

Hélène Oosterdijk-Van Leeuwen and Wiljan Puttenstein (eds.)

The future of theological libraries in Indonesia (and South East Asia) and the Netherlands (and Europe)



Protestantse Theologische **Universiteit**



The future of theological libraries in Indonesia (and South East Asia) and the Netherlands (and Europe)

Papers and short report of the jubilee seminar of the Foundation Library Development Indonesia, Amsterdam - 12 December 2014

Hélène Oosterdijk-Van Leeuwen and Wiljan Puttenstein (eds.)

Amsterdam, 2016

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Colophon

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Preface

Since October 2011 the Library of the Protestant Theological University (PThU) is cooperating with the Foundation Library Development Indonesia. The first delivery of duplicate books from the library collection – more than 25 metres – was in 2011. Due to the migration of the PThU library from Kampen to Amsterdam and Groningen in the summer of 2012 the library had to reduce the collection with more than 50.000 books and journals. The Foundation was very pleased to take over this large collection.

In September 2014 At Ipenburg, chairman of the Foundation, asked me to help him to organize a jubilee seminar because of the tenth anniversary of the Foundation. He already had a guest of honour, Mrs. Hilda Putong MA, librarian of STT Jakarta for the main speech. I was very willing to help him. And after some weeks we had a date: 12 December 2014, a location for the seminar: the PThU-conference room in Amsterdam and more than enough speakers for a very interesting program. Dr. Alle G. Hoekema, former assistant professor of missiology at VU University (Amsterdam), was asked to lead the discussions. Invitations were sent and food and drinks for the reception were arranged.

In this publication you will find the papers of the seminar and a short report.

Special thanks to my colleagues Mrs. Hélène Oosterdijk- Van Leeuwen (English translation and correction) and Mrs. Venessa Oudhoff (layout).

March 2016

Wiljan Puttenstein

Welcome and some remarks about the relation between PThU and Indonesia

Mechteld Jansen

Dear guests, dear friends involved in one way or another in the Future of Theological Libraries.

A very warm welcome to you all in the Protestant Theological University here on our premises in Amsterdam. It is an honour and pleasure for me to receive you all to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Foundation Library Development Indonesia. A special welcome to Mrs. Hilda Putong, librarian of STT Jakarta and Area representative of Indonesia to the Forum of Asian Theological Librarians. Welcome likewise to Mr. Geert Harmanny, librarian of the Theological University of Kampen and chairman of both national and European Societies of Theological Libraries. Welcome to At Ipenburg, chairing the Foundation Library Development Indonesia en to Mr. Huub Lems, treasurer of the foundation. And to our own Wiljan Puttenstein, librarian of the Protestant Theological University.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, when I read about the history of the Foundation Library Development Indonesia I was touched by the immediate cause of the initiative, that is, the destruction of the theological library of the Christian University of Ambon in 2004. The Foundation was registered at the Chamber of Commerce on 15 December 2014 in Oegstgeest.

We at the Protestant Theological University can imagine just a fraction of what it must have meant for a theological library and a university as a whole to be confronted with a fire, because in December 2011, just before we were to move our library from Kampen to Amsterdam, a fire broke out and our collection was seriously threatened, but we escaped with some serious water damage. And it was only in July this summer that an alarming phone call made me run into the basement of this very building. A tropical rain shower threatened to swallow parts of our collection, but with the helping hands of staff of the VU we rescued all of it. So, that is just to indicate that a library is always vulnerable and as owners and custodians of theological libraries we feel a huge responsibility.

Over the years, the Foundation Library Development Indonesia succeeded in sending thousands of books in English to several theological libraries in Indonesia, such as UKIM in Ambon, Jayapura Papoea, Minahassa, North Sulawesi, South Kalimantan and historical works in Dutch were sent to STT Jakarta. More will probably be mentioned during this afternoon.

The PThU and her predecessors in Kampen, Utrecht and Leiden have always cherished good contacts and exchange of insights with various institutions in Indonesia. I was asked to highlight just some of them, because it fits in well with today's theme of intellectual and spiritual enrichment by Library Development.

Cooperation Agreements:

- Joint Doctorate Agreement PThU – Sekolah Tinggi Teologi, Jakarta (December 2014)
- Cooperation Agreement PThU - Sekolah Tinggi Teologi, Jakarta (August 2014)
- Cooperation Agreement PThU - Universitas Kristen Duta Wacana, Yogyakarta (August 2014)
- Collaboration Agreement PThU - Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana, Kupang (February 2010)

Projects:

- "Indonesian Mirrors. Multiple Modernities and Religion in the Dutch Public Arena" of the Netherlands-Indonesia Consortium for Muslim-Christian Relations
- "Radius Prawiro scholarship project" (2007 -)
- "Advanced Theology for Young Indonesians", ThUK - Persetia (2006 – 2011), considered four master and four PhD students.
- "Training Ministers", ThUK – Geraja Kristen Indonesia (2005), considered one master student per year.

Doctor honoris causa:

- PThU (2011): Emanuel Gerrit Singgih (Jakarta 1949)
- ThU Kampen (2004): Dr. Radius Prawiro (Jakarta 1928 – Munich 2005)

Students:

In the actual academic year Ridwanta Manogu from STT Jakarta is registered as a fulltime student of the international Master of Theology of PThU in Groningen.

PhD students:

- Daniel Iman Nugraha Sihombing (supervisor prof.dr. R.H. Reeling Brouwer)
- Trimargono Meytrias Ebenheser (supervisor prof.dr. L.J. Koffeman)
- Roy Surjanegara (supervisor prof.dr. L.J. Koffeman)

- Sylvana Apituley (supervisor prof.dr. V. Küster, Radius Prawiro Scholarship 2009-2013)
- Cordelia Gunawan (supervisor prof.dr. V. Küster).

Some alumni of ThU Kampen: Lazarus Purwanto and Daniel Susanto (staff members STT Jakarta), Meri Kolimon, who graduated in 2008 and lectures in Kupang nowadays where we met her and lectured together last August 2014.

