Corpus Christi, by Carl R. Wrotenbery, Th.D.

The University of Corpus Christi began life as a regional Baptist college and some 700 former students are receiving notice of Dr. Wrotenbery’s new book, *Baptist Island College*. The former academic dean at UCC, Dr. Wrotenbery writes from personal experience but also did considerable research to compile information for this outstanding work. Although the book is a history of the University, it also reflects the history of the nation and of Baptists during three crucial decades. The 220-page history includes a 16-page section of photos which, along with the detailed text, will invoke memories for those who had the privilege of studying under a dedicated staff of professors.

You may order *Baptist Island College* by calling 1-800-880-8642. Eakin Press, P.O. Box 90159,

Austin, TX 78709, accepts VISA, Mastercard, and American Express. 

New Book Is First to Explain How to Quickly, Easily Find Statistics in Cyberspace


Finding Statistics Online: How to Locate the Elusive Numbers You Need, a powerful and practical how-to book, has just been published by Information Today, Inc.

A recent GVU survey reports that over 85 percent of Internet users worldwide describe research as their primary Web activity. Paula Berinstein, noted researcher and author of several highly-respected books, including *Finding Statistics Online*, said over half of the researchers responding to her own recent survey seek statistics for at least 60 percent of their projects, while 80 percent report a “significant use of statistics resources.” Said Berinstein, “Unfortunately, while

statistics are among the most desirable of all data types, they can also be among the most difficult to find.”

Finding Statistics Online is the first book to address this problem. It provides clear and very easy-to-follow instructions on using the Internet and online services to find statistical data on almost any subject, including economics, education, business, science, technology, the environment, transportation, health and medicine, demographics, law, crime, sports, arts and entertainment, politics, and public opinion. It includes a “Quick Start” section designed to get statistics seekers up and running in ten minutes or less, case studies, evaluations of search utilities, and a glossary of statistics terms.

On the Web, at www.berinsteinresearch.com/stats.htm, a “Directory of Online Statistics Sources” is provided at no additional charge to buyers of the book. Updated regularly by the author, the Directory features links to hundreds of the most important Internet sites for statistics users.

Finding Statistics Online (320 pp./\$29.95; ISBN 0-910965-25-0) is the latest title from Information Today, Inc.’s “Cyber Age Books” imprint and is distributed to the book trade by Independent Publishers Group. It is available in bookstores or by calling Information Today, Inc. at 800-300-9868 (outside U.S. call 609-654-6266). 



Oxford University Press

Deuteronomy and the Hermeneutics of Legal Innovation, by Bernard M. Levinson.

Positioned at the boundary of traditional biblical studies, legal history, and literary theory, *Deuteronomy and the Hermeneutics of Legal Innovation* shows how the legislation of Deuteronomy reflects the struggle of its authors to renew late seventh-century Judean society. Seeking to defend their revolutionary vision during the neo-Assyrian crisis, the reformers turned to earlier laws, even when they disagreed with them, and revised them in such a way as to lend authority to their new understanding of God’s will. Passages that other scholars have long viewed as re-

dundant, contradictory, or displaced actually reflect the attempt by Deuteronomy’s authors to sanction their new religious aims before the legacy of the past.


Drawing on ancient Near Eastern law and informed by the rich insights of classical and medieval Jewish commentary, Levinson provides an extended study of three key passages in the legal corpus: (1) the unprecedented requirement for the centralization of worship; (2) the law transforming the old Passover into a pilgrimage festival; and (3) the unit replacing traditional village justice with a professional judiciary. He demonstrates the profound impact of centralization upon the structure and arrangement of the legal corpus, while providing a theoretical analysis of religious change and cultural renewal in ancient Israel. The book’s conclusion shows how the techniques of authorship developed in Deuteronomy provided a model for later Israelite and post-biblical literature.

“Bernard Levinson’s book is a major study. He demonstrates the radical break with the past and the way in which the authors or composers of Deuteronomy not only transformed religion and society in ancient Israel but also radically revised its literary history. The power and accomplishment of the Deuteronomistic movement has rarely been so clearly demonstrated. Levinson’s work is a clarification of the way in which hermeneutics is not something that starts with the interpreter’s handling of the canonical text but is a process by which the canonical text itself came into being. He shows how the new text subverts and dominates older texts on behalf of a radical cultural and religious transformation. With this book, Levinson places himself in the front rank of Deuteronomy scholars.”

—Patrick D. Miller, Charles P. Haley Professor of Old Testament Exegesis and Theology, Princeton Theological Seminary

“An exemplary work of biblical scholarship—careful and controlled by analytic rigor, yet bold and innovative in its scope and suggestions. Students of ancient law, legal literature, religion, and culture will greatly benefit from Levinson’s work.”

—Michael Fishbane, Nathan Cummings Professor of Jewish Studies, University of Chicago

List price: \$35.00 (ISBN: 0-19-511280-6); **Special price for ATLA Members: \$28.00** (plus \$4.00 shipping and handling). Credit card orders: 1-800-451-7556 (in Canada, 1-800-387-8020). 



Sheffield Academic Press

Sheffield Academic Press is pleased to announce the publication of *Gender and Law in the Hebrew Bible and the Ancient Near East*. Victor H. Matthews, Bernard M. Levinson and Tivka Frymer-Kensky (Eds.)


This striking new contribution to gender studies demonstrates the essential role of Israelite and Near Eastern law in the historical analysis of gender. The theme of these studies of Babylonian, Hittite, Assyrian and Israelite law is this: What is the significance of gender in the formulation of ancient law and custom? Feminist scholarship is enriched by these studies in family history and the status of women in antiquity. At the same time, conventional legal history is repositioned, as new and classical texts are interpreted from the vantagepoint of feminist theory and social history. Papers from the SBL Biblical Law Section form the core of this collection.

Victor Matthews is Professor of Religious Studies at Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri. Bernard Levinson holds the Berman Family Chair in Jewish Studies and Hebrew Bible at the University of Minnesota. Tivka Frymer-Kensky is Professor of Hebrew Bible and Jewish Theology, University of Chicago.

Publication June 1998. Hb \$335.00/ \$57.50; ISBN 1 57075 886 7; JSOT Supplement Series, 262; Sheffield Academic Press, Mansion House, 19 Kingfield Road, Sheffield, S11 9AS, England; Tel: +44 (0) 114 255 4433; Fax: +44 (0) 114 255 4626; E-mail: Sales@sheffac.demon.co.uk.