Guest lectures:

- Septemmy Lakawa (2013)
- Emanuel Gerrit Singgih (2013)

List of Indonesian PhD students (ThU Kampen and PThU):

- N.K. Atmadja-Hadinoto (1989)
- L.H. Purwanto (1997)
- N.J. Woly (1998)
- D. Susanto (1999)
- S. Sumihe (2001)
- E. Nuban Timo (2001)
- R. Prawiro (2004)
- M. Kolimon (2008)
- A. Setiawidi (2011)

I would also like to highlight the Netherlands-Indonesia Consortium for Muslim-Christian Relations. Academic institutions participating in the Consortium are:

in Indonesia:

- IAIN Ambon (Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ambon; State Islamic University Ambon), Indonesia
- Persetia (Perhimpunan Sekolah-Sekolah Teologi di Indonesia), Jakarta
- STT-Jakarta (Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Jakarta)
- UKDW (Universitas Kristen Duta Wacana), Yogyakarta
- UKAW (Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana), Kupang
- UKIM (Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku), Ambon

- UGM/CRCS (Universitas Gadjah Mada; Center for Religious and Cross-cultural Studies), Yogyakarta
- UIN Sunan Kalijaga (Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga), Yogyakarta
- Graduate School Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta,

in the Netherlands:

- PThU (Protestant Theological University), Amsterdam/Groningen
- RUN-SWIR (Radboud University Nijmegen, Centre for World Christianity and Interreligious Relations), Nijmegen
- RUN-NIM (Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen Institute for Mission Studies), Nijmegen
- VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Theology, Amsterdam
- VU University Amsterdam-CIT (Center for Islamic Theology), Amsterdam

Allow me to mention just three projects of this Consortium:

- A beautiful fruit of this Consortium is the 2014 work edited by Volker Küster and Robert Setio, *Muslim-Christian Relations Observed, Comparative Studies from Indonesia and the Netherlands*, (Leipzig 2014) bringing together academics, intellectuals as well as social activists from both countries. The consortium does not only aim at academic output, however, but also envisions societal impact of its studies.
- In the same vein, the consortium started a project on Indonesian Mirrors, taking the colonial and postcolonial situation as a starting point to look at religions in the Dutch public arena. This Program, Indonesia, Indonesian immigrants, and Dutch-Indonesian relations function as mirrors to reflect on the complex relation between religion and modernity, and religious unity and division in the public arena. This Program investigates the relationship between Dutch colonial history in Indonesia, including its reception history and influence on current Netherlands – Indonesian relations on the one hand, and Indonesian immigrants in the Netherlands, including their view of the colonial past and of the current modern society in the Netherlands, on the other hand.
- This Consortium also organizes a multidisciplinary conference on Costly tolerance – concept, expressions, and limitations, to be held in Indonesia in March, 2015. Tolerance is the key to multi-religious societies like Indonesia and the Netherlands, although tolerance finds different expressions in different contexts. Peace and justice within a democratic society can only flourish if there is an attitude of tolerance between religions, both in terms of leadership and of the other members of the faith communities. The

opposite is true as well: tolerance as such is insufficient, if peace, justice and democracy are lacking. In other words, tolerance is no absolute value: it has its limitations, due to such other values. Real tolerance is costly; it implies commitment and solidarity. Real tolerance can only exist if we jointly resist the intolerable. Joint research of scholars within the Islamic and the Christian tradition, in both an Indonesian and a Dutch context, is relevant to society in either case.

With these examples of collaboration in mind we as PThU hope to contribute and to continue to establish friendships and academic exchange as to further our knowledge and widen our wisdom. Today we celebrate ten years of collaboration, ten years of successes and some setbacks and we will mark all those events in mutual gratitude as well as in joy. We celebrate with a view to the future, because in the land of the libraries many developments have taken place and will ask for our attention and response to the benefit of our students, scholars and researchers, if only we think of the huge possibilities offered by internet and e-reading. However, you as the specialists in this field are far more apt than I am to say in what ways real palpable books will always stand out in attractiveness, especially as sources of historical studies, and in availability in times and places where digital ways are not always open to all audiences. So we keep on valuing a good theological library. We keep on valuing your hands, hearts and brains to make knowledge available for our times and the generations to come.

On behalf of the Protestant Theological University I wish you a fruitful and pleasant celebration.

Prof. Dr. Mechteld Jansen is rector and professor of Missiology of the Protestant Theological University

Ten years Foundation Library Development Indonesia

At Ipenburg

Dear friends, I am very happy that so many have taken the effort to come to our Jubilee Seminar on the Future of Theological Libraries.

We have been working hard for the past ten years. At the same time we tried to be as cost effective as possible. The board decided that just one small party in a ten year's period cannot be seen as an excessive waste of money.

The Foundation exists of six people. Five of us are retired. The board members, who at the same time are also the volunteers of the foundation, were shocked and grieved by the events in 2004 in Ambon. The immediate cause was the celebration of the 54th Anniversary of the Republik Maluku Selatan by some people. A riot broke out. We then received the following cry for help:

"On the 26th April 2004, UKIM was attacked by a mob, which destroyed what was left over of the university after being attacked during the Moluccan conflict in 1999. Sixteen lecture rooms were completely destroyed. The saddest thing is that our library, which we consider to be the heart of the university, is also completely destroyed. Because of this we feel empty and desperate. The building can be renovated, but the library collection cannot so easily be replaced. Books are our most valuable asset. We are determined to continue running the school, because we cannot succumb to terror and intimidation.

We are not running an illegal political business as was the accusation of some of the rioters. To us running our institution is the manifestation of our accountability to the public, to the church and especially to God whom we believe has called us into this mission.

It is in this connection that we ask for your help in rebuilding our library. Any book in our four fields of study, which you might contribute to us, will be of much help. We plea to you as once the Macedonian Church to Saint Paul: "**Please Come Over And Help Us**".

Signed Rev. Dr. Margaretha M. Hendriks-R."

We heard this cry for help and we decided to try to do what we could. We set up the Foundation Library Development Indonesia. We received books from the library of the Hendrik Kraemer Institute (HKI), which had to stop its services. *Kerk in Actie* was willing to

pay for the costs of transport to Ambon. We also received books from the *Stichting Boeken voor Mensen* in Maastricht, which collects books for an annual sale. The Catholic Association for Ecumenics donated us its library when it had to move its office from Den Bosch to Utrecht. A manager of Selexyz, tipped about our foundation, by his Moluccan neighbour, donated several thousands of new books, which had been left unsold in his book shops. The bookshop of the Free University donated us about one thousand new books of which newer editions had been published. Prof.dr. Rochus Zuurmond, professor emeritus in Biblical Theology at the University of Amsterdam, donated the largest part of his excellent personal library, books he had been collecting for decades. We had been selecting antique books from the HKI collection and had put these apart in the cellar of the complex of the Protestant Church in Utrecht. Then, one weekend, there was an inundation and all these books were destroyed by water. The insurance company gave us € 75.000 to cover the damage. We used this to assist the Center for the Documentation of Indonesian Church History of the Theological College Jakarta to buy books from antiquarian booksellers, specialized in Indonesia, like Minerva in The Hague.