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ARL Identifies Best Practices in Interlibrary Loan Operations

Eight interlibrary loan (ILL) departments of North American research libraries have been identified as high-performing operations in a two-year study of interlibrary loan and document delivery operations by the Association of Research Libraries. Colorado State University, University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, Ohio University, and two ILL units of the University of Illinois-Chicago emerged as high-performing borrowing operations. The University of Alberta and the University of Wisconsin-Madison are the two research libraries with high-performing lending operations.

A number of best practices were identified in high-performing operations: these libraries encourage or require patrons to submit requests electronically; their ILL departments are managed by support staff supervisors; and they make extensive use of technology and software, such as OCLC's ILL Fee Management service to charge or pay ILL invoices or RLG's Ariel document delivery software for Internet users. In addition, the libraries that offer user-initiated borrowing have lower costs and faster turnaround time than libraries that have staff-mediated ILL requests.


These findings are reported in *Measuring the Performance of Interlibrary Loan Operations in North American Research and College Libraries* (ARL, May 1998). This publication reports the major findings and makes recommendations for further research and applications of the ILL/DD Performance Measures Study. Funded by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the study was undertaken in collaboration with the Council of Library and Information Resources. Mary E. Jackson, ARL Access and Delivery Services Consultant, served as the principal investigator. Data from 97 research and 22 college libraries were analyzed using four performance measures: the direct costs a library incurs when filling an ILL request (borrowing or lending), the percentage of borrowing or lending requests successfully filled, the number of calendar days it takes a library to complete a borrowing request, and the level of user satisfaction with the borrowing service.

Summary findings indicate that the overall performance of ILL operations in college libraries was better than ILL operations in research libraries. Research libraries spend an average combined cost (borrowing and lending) of \$27.83 per filled ILL request, while college libraries spend an average combined cost of \$19.33. The study was unable to identify the reason for the statistically significant difference between research and college library costs, but it did determine that for both groups staff costs account for between two-thirds and three-quarters of the unit cost. In addition, the study found that as volume of lending increases the lending unit cost decreases; the same relationship does not exist for borrowing unit costs.

The study further compared performance of 63 libraries that participated in this study and in the 1992 ARL/RLG Interlibrary Loan Cost Study and found that, when adjusted for inflation, borrowing unit costs in research libraries have decreased 13% and lending unit costs dropped 21%.

The findings also confirm the priority needs of the North American Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery (NAILDD) Project to promote improved service through the development and adoption of standards, and through cooperation with the private sector in the creation of comprehensive and flexible management software and online billing and payment systems.

The report lays out strategies for how libraries may improve local performance that center around staffing, technology, and administration of ILL operations. To assist ILL managers in applying these strategies, ARL will conduct workshops on evaluation performance with further analyses of local practices and implementing the changes recommended in the study. Shirley Baker, vice-chancellor for Information Technology and Dean of University Libraries, Washington University in St. Louis, and chair of the study's advisory committee, notes that "The next step is action—action to make not incremental but astounding improvement in the performance of every library's interlibrary loan unit. We have learned from the best performers that even the best can get better, and the benefits accrue to us all."

Measuring the Performance of Interlibrary Loan Operations in North American Research and College Libraries, Mary E. Jackson. May 1998. ISBN 0-918006-33-3. 122pp. \$45 plus \$6 shipping and handling. **Special Offer:** Receive *Measuring the Performance* and the June 1993 book, *ARL/RLG Interlibrary Loan Cost Study: A Joint Effort by the Association of Research Libraries and the Research Libraries Group*, by Marilyn M. Roche for \$50 plus \$6 shipping and handling. Prepaid orders should be sent to: ARL Publications-ILL Per, Department 0692, Washington, DC 20073-0692. **For more information:** Telephone: (202) 296-2296; Fax: (202) 872-0884; E-mail: pubs@arl.org; Web site: <http://www.arl.org/>. 

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Diktuon

Planning & Evaluating Digital Imaging Projects by *Duane Harbin*

From the amount of buzz circulating at the annual conference, I have to conclude that this is the year of the digital image. From image archives to online document delivery, from electronic reserves to digital libraries, digital imaging was on the program and on many minds and tongues. The convergence of inexpensive large-scale data storage, affordable digital cameras and scanners and the near-universal availability of the Web as a delivery medium have created a fertile environment for digital image resource development. Pioneering efforts like the Library of Congress' *American Memory* project have proven feasibility and demonstrated useful techniques and principles. Now plans and schemes are afoot ranging from the monumentally ambitious to the trivially simple.

Still the success of any given digital-imaging project is not a foregone conclusion. You do not have to delve very deeply into imaging technology to discover a realm of puzzling technical jargon, varied arrays of equipment with esoteric capabilities, and software packages with even more enigmatic features. Technical issues are not the only complications. Often, the complex legalities of copyright and licensing are even more perplexing. So how do we make responsible decisions about creating and investing in digital image resources?

As librarians, we have two sources of experience that will be helpful both for planning digital imaging projects for local applications and for evaluating commercial resources for use. The first is selecting and evaluating books, reference works, and databases, and the second is providing public access to microforms.

The Process of Planning and Evaluation

Librarians understand quite well how to evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of published resources for specific purposes. The same principles apply to digital image resources, and developing a new project is the mirror image of the same process. It is necessary to learn specific

technical information that is relevant to a given application, but that is a relatively small part of the skill involved. Since this is familiar territory, let's review only some of the most universal and essential factors:

- **Primary Audience:**

A digital image resource must be designed with a particular audience in mind. The resource must fulfill one or more of the needs of that audience, and the design must be congruent with the audience's capabilities and resources. If you are planning to create a digital image application, make sure that you have clearly identified your intended audience. Try to avoid making assumptions about the audience's needs, abilities and resources. Whenever possible, test your concept with members of that audience. The amount and formality of your market research needs to match the size of the investment you plan to make in the project.

- **Primary Use:**

The imaging project must have a well-identified central purpose or demonstrated need that it is meant to fulfill. Many technology schemes fail because they are driven by technological capability and not by a defined use.

These two factors are the essence of successful products. They drive technical and design decisions. How successfully a product meets the needs of its audience will ultimately determine cost-effectiveness. An application may have secondary users and applications that add to its appeal. However, if the design does not maintain focus on the primary audience and use, it may not serve any purpose adequately. Other vital factors that derive from these two principal factors are:

- **Access:**

One of the myths of the electronic world is that once material is digital it is automatically accessible. Nothing could be further from the truth. Digital data must be carefully organized and retrieval mechanisms have to be developed and tested to suit the audience and the use. Size

and complexity make access issues all the more vital. Anyone who has ever used even such a powerful keyword retrieval engine as AltaVista (<http://www.altavista.digital.com>) on the Web will readily understand the limitations of freetext searching in a mammoth database.