Finally, just over a year ago we managed to acquire some 65,000 books from the library of the Protestant Theological University of Kampen. It is a wonderful collection, perfectly suitable for the students and staff of UKIM. We spent more than a year to select the books. This work is now finished and we can send about 21,000 English language books to Ambon. Books in other languages we have sent to the Protestant Faculty in Cluj, Rumania and to the Wittenberg in Zeist.

And after this?

First, we are going to celebrate our lustrum. Then we will start thinking on how to continue. We feel that our foundation remains useful to help transfer books that are here threatened by destruction by the shredder, to Indonesia where students and staff are so much in need of good quality academic books.

For this work we also count on your continuing support, for which we are enormously grateful.

Rev. Dr. At Ipenburg is president of the Foundation Library Development Indonesia

Theological Libraries in Indonesia (and South East Asia). A short account of recent development

Hilda V. Putong

Introduction

It is a great honour to me to be invited to this tenth anniversary of the Foundation Library Development Indonesia, and it is a great pleasure to share with you information on theological libraries in Indonesia. I would like to thank you all to include me as a member of this foundation.

I was asked to inform you about the recent situation and the future trends in theological library development in Indonesia, and South East Asian countries in general, especially as a member of ForATL and ATESEA. My presentation will be on four aspects of library development, namely human resources, library collections, application of information and communication technology, and cooperation among library associations. But let me begin first with a general introduction to the theological schools and Christian universities in Indonesia.

Generally, theological schools and Christian universities in Indonesia (and South East Asia) were established by churches or Christian mission boards. In the past theological schools were founded as training centres for church ministers. Eventually they developed into theological schools to provide Christian religious teachers as well. Some theological schools have music departments. Several theological schools were founded as faculties in Christian universities. In terms of spiritual traditions, theological schools can be divided into ecumenical and evangelical, following the traditions of Protestant churches in Indonesia. Since last decade, the Protestant Desk (Ditjen Bimas Kristen) of the Indonesian Ministry for Religious Affairs founded some state theological schools (STAKN).¹ With 304 schools (2014) Indonesia is the second SEA country after India with respect to the number of Protestant theological schools. Geographically most of the schools are located in Java. The others are scattered among the outer islands of Papua, Moluccas, Timor, Sulawesi, Kalimantan and Sumatera.

¹ Indonesian theological libraries overview: ForATL Newsletter, Vol 5: Issue 2, 2007 by Hilda V. Putong in www.foratl.org.

Theological Schools Association

In Indonesia 'main stream' theological schools (only 15% of about 304 theological schools) are associated in PERSETIA (Association of Theological Schools in Indonesia, ATSI; www.persetia.net). This association facilitates some programs for members, e.g. summer courses for post graduate students, student/faculty exchange, study institutes, etc. Cooperation between theological school libraries will be mentioned below. While PERSETIA accepts both evangelical and pentecostal schools, they have their own separate associations, namely PASTI (Federation of Evangelical Theological Schools in Indonesia) and PESATPIN (the Federation of Pentecostal Theological Schools in Indonesia).

Regionally, theological schools (mainly of the ecumenical tradition) in South East Asia are gathered in the Association for Theological Education in South East Asia (ATESEA). Founded in 1957, ATESEA now has 87 members, 17 of which are Indonesian theological schools.² In the past ATESEA organized post-graduate Master of Theology and Doctor of Theology programs in the South East Asia Graduate School of Theology (SEAGST). There is now only a program for Doctor of Theology in cooperation with some selected member schools, organized by the ATESEA Theological Union (ATU). Three ATESEA member schools in Indonesia have joined the ATU: Jakarta Theological Seminary, the Postgraduate Theological Program of Duta Wacana Christian University, and the Postgraduate Theological Program of Satya Wacana Christian University. ATESEA also accredited the programs of its member schools. Until 2014 ATESEA provided grants for library collections and training of librarians. We are informed that next year the grants will have to be requested directly from the FTESEA (Foundation for Theological Education in South East Asia; www.ftesea.org/). ATESEA and FTESEA are involved in the development of librarian skills and education, and of library collections as well. This year (2014) the Forum of Asian Theological Librarians and the ATESEA in cooperation with two universities in the Philippines start a Master of Theological Librarianship and a Master of Library Information Science at the Central Philippines University. There are 12 students from the Philippines, Malaysia, Myanmar, Taiwan and Indonesia. Students from Indonesia are from Duta Wacana Christian University (UKDW) and Indonesia Christian University Maluku (UKIM). In the 1960s to 1970s the SEAGST and the University of Philippines organized the Master program in librarianship.³

² ATESEA (<http://www.atesea.net>, <http://www.ataasia.com>, 7 October 2014)

³ Rita and John England, *Ministering Asian Faith and Wisdom: A Manual for Theological Librarians in Asia*. New Day Publisher, 2001, p.xiii.

Theological schools of evangelical traditions in Asia and the Pacific have their own association, Asia Theological Association (ATA; www.ata.org), founded in 1970. It has 212 recent members. 12 Indonesian evangelical theological schools are members of the ATA. Another institution to be mentioned here is the United Board (UB, founded in 1922; www.unitedboard.org), a Christian foundation for development of Christian universities in Asia. UB supports Indonesian Christian university libraries through Petra Christian University with its Christian library network, Indonesia Christian University Virtual Library (In-CUVL).

Government Regulations

Another aspect to be introduced concerns the Indonesian government regulations and the accreditation of colleges and universities. While the government supervises theological schools through two ministerial departments (of Education and of Religious Affairs), they established a National Accreditation Body (BAN) for all college and university study programs. Many Indonesian theological schools work hard to improve various aspects of their study programs in order to meet the accreditation requirements. One of them is the library. Requirements for libraries are regulated in the Indonesian Library Law (UU Perpustakaan No. 43/2007) and in a ministerial regulation for higher education libraries by the BAN (Permendikbud no 49/2014). Accordingly, library requirements include:

- 1) human resources (number of staff, education, competency and professionalism),
- 2) size and types of library collections,
- 3) information access facilities, such as LAN and WAN, online catalogue, and
- 4) cooperation between libraries and between librarians (both should be members of their respective association).

Human resources

According to government regulations, staff of a college or university library should meet with the following requirements:

- The Head of the Library should at least have a Master's degree in library and information science
- Librarians should at least have a first degree in library and information science
- The technical staff should at least have a diploma degree (D-3) in library and information science.

Only a small number of theological libraries in Indonesia meet these requirements. Most of the schools have only two or three library staff members, and they do not have a degree in library science. They are assisted by part time students. Library staff do not have any professional (library or information technology) education, and they also never joined librarian training programs. Some head librarians were recruited from theology graduates. Only seven theological seminaries have head librarians with a master of library science degree, and less than 20 librarians with a first degree or a diploma in library science work in more than 300 theological schools in Indonesia. Librarians of Christian universities are far better trained and they are ready to meet the requirements of world class university libraries and the free competition of professionals in the region.⁴ Until now 10 universities have a library (and information) science faculty. Satya Wacana Christian University has just started it last year (2013). Theological schools are urged to give more serious attention to developing the quality of their library staff as required by the national accreditation body.

Theological schools in SEA countries - ATESEA members in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Hongkong – are in more or less the same situation as those in Indonesia, as mentioned in ATESEA accreditation reports.⁵ They have an advantage in English as this international language is their second language.

Library Collections

According to BAN requirements, library collections should at least have the following size:

A. Books

- 1) $\geq 70,000$ titles (value 4/A)
- 2) 50,000 - < 70.000 titles (value 3/B)
- 3) 30,000 - < 50.000 titles (value 2/C)
- 4) 10,000 - < 30.000 titles (value 1/D)
- 5) < 10,000 titles (value 0)
- 6) Also required: 2% additional collection and 5% of annual overhead budget.

⁴ Aditya Nugraha dkk (Ed.), *Direktori Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Kristen di Indonesia.*, Perpustakaan UK Petra, 2012 and *data survey* by Hilda V. Putong, 2014.

⁵ ATESEA Accreditation Notations at <http://atesea.net/accreditation/accreditation-notations/> (10 October 2010). Access on October 2014.

B. Proceedings - publications of seminars or workshops from own school or from other schools when attended by faculty members of the school: at least two per year.

C. Academic Journals have the following requirements:

- Stratum One
 - 1) Accredited (by national science institution) national academic journals with at least two years of regular publication: three journals value 4/A, two journals 3/B, one journal 2/C and no accredited journal value 1/D.
 - 2) Accredited international journals (including e-journals) with at least two years of regular publication: two journals value 4/A, one journal 3/B, and no complete journal value 0.
- Master program
 - 1) Accredited (by national science institution) national academic journals with at least two years of regular publication: three journals value 4/A, two journals 3/B, one journal 2/C, no accredited journal value 1/D, no complete journal value 0.
 - 2) Accredited international journals (including e-journals) with at least two years of regular publication: five journals value 4/A, three or four journals 3/B, one or two journals value 2/C, no journal value 1/D.
- Doctoral program
 - 1) Accredited national and international journals (including e-journals) with at least two years of regular publication: five journals value 4/A, three or four accredited journals 3/B, one or two accredited journals value 2/C, no complete accredited journal value 1/D.

The average size of a theological school library collection (books and written documents, published and unpublished, including audiovisual and electronic/digital media, is between 5,000 - 56,000 titles. The collections of accredited national and international journals are very poor.

The collections of theological school libraries in Indonesia consist mainly of English books, but recently more books in Indonesian, including translated books, are acquired. Of the national academic journals only a few are accredited and the international journals are very expensive. Only large schools have a sufficient number of journals. The Indonesian

government offered global access to free e-journals for colleges and universities, but this does not cover theology.

It should be mentioned here that academic quality and relevance of books and other library collections to theological learning mainly depends on the lecturers. They are asked to submit lists of books (and journals) to be ordered or purchased by the librarian.

The ATESEA accreditation of 2013 discovered that the average size of library collections of SEA countries is as follows: first degree 8,000, master program 15,000 and doctoral program 30,000 titles. And the size of the academic journals collections is also categorized as low.

Information Technology Based Library

Colleges and universities are required to develop their respective IT based libraries according to the library law and the further regulations of the Indonesia national standard (SNI) and the national library standard. The trend of development in Indonesian libraries is towards the digital library and the library as a repository of knowledge management. Some important aspects of this are library automation, online information, and digital local contents. Starting in 2008 the Indonesia National Library coordinates annual meetings of KPDI (Conference of Digital Library Indonesia) to improve the knowledge of digital aspects of libraries in universities, but no theological school attends these meetings.

As early as 2002 PERSETIA, under the chairmanship of Rev Zakaria J. Ngelow, motivated its member schools to develop an IT application for theological education. This application covers library automation, a students database, general and financial administrations, and the use of IT in learning processes. An IT application training for theological schools for PERSETIA members was held in 2002 in Yogyakarta in cooperation with Duta Wacana Christian University. In the subsequent years UK Petra and ForPPTI managed to organize seminars and workshops for PERSETIA and ForPPTI members, particularly on the application of the New Spektra automation system.

Eventually more theological schools equipped their library with automation facilities, such as online catalogues and online services. They use the UK Petra (Petra Christian University) automation system (iSpektra) or SLiM, a program launched by the Ministry of Education, the automation system for bibliographical database and digital collection management. Other schools try to develop their own IT system, online information related to good Wi-Fi (and computers, laptops) facilities for students, lecturers and other users to be connected to the internet. Some schools use wide screens/monitors to display information on behalf of the

public in the campus. E-mail and other social media, of course, should be familiar to all users. It can be noted that recent IT gadgets are equipped with direct internet access features. About local contents: since the early 2000s some theological schools in Asia have worked on their "grey literature" (after India and Japan).

In Indonesia a regulation of the research and technology minister on information of grey literature (SK Menristek RI No. 44/2000) was implemented. Grey literature refers to academic writings, such as research papers, theses, dissertations, seminar findings and orations. Grey literature is regarded as local content, i.e. academic/scientific material produced by the local civitas academica. In the past the librarian had to scan the submitted materials, but now students (and other academics) are asked to submit soft copies (preferably in PDF) of their works, which is therefore called digital local content.