- **Delivery:**

The result of any digitizing effort must be fully useable. It is vital to be realistic about how your clients will want to use the material. Will clients use the resources from personal machines or from machines maintained by the library? Will they want access at home? If material is delivered over the Internet, how fast will their connection be? These and other factors may have to be considered in the development of a particular application. Misjudgments about delivery mechanisms can negate the demand for otherwise worthwhile products.

In some cases users are going to want to print the data because the print versions are more portable and more comfortable to use. There is considerable anecdotal evidence from institutions that provide electronic reserves that students prefer printing out the reserve material to reading it on the computer screen. This is not particularly surprising or counter-intuitive, but it is a factor often not taken into consideration in digital imaging projects.

- **Durability:**

Durability is both a question of how long the content will be useful and how long it will be usable. Right now, the content of a digital product is often useful long after the software that delivers it is no longer usable. Some application engines will only work with a particular operating system. Once that operating system becomes obsolete, the product is unusable. The infamous "Year 2000" bug is essentially a durability problem. Thirty years ago, no one anticipated that any software would be in use for so long. Now essential systems and operations are endangered because of this lack of foresight.

There are more subtle forms of durability problems. Recently I discovered that some current digital titles produced by major academic publishers will not function if the computer is

set up to display more than 256 discrete colors. This is the very low end of color display capabilities. Current video processors support "dumbing down" to accommodate this limitation. How long will the hardware manufacturers maintain this reverse compatibility?

The durability of a digital image resource must be suitable to its purpose and the investment it represents. Thus, a collection of low resolution public domain images to be used in Web publications derived from stable and accessible originals does not need the same durability as a preservation database derived from fragile originals in immediate danger of self-destructing.

Learning from the past

Microfilming is one of the primary predecessor technologies to digital imaging, particularly for text. Understanding the successes and failures of microfilming will help us understand the strengths and weaknesses of digital imaging. There is little question that microforms fulfill a need, particularly for preservation. Microfilm is very compact, relatively inexpensive, easy to reproduce and quite durable. In light of the quantity of disintegrating books and documents, it has been the only game in town.

Nevertheless, microfilm is the medium we all love to hate. In comparison with books and journals, it is difficult and inconvenient to use for a number of reasons:

1. Microfilm is not portable. It requires cumbersome special equipment to use—books and journals do not.
2. Even with special equipment, microfilm is usually difficult and unpleasant to read. Many film viewers project the light through the film toward the reader. This subjects the reader to considerably more eyestrain than the light reflected from the page of a book. The image is usually not the ideal size. Either the entire page cannot be seen on the screen or the text is too fine to read comfortably.
3. Microfilm is heavily constrained to sequential access. If the article you want is in the middle of the reel, it requires time and annoying trial and error to get to it. Books support random access better since it is possible

to flip through the pages quickly to go where you want. The increased density of text in microfilm only compounds this issue. Microfiche is better in this regard, but has its own problems.

4. Microfilm and microfiche present organizational challenges. It is usually impossible to label the film or fiche itself. Any labels must attach to containers that are easily separated from the microform. Even microfiche, which normally has legible headers, is easily misfiled, and once misplaced is very difficult to recover.
5. It is cumbersome and costly to generate paper copies of filmed documents.

Digital images share the first and second shortcoming with microforms since they require a computer for use. (Although personal computers are much more common than microform readers have ever been.) Properly managed, they offer significant advantages in ease of access, organization and the ability to produce good paper copies on demand. Digital materials have the additional advantage in being deliverable over the Internet to nearly anywhere in the world. Digital image resources must minimize the limitation of requiring a computer for access, while at the same time building on the advantages that the electronic format offers.

Tackling Technical Issues

It would be nice to say that there are clearly defined technical standards for digital imaging applications of various sorts. Unfortunately, that is not yet the case; however, there are now many valuable guidelines and reliable sources of information. Some research is required, but there is a good deal of useful data available to assist in designing and evaluating applications.

- **A Word about Resolution**
“Resolution” is one of the most confusing concepts in digital imaging. Resolution is a measure of the capacity of an image, or a device that captures or displays an image, to capture detail. Unfortunately, there is no one standard way to measure resolution for all devices and media. For example, resolution for flatbed scanners and la-

ser printers is usually stated in “dots per inch” (dpi) and the rating is given at the maximum possible for the device. (Most scanners and printers can also produce images at resolutions lower than their maximum.) Resolution for computer monitors is expressed in terms of the ratio of pixels displayed horizontally to vertically (e.g. 640x480, 800x600, etc.). Since the resolution for monitors is not gauged in terms of a fixed unit of measure (i.e. an inch), images displayed at the same resolution will vary in size and perceived quality based on the physical size of the monitor. To make matters worse, software algorithms allow some scanners to extrapolate a finer image resolution than they can physically capture. Always make certain you understand the specific way in which resolution is measured for the application you are considering.

Organizing Questions

To narrow the scope of your research on technical standards, focus on three interrelated aspects of the project:

1. Capture
2. Storage
3. Output

(Another aspect to consider is the organization and retrieval of the images, but that is a somewhat separable issue.) Under each of these parameters, consider at least these factors:

- Source
- Use
- Cost

CAPTURE

The optimal capture method for any given set of images depends on all three factors, but the nature of the source material is usually primary. Most of us are familiar with flatbed scanners, which are good for printed text on cut leaves of paper and photographic prints; however, they are both hard to use with bound books and hard on the books themselves. Flatbed scanners are also not good for strips and reels of film, microforms or slides. We now have alternative methods of image capture, including digital cameras and spe-

cial scanners for slides, filmstrips and microfilm.

Different capture methods will be desirable under different circumstances. For example, the Library of Congress scanned the George Washington papers on the *American Memory* Web site (<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gwhtml/gwdigit.html>) not from the originals, but from a preexisting microfilm. This method saved these valuable artifacts, most of which were bound, from the extensive handling that would have been required for scanning from the originals.

For textual objects that require permanent preservation of their contents, scanning from microfilm or even microfilming in order to scan may make good sense. While it is becoming technically feasible to adapt digital capture devices to the process of preservation, it is still very expensive. A high-resolution digital “back” can be adapted to a planetary camera, but the equipment and processing costs are much higher than film. Equipment to store and display the material at high resolution is also rare and costly. For the present, microfilm, perhaps in combination with digital technology, is the best approach for urgent preservation issues.

There remain many options for other types of images, including images of text that are not used as permanent preservation copies. Digital cameras are excellent for candid shots for use in Web and other publications. Some can be adapted for copystand work. Slide scanners are very useful for converting existing slide and photographic negative collections. Scanners designed specifically for slides and film produce much higher resolutions than transparency adapters for flatbed scanners, although they are somewhat more expensive. However, they may produce results superior to digital cameras and can help leverage existing investment in cameras and other photographic equipment. Even if the digital images are not intended to replace the photographic media as the archival copy, they can facilitate organizing and distributing an image collection.

- A Number of Words about Color

The technology of color is a whole field unto itself. If you are working with text, you probably only need to use black and white images. These are perfectly acceptable for printed text, line draw-

ings and block prints. Black and white images are the most compact to store. Engravings may reproduce better either in black and white or in grayscale depending on the specific display medium and whether the images are resized after capture. If you are working with photographs, halftones or anything in color, you have entered the realm of continuous-tone images. You will need to decide how much color detail you need to capture and how much control you will need over the quality of the color.

The good news is that for Web publishing, general-purpose desktop publishing and other similar applications, the limitations of today’s display hardware make easy “rules of thumb” possible. The bad news is that if you require a high degree of resolution and/or highly accurate color reproduction, there are few standards to rely on and a great deal of complexity involved. Be certain to take into account the durability of your originals and the amount you will pay for scanning. If your originals are fragile, it may be more worthwhile to invest in the maximum quality available. If they are durable and readily available, you may be willing to rescan at some point in the future. The more specific and exacting your needs, the wiser it will be to consult an expert.

For example, it makes a great deal of difference whether the images will be “reflective” or “luminous.” Reflective images, such as photographic prints, must have an external light source to be seen. Luminous images, such as those on a computer monitor or television screen, emit their own light. Simply put, the processes required to produce color for the two types of images are quite different. The method computer monitors and televisions use to display color is called RGB because red, green and blue are the primary hues mixed to produce other colors. The prevalent color print technology uses a scheme called CMYK because its primaries are cyan, yellow, magenta and black (the “k” stands for black to avoid confusion with blue). To complicate matters, each method has colors it produces and these are not the same across the two methods. Worse still, there is no exact correlation between the color-processing schemes, so any translation from one to the other is approximate.

This raises the issue of “color management.”

Color management seeks to ensure consistency of color. For example, you may be familiar with Pantone, a commercial service that allows graphic designers to specify standard colors for printing their work. Pantone ensures that the color used by the printer will be the one chosen by the designer. Fine reproductions of artwork require an even higher level of color management, including calibrating lighting and other matters at point of capture with corresponding elements at point of reproduction. Color management in digital imaging is still in a primitive state. Apple, Pantone and others are making efforts to develop color management systems, but currently there are few standards for them to build on. Capture and display systems that can support the degree of fine calibration that is required for true color management are expensive. Fortunately, most of us can live with the variations in color introduced by variations in monitors and printers, but those who cannot need to invest in expert advice.

Currently the most common concerns regarding color revolve around displaying images on computer screens. There are several levels of color encoding for computer graphics. Each encoding scheme is known variously by the number of colors it can record, or by the amount of data required to record an individual pixel, or sometimes by a generic name. The two most widely used are 8-bit and 24-bit encoding. Capable of recording a palette of 256 colors, 8-bit color requires eight binary digits (bits) per pixel and is most practical for graphics with sharp edges and flat colors such as logos, icons, line drawings and labels. Capable of recording more than 16 million colors, 24-bit color—also known as “True Color”—requires three times as much storage space as 8-bit images of the same dimensions. Color photographs are best handled as True Color images.

- A Word about Manipulation

“Manipulation” is a generic term for any adjustments made to an image after capture. These modifications may include cropping, resizing, and altering contrast and brightness, or a variety of other changes. Most captured digital images require some manipulation, if for no other reason than that they are moving from one display me-

dium to another. When scanning images, you are generally wise to capture at a higher resolution than intended for the final image. The software has more detail to work with when manipulating the image. This is particularly true when resizing an image.

STORAGE

Digital images are large files. A single square inch of a color photograph captured at 300 dpi in 24-bit color will contain 90,000 pixels (300x300) times 3 bytes (24 bits) per pixel for a total of 270 kilobytes. A single 8x10 image requires 21.6 megabytes of storage. Even today’s multi-gigabyte storage drives could only hold perhaps a hundred such images. Therefore, file compression is essential in order to make digital images practical.

- A Word about Compression

There are essentially two types of compression for digital images: “lossless” and “lossy.” “Lossless” compression condenses the binary content of the digital image file in such a way that the full original can be reconstructed without change. No data is lost in the compression/decompression process. Lossless compression methods usually require a good deal of calculation by the computer and may require that the file be fully decompressed before it can display. Thus, they can be slow and cumbersome. “Lossy” compression methods are specific to graphic data, and discard redundant or repetitious data in addition to using other techniques to gain maximum compression. Some lossy compression techniques support unpacking the image in memory as it is displayed (that is, “on the fly”) and so are faster to use.

Choosing the optimal compression scheme for any given digital image depends on the attributes of the image and how it is used. For example, the *Graphic Interchange Format* (GIF) is excellent for flat-color, sharp-edged art. It handles 8-bit color without loss, providing file size compression of up to 10:1, but it is not suitable for continuous-tone images. The *Joint Photographic Experts Group* (JPEG) approach works well on both grayscale and color continuous tone images, but is inherently lossy. JPEG provides greater control over the tradeoff between quality and

compression. JPEG offers compression ratios ranging from 10:1 with negligible loss of quality to 100:1 with marked degradation. These two schemes are the most widely used on the Web, but they are by no means the only possible compression methods. New schemes are continually under development, and existing ones are being refined. For additional information about compression, start with Webreference (<http://www.webreference.com/dev/graphics/compression.html>).

- A Word about OCR

“Optical Character Recognition” or “OCR” is software that uses a digital image of text to generate an encoded text file. Text data files have numerous advantages over digital images of text. They are much more compact, and the text itself can be manipulated and searched. Unfortunately, while OCR capabilities have improved considerably in the past decade, it still has many shortcomings. Even at a 99.9% accuracy rate, texts converted with OCR software will have an average of one error every 1000 characters or approximately every 167 words. OCR has difficulty with structured text. This is most egregious with columns and tables, but includes common conventions such as page numbers and running titles. Recently, software systems, such as Adobe’s Acrobat, have been introduced that can combine text images and OCR text. These overcome some of the disadvantages that each format has on its own, but represent a high overhead in storing both types of data. If a digital text is the ultimate goal, it is worth running a test to see if a competent typist is a more cost-effective method of achieving the desired end.