Digitalization of theological libraries in Indonesia does not go well. The main problem lies in the human resources and related to that is the problem of financial resources. Only a few schools - and theological faculties of Christian Universities - manage to develop online catalogues and information websites. In my former responsibility as Head of the Library of STT INTIM (Theological Seminary of Eastern Indonesia) in Makassar I was able to apply some IT facilities, including online full text documents for the digital local content in cooperation with UK Petra. I may also inform you that in our library of Jakarta Theological Seminary (STT Jakarta) we are now starting to work on developing our digital local content. You can access our online catalogue via our website (www.sttjakarta.ac.id) or <http://103.10.59.209/catalog/lib.php>.

The application of IT in theological schools in other SEA countries has reached about the same state as in Indonesia, due to the same obstacles, namely the limited human and financial resources.

Cooperation of Libraries and of Librarians

Libraries and librarians of theological schools in Indonesia gathered in an association. There are six national library associations in Indonesia:

1. Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia (IPI)/Indonesian Librarians Association (<http://ipi.pnri.go.id>)
2. Ikatan Sarjana Ilmu Perpustakaan & Informasi Indonesia (ISIPPI) / Association of Indonesian Library and Information Science Scholars (Independent Association: <http://isipii-librarian-indonesia.blogspot.com>)

3. Forum Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Indonesia (FPPTI) / Forum of Indonesian College/University Libraries (<http://groups.com/group/fppti>)
4. Communication Forum of Libraries among Indonesian Christian Colleges and Universities (Forum Komunikasi Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Kristen Indonesia (Forkom Perpustakaan BK-PTKI/InCU-VL))
5. Forum Pustakawan & Perpustakaan Teologi di Indonesia (ForPPTI) / Forum of Indonesian Theological Library and Librarian (Independent Association: www.forppti.org)
6. Jaringan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi Katolik Indonesia / Indonesian Catholic College Library Network (APTIK) (Independent Association: <http://www.aptik.or.id>)

Forum of Indonesian Theological Library and Librarian (ForPPTI)

ForPPTI was founded on 8 August 2003 at STT Jakarta. It now has 49 members. In 2010 and 2014 ForPPTI has launched a new vision in order to become a forum for supporting the development of libraries and librarians. Its mission, then, is:

1. providing conferences and training programs for members,
2. facilitating cooperation among members, and
3. developing networking with other library associations, both national and regional/international.

The forum is divided into eight areas, namely Jakarta and surroundings; West Java; Central Java; East Java, Bali, Lesser Sunda Islands (NTT and NTB); Sulawesi; Sumatera; Kalimantan; Maluku and Papua, and now has 49 members. The board of the forum is formed by representatives of the areas; there are two board advisors, the Indonesian area representative of the ForATL and the chairperson of PERSETIA. ForPPTI managed to organize some programs for participating schools as follows:

1. Profile directories
2. Seminars, trainings, apprenticeships and scholarships
3. Sharing the resources of journal databases
4. Networking with other Indonesian library associations
5. Providing communication media such as websites, mailing lists and social media (i.e. Facebook)
6. Library competition

In cooperation with the ForATL Indonesian area representative, ForPPTI organized two national congresses and six workshops in some areas. ForPPTI also provides two scholarships for the master degree in library and information science and one for the undergraduate level. Most of the programs are supported by grants from the Netherlands coordinated by Rev. Huub Lems. From 2013 on, PERSETIA and ForPPTI also provide seminars and workshops for theological librarians.

Indonesia Christian University-Virtual Library (InCU-VL) and Communication Forum of Libraries among Indonesian Christian Colleges and Universities (Forkom Perpustakaan BK-PTKI).

Petra Christian University (UK Petra, in Surabaya) organized a forum to develop the Indonesia Christian University-Virtual Library (InCU-VL). Since 1997 UK Petra was supported by the *United Board for Christian Higher Education* in Asia (UBCHEA, in short, UB) in developing an IT based system for resource sharing among Christian university libraries. After the UB support had ended, the program was supported by the *Van Deventer Maas-Stichting* (from the Netherlands). It started with nine schools in 1997 but in 2009 more than 22 school libraries were connected, including some theological seminaries (STT): STT INTIM, STT Jaffray, STT HKBP, and also some state theological colleges (STAKN) that originally belonged to the churches.

In 2010, the Coordinate Body of Christian Universities (BK-PTKI) organized a Communication Forum of Libraries in Indonesian Christian Colleges and Universities (Forkom Perpustakaan BK-PTKI). The coordinator of this Forum is the UK Petra Library. At the moment more than 60 universities and theological seminaries are members. Since the seminaries are not members of the BK-PTKI, they were invited to join as members of the ForPPTI. Forkom Perpustakaan BK-PTKI managed to organize some programs for participating schools as follows:

1. Seminars, trainings, and apprenticeships
2. Websites and directories of members (www3.petra.ac.id/pptki)
3. Mailing lists for members (InCU-VL@yahoogroups.com)
4. Software for library automation (iSPEKTRA)
5. Union Catalogue SPEKTRA Virtual Library (<http://svl.petra.ac.id>)

6. Subscription to ProQuest (online journal database) as a consortium together with the Roman Catholic Indonesian Universities
7. Digitalization of graduation papers and theses.

Forum of Asian Theological Librarians

The Forum of Asian Theological Librarians (ForATL:www.foratl.org) is the outcome of the Conference of Asian Theological Librarians, held in May 1991 in Chiang Mai, Thailand, under the sponsorship of the Program for Theology and Cultures in Asia (PTCA). ForATL's aims are:

- facilitating the development and exchange of resources of theology in the Asian contexts,
- promoting co-operation among, and training of theological librarians,
- organizing short-term courses and workshops, and
- developing an Asia-wide network of theological libraries.