OUTPUT

Considerations about the final product may drive choices in other aspects of the project. The image that looks good on a Web site may not print out well on a class handout. The graphic that projects well on a screen in class will not fit easily on a Web page. Art history students examining images of paintings will need access to high resolutions and the ability to zoom in on details. Students of influential and prolific authors such as Augustine, Calvin, Luther, and Wesley are go-


ing to prefer a searchable text to an image of a printed page. In fact, it may well be necessary to supply multiple versions of the same image in order to accommodate a reasonable spectrum of uses. You may want to discourage some types of output. For example, 72 dpi images are suitable for Web sites, but they will print poorly. They will not be attractive to potential “pirates” looking for publishable quality images.

Conclusion

Digital image resources, like all technology tools, must answer their users’ needs. Just as print graphic images take many forms and have many uses, their digital counterparts are varied. There is no single answer to the need for digital imaging, so planning and evaluating potential projects require forethought and careful attention to detail. For additional resources and information on some of the issues discussed in this column, see the following Web sites:

- American Memory Project, Library of Congress—<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/>
- Berkeley Digital Library Sunsite—<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/>
- Center for the Study of Digital Libraries, Texas A&M University—<http://csdl.tamu.edu/>
- CoOL: Conservation On-Line—<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/>
- Council on Library and Information Resources—<http://www.clir.org/>
- Digital Imaging Initiative, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign—<http://images.grainger.uiuc.edu/>
- Digital Library Federation—<http://www.clir.org/diglib/dlfhomepage.htm>
- DLM-FORUM Electronic Records—<http://www.echo.lu/dlm/en/home.html>
- National Archives and Records Administration, Electronic Access Project—<http://www.nara.gov/nara/vision/eap/>
- RLG *DigiNews*—<http://www.rlg.org/preserv/diginews/>
- Scholarly Communication and Technology: Papers from the Conference Organized by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation at Emory University, April 24–25, 1997—<http://>

- www.arl.org/scomm/scat/
- Stanford University Digital Library Project—<http://www-diglib.stanford.edu>
- University of Michigan Digital Library Pro-

duction Service—<http://www.umdl.umich.edu/> 

*Duane Harbin
Bridwell Library
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News from ATLA Staff

Staff Update

Since the May ATLA newsletter we have had two departures from our staff, Sanghui Wimbiscus and Patricia Adamek. Both of them contributed greatly to our financial recovery and health and have been wonderfully talented and committed ATLA employees—Sanghui for eight years and Patti for twelve.

Sanghui plans to devote more attention to her musical career, while Patti is seeking a new kind of position in financial services.


Merry Weed and Rick Adamek will assume Sanghui's marketing and sales responsibilities. Merry has been working at ATLA since April as a temporary sales assistant; Rick has been at ATLA for several years as Preservation Associate. In that capacity he has been responsible for all microform sales.

Dennis Norlin will work directly with the Financial Services Department until we have hired a new Director of Financial Services this fall.

We are pleased to announce the arrival of our new Systems Administrator, Rajesh Nanwani. Rajesh has his degree in Computer Science and several years of experience in New York as a Systems Administrator. Rajesh began employment at ATLA in early July.

Karen Whittlesey, our new Director of Member Services, joined the staff on July 20. Karen has her MA in Theology from EDS and her MLS from Simmons College. For the past five years Karen has been Deputy Executive Director of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services at ALA—an ALA division with more than 5,000 members. Prior to her ALA position

Karen served as Head of Copy Cataloging and Database Management at Harvard Law School Library for four years and at the Harvard College Library as Supervisor of Monograph Processing for six years.

We are very pleased to welcome both Rajesh and Karen to our ATLA staff. 



Product Changes

Several product changes are in place for the coming fiscal year:

RIM

Research in Ministry (RIM©) will be published in paper for the final time in February 1999. By February 2000 RIM will be available on the ATLA Web Site at no charge to individual or institutional members.

IBRR

Index to Book Reviews in Religion (IBRR©) will be published in print form for the last time in 1999 with the final Annual shipped in the spring of 2000. By January 2000 IBRR will be available on the ATLA Web Site as a separate product. It will also continue to be available as part of the *ATLA Religion Database on CD-ROM*, in MARC format, and in the versions of the database developed by FirstSearch, SilverPlatter, and OVID.

Single Invoice

With the implementation of ATLA's new

Association software, we will be sending all customers a single invoice on September 1, 1998. The single invoice will list all products to which the institution currently subscribes and provide an opportunity for purchasing additional products. The single invoice will dramatically reduce the amount of paperwork and mailing needed for ATLA staff and for libraries and should give clear and accurate information about each product purchased.


OTA

With the spring edition of *Old Testament Abstracts on CD-ROM*, all retrospective data will be included. When ATLA first produced *OTA* on CD-ROM we included only the data from 1992 onwards. In cooperation with Father Joseph Jensen, editor of *OTA*, ATLA has been converting all of the data between 1978 and 1992. The result will be a comprehensive *OTA* that will be sent to subscribers in May 1999.

New Windows Version for ATLA Religion Database on CD-ROM

ATLA is working with NexData to develop a new Windows version of the *ATLA Religion Database on CD-ROM*. The beta version of the new Windows version will be shared in late fall with all ATLA customers who purchase the database on CD-ROM. It will include a number of improvements including the link to local holdings, cross reference searching, and, as a 32-bit version, will be fully compatible with Windows NT as well as other windows platforms. There will be no additional charge for this new windows application.

OVID Version of ATLA Religion Database Available


Ovid Technologies, Inc. will have its version of the *ATLA Religion Database* available by the end of August. Interested customers can view a trial of the Ovid version by sending e-mail to sales@ovid.com or calling (800) 950-2035, extension 249. 



OCLC FirstSearch Consortium

We are very pleased to announce that sixteen ATLA institutions with more than 4,000 FTEs have agreed to participate in our OCLC FirstSearch consortium. This agreement marks the first non-geographical consortial agreement with OCLC FirstSearch. Because we fell considerably short of the 7,500 FTE goal toward which we aspired, however, we have had to negotiate with OCLC FirstSearch for an alternative approach. The compromise reached provides more flexibility and options for the participating ATLA libraries and is affordable for the size of group that we represent.