Membership is open to libraries, practicing librarians, and any other organization or individual interested in the development of Asian theological resources. Its has more than 50 recent members. The board of ForATL executive members consists of country area representatives and is elected or appointed by the members. The board is assigned to promote national theological library networking and to improve the quality of the libraries in the area. The areas and their national library networks are the following:

1. Philippines Area (Philippine Theological Librarians Association / PTLA)
2. Indonesia Area (Forum Theological Librarians and Libraries of Indonesia / ForPPTI; www.forppti.org)
3. Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam Area
4. Hongkong and China Area (Ecumenical Information Network / EIN; <http://www.ein-hk.info>)
5. India Area (Indian Theological Library Association / ITLA; http://www.oocities.org/itla_in/home.html)
6. Taiwan Area (Taiwan Theological Library Association / TTLA: <http://www.lac.org.tw/ttlib>; <http://morris.lis.ntu.edu.tw/jlir/>)

ForATL has an online directory and is going to develop a database for Asian theological theses. In 2012, ForATL had organized six workshops and conferences and the 7th workshop and conference will be held in Bangkok, in May 2015. The themes of all the workshops and conferences are networking, IT for libraries, skills and education of librarians. Tang Sui-Tung as one of executive members has clarified in his article that these workshop and conferences are a golden chance for theological librarians of different Asian countries to meet each other and to share their dreams for the development of Asian theological libraries as a whole.⁶

ForATL also organized a training in archives management in cooperation with the ETE of the WCC. Networking and collaboration is also developed with other regional associations such as the American Theological Library Association (ATLA), the European Theological Libraries (BETH), the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries (ABTAPL), the Australian and New Zealand Theological Library Association (ANZTLA) and also with the Foundation for Theological Education in Southeast Asia (FTESEA) and the Documentation of Christianity in Asia and Documentation, Archives, Bibliography and Oral History Study Group (DABOH) of the IAMS.

Conclusion

In this short paper I shared some information on theological school libraries in Indonesia and SEA countries considering four aspects, namely human resources, library collections, IT based library (digitalization), and library and librarian networks.

As a conclusion, I would like to make the following comments and statements:

1. Theological libraries in Indonesia (and other SEA countries) are generally not very well developed. Both the qualifications of library staff and the size of library collections do not yet meet the requirements of the national accreditation board (BAN). Theological schools, therefore, are urged to give more serious attention to developing the quality of their library staff and their collections as well.
2. As mentioned above, the main trend of development in libraries and future libraries in Indonesia (and SEA countries) is towards the digital library and the library as a repository of knowledge management and of course as a research centre. This trend is directed by government accreditation requirements, but also shaped by rapid development of information and communication technology, and the reality of

⁶ Tang Sui Tung, 'The Ecumenical Landscape of Asian Theological Library Networks', in: Antone, Hope et al. (eds), *Asian Handbook for Theological Education and Ecumenism*, Oxford: Regnum Book International, 2013.

- students as digital natives (or the net generation) and other older users as digital migrants. Theological schools accordingly are obliged to develop an IT based library.
3. While e-books become an important component of the digital library, the need for printed books remains. Theological libraries in Indonesia anticipated both needs in terms of human resources, IT facilities and rooms/buildings.
 4. Library and librarian associations play strategic roles in assisting theological schools to stimulate their respective libraries and librarians to improve their quality and meet the accreditation requirements. They are motivated to join associations, especially the national association of theological library and librarian (ForPPTI).
 5. The development of each school library depends on the awareness of its organization (leadership, policy and finance).
 6. Supporting institutions like this Foundation Library Development Indonesia and other funding agencies are also very important in helping our theological school libraries.

Mrs. Hilda V. Putong MA is head of the Library of Jakarta Theological Seminary (STT Jakarta), Area Representative of Indonesia of the Forum of Asian Theological Librarians (ForATL) and member of the Foundation Library Development Indonesia.

Some reflections on cooperation between theological libraries and the future of theological libraries in (and outside) Europe

Geert Harmanny

Do not expect from me a coherent speech ending up in a clear conclusion, my presentation reflects my thoughts on cooperation between theological libraries and the future of theological libraries because I think these two things are closely connected, not only in Europe but worldwide.

First reflection: what do I mean by a theological (or religious) library? Within the European associations of theological library organizations you will meet very different kinds of libraries:

- libraries of theological seminaries big and small
- libraries of theological faculties within larger universities (public or private –mostly catholic)
- abbey/monastery libraries
- libraries for use by church officials
- public libraries with a large (and sometimes very old) collection of religious books
- special research libraries

Today I will focus on the first category although sometimes I will say a word on those other categories, especially on libraries of theological faculties. But when in my presentation I speak of theological libraries I mean the libraries of independent theological institutes for higher education.

I do this for several reasons: first I am the librarian of such a seminary library, second our guest of honour, Mrs Hilda Putong is the director of a seminary library and third, the Foundation Library Development Indonesia has done a lot of work to assist just these libraries.

Second reflection: what does it mean when I speak on European theological libraries?

To say it plainly: nothing. There is no special characteristic of European theological libraries. The differences between European libraries can be larger than the differences between the libraries in Indonesia and the Netherlands, especially since the PThU sent its books to the Far East. Of course most of the European theological libraries are located in the European

Community, with its own rules, its budgets etc., but that does not alter the fact that the differences between the library of the PThU and libraries in, for example, Croatia are huge. However, there is one important point to make here: many European libraries – but certainly not all, think of Croatia - have big and sometimes very old collections of books, far more than in other parts of the world.

That brings me to my third reflection. In my university we have always had students from Korea. When I started to work in my library more than 25 years ago, these students were poor. They were supported by our Dutch churches. But a lot of the money they had was spent on photocopying. They copied complete books and sent many boxes filled with these copies back home to Korea. 25 years later we still have students from Korea. They are no longer poor students, they don't need Dutch money, but rich Korean churches and sponsors are supporting them. But they are still heavy users of our copiers, or to say it in a modern way: our multifunctionals. However, they are no longer sending boxes with photocopies to Korea, but terabytes of scans. Because although they now have money (even more money than we have), we have the stuff, the books. Or better we still have the stuff. Because: for how long can we rely on this advantage in Europe?

That brings me to my fourth reflection. What these Korean students (but also students from Eastern Europe) are doing for private use, is done by Google and other internet giants on a mass scale. The Korean students no longer need to copy the works of Abraham Kuyper and Klaas Schilder, because they can read their works online on archive.org or dbnl.nl. Our theological heritage is being digitized at a great pace and we are making our collections obsolete. Of course most of the 20th and 21st century books are not available on the internet, at least not in open access. However many publishers are rapidly digitizing their backlists. For example, Walter de Gruyter proudly declares that they are able to deliver all the books they have published since the company started in the 18th century. But of course we have to pay for these electronic versions, even though we already paid for the paper version. And sometimes we do because we like the added features like searching on a word base through the complete works of say Karl Barth.

This all means that the balance between the libraries with the big book collections in Europe and the libraries of newer institutes in other parts of the world is changing. Decisive will no longer be the size of the physical collection but the size of the budget for buying e-resources.

And we all know that money is not fairly distributed in this world, not among people but also not among libraries. And we also know that theological institutes in Europe are no longer the richest in the world.

How can we make the best of these new circumstances?

1. We have to use our money more cleverly. There is a big difference here between theological libraries and the state university libraries. The university libraries tend to buy as many eBooks as possible through big package deals with publishers and through collective negotiations (e.g. by SURF in the Netherlands). The result is that the digital collections of these universities become more and more identical. But the prices of these collections are prohibitive for most of the theological libraries. So they have to present themselves by buying individual titles. But buying individual eBooks offers new opportunities. In the past librarians bought books anticipating the use of these books. But eBooks are never out of sale. And that means that a librarian can wait until a researcher asks for a book. And the delivery time of an e-book is very short: usually less than 48 hours.

2. Theological libraries should remain critical towards e-books. The university libraries have embraced the eBook phenomenon and try to buy all their books as e-books. But in some cases staff and students prefer a physical copy of a book especially of monographs. Theological librarians are often able to bear this in mind and decide in favour of a print copy, just because they buy individual titles. Moreover, contrary to what many people think: buying an e-book is more expensive for a library than buying a conventional book. Usually the price of an e-book is the same as the price of a hardback (so three times higher than a paperback). However the tax (VAT/BTW) on e-books in the Netherlands is 21%, on paper copies it is only 6%.

3. Theological libraries should cooperate with other libraries, not only with other theological libraries but also with university libraries, public libraries etc. Although interlibrary loan is not allowed for e-books, theological libraries should work on good relations with other libraries in order to refer their students and researchers to these libraries. In the Netherlands but also for example in Norway and Poland there is a close cooperation between the independent theological institutes and the state universities in the national associations. But in some other countries like Germany or Hungary these contacts are rare.

For catholic libraries the Maurits Sabbe Library in Louvain, the library of the Institut Catholique de Paris and similar institutes are offering help internationally.

4. Theological libraries should cooperate worldwide in negotiating with publishers. There are few types of libraries that are so well organised internationally as theological libraries. Thanks to the British Association of Theological Libraries (ABTAPL) the publisher Sage has reduced the prices of several of its journals for theological seminaries.

5. The biggest difference between theological seminaries and other institutes like state universities is that seminaries still have a religious mission/drive. That means that they are not only keen on promoting their own institute but also on promoting their mission in other parts of the world.

An appeal on their mission must therefore be the most urgent argument for cooperation and mutual assistance. It is my experience that theological librarians from all parts of the world are eager to assist their colleagues in seminaries that are less well-off. That gives me plenty of confidence in the future for theological libraries.

Drs. Geert Harmanny is librarian of the Theological University Kampen, chairman of the Dutch Association of Theological Libraries (VThB) and president of the Association of European Theological Libraries (BETH)

The migration of the library of the PThU and some remarks about the future of theological libraries in the Netherlands

Wijlan Puttenstein

History and facts

The Protestant Theological University (PThU) was established in 2007, but has a long history. First I want to tell you about the founding of the library of the PThU. The library was founded in 1854 as library of the Theological School in Kampen, the seminary for education of the ministry of the Seceder Churches of the Netherlands. The first librarian was prof. Simon van Velzen (1809-1896), one of the fathers of the secession (Afscheiding) in 1834 and one of the first professors in Kampen. The second was since 1890 the well-known prof.dr. Herman Bavinck (1854-1921) till he moved to the VU University in Amsterdam in 1902.

After two years - in 1856 - the library already possessed 22 books (1 shelf) and was growing steadily year after year unto more than 150.000 titles in 2012 (5.000 shelves!) and more than 200 journal subscriptions.

And now I want to tell you about the migration from Kampen to new locations in Amsterdam and Groningen. In April 2010 the board of the PThU decided to close the three existing locations of the PThU in Leiden, Utrecht and Kampen and to move to Amsterdam and Groningen. The migration had to take place in the summer of 2012. This meant two years' time for preparations.

Why leave Kampen after more than 150 years? The main reasons were the lack of an academic environment in Kampen and a decrease in the number of students.

So I was told to move the whole library to Amsterdam and Groningen. That means:

- more than 150.000 titles (books and journals) which means more than 240.000 books and bound journal volumes;
- the total library collection was about 5.000 metres (includes more than 250 metres of archives).

Quite a big challenge!

The board assigned me to move the library to Amsterdam and Groningen under the following conditions:

1. formulate a new library collection profile for dividing the library collections into two parts and for future acquisition policies. The main reason was that each location has a different profile for education and research. For example: Amsterdam has a strong emphasis on Old Testament, Lutheranism, Worship and Homiletics and Groningen on, for example, New Testament, Pastoral care and chaplaincy and Pietism.
2. reduce the library collection to almost less than a half. Main reasons were:
 - there is not enough room to store the whole collection in Amsterdam and Groningen, because we need to hire book space in the VU University Amsterdam (VU) and University of Groningen (RUG) library stacks. We have no stacks of our own.
 - The budget is not sufficient to hire enough space in the VU and RUG library stacks.
 - The libraries of VU and RUG contain large collections of theology and religious studies. It is unnecessary to have too many duplicate parts of collections. Our collection should rather be complementary to those of VU and RUG and on the other hand specifically focused on the research and education programs of the PThU.

I divided the library collection of PThU Kampen into five parts for four different locations:

1. Reading room collection PThU Amsterdam
2. Stacks collection PThU Amsterdam
3. Reading room collection PThU Groningen
4. Stacks collection Groningen-North (Zernike)
5. The rest temporarily to Almere

And to make it more difficult:

1. A collection of 35 metres with reference works, dictionaries, commentaries etc. had to be moved from the conference centre Hydepark in Doorn – where the post-academic education for ministers takes place - to the reading room in Amsterdam;
2. A collection of 30 metres containing books on Lutheranism and a small but very interesting collection of the *Bond van Vrije Evangelische Gemeenten in Nederland* from the PThU Utrecht to Amsterdam.

How to move a library? And what to do with the rest of the books?