Participating libraries will have unlimited access to 60 OCLC FirstSearch databases, including Wilson Select, a full-text collection of more than 800 journals. The subscription will begin in September 1998 at all the participating libraries. If your library is an institutional member of ATLA and is not currently involved in a consortial agreement with OCLC FirstSearch you are still welcome to join this newly formed group. Simply contact Carol Jones, ATLA Institutional Member Representative by telephone (888-665-ATLA) or e-mail (cjones@atla.com).

We have negotiated a very favorable price for the participating ATLA libraries, and are confident that this important reference tool will be highly valued by students, faculty, and staff at participating institutions. 



Message from the Executive Director

Synchronization at the Push of a Button

The day before I left for the ATLA Annual Conference, my wife presented me with an anniversary gift (our 34th), a new Palm III handheld device that I took along with me to the conference. This little device has the capacity for reading and composing e-mail, a calendar, a To Do list, a memo pad, a calculator, a spreadsheet for expenses, and several other features.

The best feature of the Palm III, however, is its synchronization with my office computer.

When I leave the office I place the device in


its docking mechanism and push the “synch” button. Instantly it updates the device so that calendar events, composed e-mail responses, draft memos, and my To Do list all copy the corresponding files on my office computer. Upon my return I place it in its little docking device, push the “synch” button and it automatically updates my office computer with all of the changes I made during the evening. My computer and my Palm III, therefore, are always “in synch” with one another.

At the Annual Conference I thought about this synchronization and of ways in which ATLA staff could better be “in synch” with ATLA members and Board members. There is, of course, no magic button to push to create this effect. It takes major effort on the part of all—staff, members, and the board—to achieve synchronization. I believe that this year’s conference offered evidence that we are all working hard to develop a synchronized relationship. The new Membership Advisory Committee (MAC), chaired by John Trotti, is one good example of this. MAC members already report receiving many comments and suggestions about ways in which we could improve our products and services to benefit members.

The Technology Advisory Committee, chaired now by Duane Harbin, and the Preservation Advisory Committee chaired by Donald Vorp, also provide valuable feedback, comments, and suggestions for directions staff should pursue. The Town Meeting on Saturday afternoon also was helpful to the staff in seeking synchronization with ATLA members on long-range goals and objectives.

Synchronization at the push of a button? That’s not possible for an organization as complex and diverse as the American Theological Library Association. We are, however, making concerted and sincere efforts to work together as an association. The evidence is everywhere, and it is one reason that more institutions are joining ATLA. Twenty-five new institutions joined ATLA in the past eighteen months and, just since the conference, three additional institutions have expressed interest in joining the Association.

Our staff’s pledge to you as members is that we are listening and will continue to listen to your

concerns and goals and that we will seek to create programs and products that synchronize with the goals and objectives you pursue as theological librarians. 

Dennis A. Norlin

ATLA Executive Director



A Letter from Patti Adamek

Dear Colleagues,

On July 1, I officially tendered my resignation as ATLA’s Director of Finance, effective July 31. It was only after a great deal of thought that I made this decision. Through the years, this has been a position that I thoroughly enjoyed. I learned a great deal, and it has been a pleasure and an honor to serve the membership of ATLA, and work with the staff and the Board of Directors. However, at this time, I feel the need to move on. And the Association’s current stable financial position makes this an opportune time to do so.

I truly believe that ATLA will benefit from a change of leadership in this position. A new person will bring fresh energy and ideas to the finance department. This is particularly important now as ATLA is on the cusp of exciting new challenges. I intend to take some time in August to rest and reassess. I will use this “downtime” to plan where and how to refocus my professional skills and energies.

The 1998 conference in Virginia will be a particularly memorable one for me. Despite how good it was to see and to interact with so many of you, and how much I enjoyed the program, it also felt right that this was a moment of closure for me. And though it wasn’t planned this way, I think it is also appropriate that my professional departure from ATLA coincides with Bob Olsen’s retirement. I reported to Bob in his position as Treasurer during my first four years on staff and I will always be grateful to Bob for his guidance through the years.

So while I say goodbye, it is not farewell. For

one thing, I plan to attend the next ATLA conference as a staff spouse! 📖

*Peace,
Patti Adamek*



Message from the Director of Member Services

Somewhere along the line I came to believe that life's events follow a planned course that we may be unaware of but that we shape through the decisions we make and the way we choose to live the life given us. One decision leads to another and then to another, and then we look back and say, "Whew! Am I glad I decided to go to library school—otherwise I'd never have met you."

So it is that a series of decisions led me to an undergraduate degree in journalism and work on a suburban Boston newspaper. One of my assignments was to cover the first ordination to the Episcopal priesthood of a woman in Massachusetts. That Aha! experience led me to a theology degree. Having decided against ordination, I worked as a receptionist in the collection development department of a nearby large academic library while trying to figure out what career path to take. Librarianship loomed large and seemed so obvious once I looked at it. Like journalism and my theological education, librarianship intrigued me by its ability to stimulate many areas of interest. So I studied librarianship and worked professionally in the Boston area until I moved to Chicago and worked for five years as deputy executive director of the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), a division of the American Library Association. There I learned and then honed association management skills.

And now I am introducing myself to you as the Director of Member Services of ATLA. Each word of that title means something to me. As *Director* I hope to be a guide for you and for the staff here at ATLA; the *Member* is you as an individual or an institution, and the reason ATLA exists; the *Services* part signifies that I intend to serve you at whatever point you find yourself in

your career—student, practitioner, or retiree—or as an institutional member of ATLA.