For removal people it's important to know which book must go to which destination. Some examples how to do this: I decided to move all the books from the reading room of Kampen to the reading room in Groningen. In Kampen we had a special reading room- so called Semiticum - with books on Judaism and Semitic languages. All those books are now in

Amsterdam. Books located in the stacks of Kampen and published after the year 2000 were divided into two parts, one book after another. I put a yellow sticker on the books for Groningen and an orange sticker on books for Amsterdam. I did that for more than 8.000 books. An easy system and obvious for movers.

In the end, more than 1.300 metres were moved to Amsterdam, 1.100 metres to Groningen and the rest, about 2.500 metres, to Almere, where we hired temporary space at Hulshoff, a company which stores your archives and library collection if you don't have enough room in your own buildings.

Now we still have 600 metres left in Almere. The rest, nearly 2.000 metres, was collected last year by the Foundation Library Development Indonesia. Three times already they have come to Almere with a truck to collect books and bound volumes of journals.

Impact on library staff

It is good to mention it also had great impact on library staff. Two moved with the PThU to Amsterdam and Groningen, two staff members resigned voluntarily (due the long distance between their home and the new work address) and one lost her job involuntarily.

It also meant appointing new employees (two in this case). And to hire two people for a period of twelve months for reorganizing the library collections in Amsterdam and Groningen and two people to reduce the library collection in the depot in Almere, also for twelve months.

Some short conclusions:

- take your time to prepare the migration. Two years is not very long;
- take your time to build up a new library, especially if the collection has to be separated;
- beware of the costs of reducing a library collection;
- take good care of your library staff, especially of those who will leave;
- and last but not least: consult the academic staff of your institution in building up new library collections.

The future of theological libraries in the Netherlands

My last remarks are about the future of theological libraries or better the future of theological universities, because the future of their libraries depends on their own future. When theological universities are going to cooperate closely, it is obvious that also their libraries have to do the same, namely working closely together. Especially when universities

are located in the same city the advantages are huge. This has financial reasons since budgets decrease. Acquisition of books and journals could be geared to one another. In Kampen we had very good experience with this cooperation in acquisition for over 10 years with the library of the Theological University Kampen (The Reformed Churches liberated) and its librarian Geert Harmanny.

But it means also more efficiency. Better use of human resources, library stacks, reading rooms etc. Students and staff members have access to both libraries and can use all the facilities of both institutions. And the advantages are even greater if universities and their libraries are located close to each other (like we were in Kampen and now are in Groningen) or even located in the same building (like we are now here in Amsterdam; the theological collection of the Library VU is on the 10th floor).

Building a strong theological university or cooperation of theological universities is not possible without a good academic library on theology and religion, as I would call it the lab(oratory) of the humanities.

And also in theology and religious studies we use more and more the advantages of the digital humanities. For example: the increase of using digitized and digital-born materials for research.

So the future of theological libraries lays in the future of theological universities and in my opinion this means working closely together. Theological universities should not only invest in cooperation in theological research and education, but also in libraries and their collections.

A final remark

Since 1854 more reformed theological seminaries were founded. In 1854 the Theological School in Kampen, in 1894 the Theological School of the Christian Reformed Church in The Hague (since 1919 located in Apeldoorn), in 1927 the Theological School of the *Gereformeerde Gemeenten in Nederland* in Rotterdam and in 1945 after the so called *Vrijmaking 1944* a second Theological School in Kampen. That means at the moment in the Netherlands still four protestant or reformed libraries.

And since 1881 we also have the VU University in Amsterdam with more faculties than theology of course. And let's not forget the public universities like Groningen, Leiden and Utrecht with their long history and their large library collections. So new churches, new theological seminaries and universities were founded, each building up their own special library collections.

And now you see an opposite tendency. Theological universities work together – or have plans to join together – and cooperate with faculties of theology like the PThU is doing now. And also their libraries have to work together and maybe join together in the future. Hopefully this will strengthen the position of theological libraries in the Netherlands in the future and the institutions they are part of. So they can still play an important role in facilitating theological education and research.

Drs. Wiljan Puttenstein is head of the library of the Protestant Theological University

Short report of the jubilee seminar

Wiljan Puttenstein and H  l  ne Oosterdijk-Van Leeuwen

On Friday afternoon 12th December 2014 the jubilee seminar of the Foundation Library Development Indonesia was held at the PThU Amsterdam, in cooperation with the PThU library. The Foundation was established in 2004, after the library of the Christian University of Indonesia in the Moluccas in Amboina was set on fire and its entire collection destroyed. The Foundation did not want to let this 10th anniversary pass unnoticed.

A colourful company of about 35 persons, all of them involved in Indonesia or theological libraries, attended the seminar. Guest of honour was Mrs. Hilda Putong MA, librarian of STT Jakarta and board member of the Forum of Asian Theological Librarians.

The new PThU rector and professor of missiology, Dr. Mechteld Jansen, extended a warm welcome to all present. After this she described the long lasting relationship between the PThU and Indonesia. Last July she had visited Indonesia herself, including the STT Jakarta, to enter into new cooperation agreements. Dr. At Ipenburg, board member of the Foundation, then reported what the Foundation and its volunteers have done during the last ten years. The Foundation managed to send about 10,000 books to Amboina during this period.

After this the floor was to Hilda Putong MA, who gave us a detailed picture of the state of affairs in Indonesia. The country has a few hundreds of protestant theological schools, varying from large to small, often without or with very limited library facilities. Lack of financial means and inadequately trained library staff are characteristic of many schools. As librarian of a library of average size she started digitizing SST Jakarta's own scientific output.

Drs. Geert Harmanny, librarian of the TU Kampen and chairman of the Dutch Association of Theological Libraries as well as of the European Association of Theological Libraries BETH, gave a picture of the European context. Harmanny argued for more cooperation in the European context as well.

Finally Drs. Wiljan Puttenstein, head of the library of the PThU, told about the migration project of the PThU in 2012 and its consequences: nearly two kilometres of books and journals had to be disposed of and were taken over by the Foundation. He concluded with some remarks on the future of theological libraries in the Netherlands.

After each contribution there was time for discussion, which was conducted competently by Dr. Alle G. Hoekema, associate professor of missiology at the VU.

The very successful afternoon was concluded with a reception offered by the PThU.



Protestantse Theologische **Universiteit**