The path that began when I decided on a journalism major has led me here to the Evanston offices. I wouldn't have guessed it would be so, nor would I have changed any career decision I've made. Through a quite wonderful and wondrous set of circumstances and decisions I am embarking on something which excites and challenges me and which will help me grow. But, I cannot be excited, challenged, and nurtured alone. I need you. Your various life decisions have brought you to the place you are, and now our paths cross. My hope is that our encounters will excite, challenge, and nurture you also so that you, the association, and I will all benefit from the relationship. I look forward to our meeting each other. 📖

*Karen L. Whittlesey
Director of Member Services*



Grants Officer Consultant Report

Earlier this spring, Dennis Norlin received word that his December 1997 grant proposal to the Lilly Foundation, Inc. for computer and software purchases was fully funded. During the project period (April 1, 1998–August 31, 1999), this grant will enable ATLA to:

- Establish an Association internet node that will support database searches and other transactions (such as providing access to teaching and research materials created by member faculty or librarians, as well as supporting a Library Materials Exchange database in real-time) among theological libraries, librarians, and patrons
- Purchase indexing software that has the functionality of a relational database and can support multiple indexes
- Provide the training and expertise necessary to ensure that the ATLA staff and members can support one another in their mutual theological library programs and services


ATLA Fall Calendar

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| September 11–19 | D. Norlin at annual meeting of Conseil International des Associations de Bibliothèques de Théologie, Krakow, Poland |
| September 13–15 | K. Whittlesey attending meeting in Puerto Rico of Association of Specialized and Professional Accreditors |
| October 8–9 | D. Norlin at SWATLA meeting at St Mary's Seminary in Houston |
| October 15–17 | Education Committee, Annual Conference Committee, and Local Host Committee meet in Chicago to plan the 1999 Annual Conference |
| November 19–23 | ALA Staff to AAR/SBL Annual Conference, Orlando, Florida |
| January 14–16, 1999 | ATLA Board, Technology Advisory Committee, Preservation Advisory Committee, and Membership Advisory Committee meet in Chicago |

(Grants Officer Consultant Report, Continued)

In addition, I am pleased to report that a grant proposal was submitted by ATLA to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in late June titled, "Christianity's Encounter with World Religions." If successfully funded, this cooperative project will preserve 230 key journals in religion—published between 1850 and 1950—on 35-mm roll film. The four major libraries contributing periodicals for this preservation project are Andover-Harvard Library of Harvard Divinity School, Pitts Theology Library of Emory University, Speer Library of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Yale Divinity School Library. This particular proposal builds on the success and experience gained by a prior preservation micro-

filming grant received by NEH and matching funds from the Lilly Foundation, Inc. to ATLA in 1993 to preserve 300 core journals in religion published during 1875–1950.

If you anticipate needing to develop a grant proposal for your library this fall, I suggest the following summertime reading by Jane C. Geever and Patricia McNeill, *The Foundation Center's Guide to Proposal Writing* (Rev. ed.; The Foundation Center, 1997). 

Cindy Derrenbacker
ATLA Grants Officer Consultant



Message from the Director of Indexes

Coming soon to the ATLA Home Page will be a classified list of the periodical titles currently indexed for the *ATLA Religion Database*. This classification of the 585 titles is based upon the classification scheme utilized by the *Index to Book Reviews in Religion*. Titles are classified according to religion, denomination, scholarly discipline, area of ministry, etc. Below is a chart displaying the current periodical coverage in six areas:

The following sixteen titles are currently under evaluation by the ATLA staff:

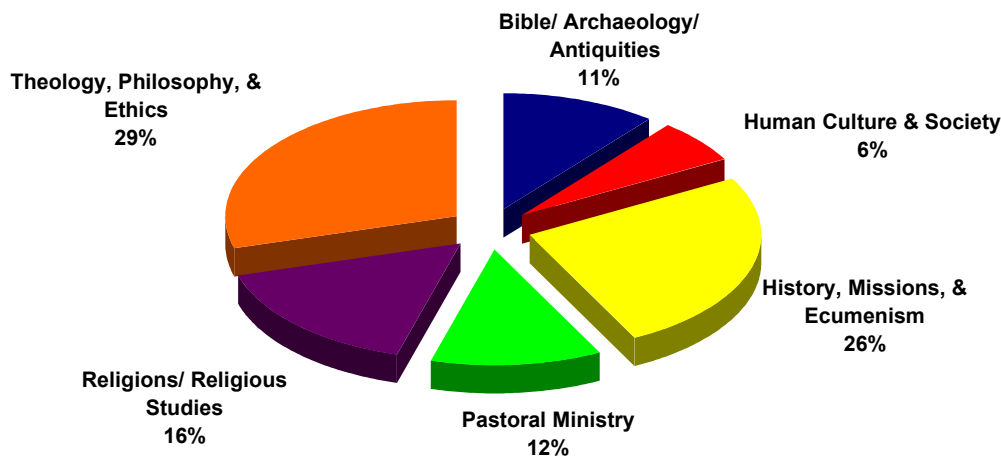
- *American Journal of Pastoral Counseling*
- *Antonianum*
- *Catholic Social Science Review*
- *Contact: The Interdisciplinary Journal of Pastoral Studies*
- *Detroit Baptist Seminary Journal*
- *Encounter: Journal of Inter-Cultural Perspectives*
- *ETSI Journal*

- *International Journal of Practical Theology*
- *Journal of Family Ministry*
- *Journal of Progressive Judaism*
- *Journal of the American Society for Church Growth*
- *Newsletter on African Old Testament Scholarship*
- *Personalist Forum*
- *Proceedings of the North American Academy of Liturgy*
- *Reformation & Revival*
- *Trajecta*

When evaluations for these sixteen titles are completed, there are thirty-two more titles waiting to be evaluated. We have requested sample copies for another fifteen titles. A full list of all of these titles (those under evaluation, awaiting evaluation, and inquired about) will soon be available on the ATLA Home Page. 📖

Ric Hudgens
Director of Indexes

Religion Indexes Title Distribution



Old Testament Abstracts, Volumes 1–14, and ATLA

Since the beginning of this January, the Index staff at Evanston has been digitizing the text of the first fourteen years of the Catholic Biblical Association's venerable bibliographic tool, *Old Testament Abstracts*. Lowell K. Handy and Steven W. Holloway, who both hold Ph.D.s in Old Testament studies from the University of Chicago and have worked as indexers for several years, are heading up the project. We opted to scan in the text with a flatbed scanner, perform OCR (optical character recognition), and then edit the output files with a customized version of Microsoft Word, as the most cost-effective method of digitizing approximately 14,000 abstracts or 4,000 pages of text. The text itself, although the print quality is generally high, poses numerous vexations for OCR software (OmniPage Pro) by dint of a heavy use of small caps, thousands of foreign words and proper names, in addition to transliterated Greek and sundry Semitic languages, and the occasional phrase in Greek or Hebrew characters. The advertising agency for OmniPage Pro clearly had other texts in mind behind the bold-face blurb "99% accurate"! The current version of OmniPage Pro, 8.0, to our relief, yields substantially cleaner scans than version 7.0. The lat-

ter enlivened our lives in the course of its unpredictable attempts to make sense of the text, generating gnomic observations, suitable for framing, such as "wives who obey their sponges," "Ancient Near Eastern Futility Goddesses," and news of that renowned OT scholar, Charmless A. Klein.

A far-sighted decision on the part of the Catholic Biblical Association has endorsed the consistent use of MARC encoding for the diacritics, and in fact the digitized version of *OTA* will emulate, if not match, MARC standards on several fronts, thereby providing maximum flexibility of the data as well as integrity of diacritical representation, a boon for the avid Semiticist. When the project is complete, and the *OTA* files for 1992–98 have been brought into conformity with those of the first fourteen years, ATLA in partnership with the Catholic Biblical Association will offer the complete *OTA* as an electronic searchable database in CD-ROM format and on the Web. We are projecting a completion date in the first half of 1999. 📖

Steven Holloway
Senior Indexer

Job Listings Wanted!

ATLA is soliciting job listings for both professional and paraprofessional positions. Send position open announcements to Margret Tacke (email: mtacke@atla.com) and they will be posted on the web site immediately and in the next newsletter. If you need a librarian, a circulation supervisor, or administrative assistant, we can help you find one!

ATLA Welcomes New Members

Individuals

Dr. Kenneth O. Brown
243 South Pine Street
Hazleton, PA 18201

Dr. Douglas L. Gragg
Director of Public Services
Emory University
Pitts Theology Library
Atlanta, GA 30322

Mr. John Frederick Harvey
International Library and Information Science
Consultant
82 Wall Street, Suite 1105
New York, NY 10005-3682

Ms. Claire McCurdy
Union Theological Seminary
Burke Library
3041 Broadway
New York, NY 10027

Ms. Mariel Deluca Voth
Bethel Seminary San Diego
Library
6116 Arosa Street
San Diego, CA 92115-3902

Mr. Terry Robertson
Andrews University
James White Library
College Station
Berrien Springs, MI 49103

Ms. Pamela Jean Scott
1918 S. 5th, Apt. 1
Springfield, IL 62703

Dr. Andrew Sopko
Kenrick/Glennon Seminary
Library
5200 Glennon Drive
St. Louis, MO 63119

Mrs. Eileen Taves
3396 Clearbrook Road
Abbotsford, BC V2T 4T4
Canada

Students

Mr. Keith Byers
Student
1635 Central Street
Orangeburg, SC 29115-3321

Sr. Vicki J. Chambers, SSND
Gonzaga University MSC 1996
502 East Boone Avenue
Spokane, WA 99258-2500

Mr. Marshall Eidson
Library Assistant
5205 East Donald Ave.
Denver, CO 80222

Ms. Patricia O'Callaghan
9300 Willow Creek Drive, Apt. D
Montgomery Village, MD 20886

Institutions

Bibliothek der Theologischen
Hochschule Friedensau
an der Ihle 5
D-39291
Friedensau, Sachsen-Anhalt
Germany

Centre for Ministry
Camden Theological Library
16 Mason Drive
North Parramatta, NSW 2151
Australia

The Queen's University of Belfast
The Main Library
Belfast, N. Ireland BT7 1LS
United Kingdom

Mr. Leonard Viggiano
Maryknoll Society Library
55 Ryder Road
P.O. Box 305
Maryknoll, NY 10545-0305

Philadelphia Theological Seminary
Kuehner Memorial Library
7372 Henry Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19128-1401

Positions Open

Technical Services Librarian Boston University

Experienced technical services librarian with strong organizational and training abilities to direct all technical services operations of a specialized library in an automated university setting. The Theology Library, with a support staff and student aides, serves patrons in professional and academic programs of the School of Theology and the Graduate School as well as the University community and the Boston-area theological consortium.

Responsibilities:


Serve as a member of the administrative team; keep current with Boston University system standards and national trends in order to provide leadership in developing and implementing policies in technical services; establish and document procedures; train, supervise and evaluate support staff and student aides; maintain the integrity of the University database through bibliographic and authority control; perform original cataloging; participate in acquisitions process through vendor relations, online ordering, and monitoring

workflow of cataloging; oversee serials processing including acquisitions, check-in, binding preparation.

Requirements:

ALA-accredited MLS or equivalent; at least four years' technical services experience beyond the MLS; demonstrated leadership ability including oral and verbal communication skills; competence in all forms of bibliographic and authority control; a minimum of one language relevant to theology other than English. Preference given to candidates with religion or theology background, experience in a university setting, NACO competence, and experience with Innovative Interfaces, Inc.

Position to begin after August 1, 1998. Salary commensurate with experience. Boston University benefits package.

Qualified candidates should send cover letter and resume, with names of three references to: Josephine Tompkins, Office of Personnel, 25 Buick Street, Boston, MA 02215. Applications accepted until position is filled. 



Director of Library
Washington Theological Union

The Washington Theological Union, a Roman Catholic School for Ministry, invites applications and nominations for the position of Director of Library.


Responsibilities:

Oversight of the collection and its staff; collection development, monographic and serial; assistance to faculty and students in research and use of information systems; participation in the Librarians Committee of the Washington Theological Consortium.

Qualifications:

MLS from an ALA-accredited school; significant (academic) library experience, with supervisory responsibilities; thorough knowledge of library operations; a record of success in providing quality service and resources; a commitment to emerging digital technologies; and knowledge of computer software for integrated library systems, word processing and other computer applications. Prefer a candidate with an appropriate degree in theology. Excellent communication skills are also required.

The Union prepares men and women for a ministry of service, witness, mission, and leadership in the Church. The programs of study include graduate degrees, specialized theological and pastoral ministry certificates, sabbaticals, and continuing education.

Send application letter, curriculum vitae, and names and addresses of three professional references by August 1, 1998, to: Search Committee, ATTN: Anthony De Conciliis, C.S.C., Washington Theological Union, 6896 Laurel Street, NW, Washington, DC 20012. 

Copy Deadlines for ATLA Newsletter

Vol. 46, No. 1—November issue
October 1, 1998

Vol. 46, No. 2—February issue
January 1, 1999

Vol. 46, No. 3—May issue
April 1, 1999

Vol. 46, No. 4—August issue
July 1, 1999

Errata

In Volume 45, No. 4 (May 1998) of the *ATLA Newsletter*, on page 19, Table 3 was mistakenly a copy of Table 2 on page 18. Below is the corrected table:

Table 3: Normalized Benefits in Terms of Objectives

System	Annual Operating Costs (\$)	Convenience	Ability to Browse	Real-Time Intellectual Access	Number of CAPM Stations	Access Time (hours)
Current	1.00	1	0	0	0	1.00
Hybrid CAPM	1.86	4	1	1	3	0.00
Automated CAPM	2.12	4	1	1	6	0.00