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# Oliver Leonard Kapsner, O.S.B. Cataloging Bulletin

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**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING NEWS**

## Personal Name Access Points

On the final day of 2022, Pope Emeritus **Benedict XVI**, known to the world as Joseph Aloisius Ratzinger, died at the venerable age of 95 in the Mater Ecclesiae Monastery in Vatican City. He was born in the Bavarian village of Marktl am Inn on April 16, 1927, into the family of a policeman. Young Joseph's family moved frequently in his youth, first to the border town of Tittmoning and, later, the village of Aschau am Inn, before finally settling down in the hamlet of Hufschlag, close to the town of Traunstein. Both Joseph and his elder brother Georg (1924-2020) early discerned vocations to the priesthood and began attending minor seminary in Traunstein. Their studies – and lives – were interrupted by the onset of World War II, which saw the two brothers – by now in their teens – conscripted, together with other seminarians, into the German war effort, first into anti-aircraft defense units, where Joseph served as a telephone operator, and later into the Wehrmacht, from which Joseph deserted as the war was coming to an end. After a brief stay in a prisoner-of-war camp, Joseph returned to Traunstein, where he finished his high school education. In 1946, he undertook studies for the priesthood, first at a seminary in Freising and later in the Theological Faculty of the University of Munich; together with his brother, Georg, he was ordained in the Cathedral of Freising on June 29, 1951. Following ordination, Fr. Ratzinger spent a year serving as an assistant pastor in two different parishes in Munich before being named a lecturer at his alma mater in Freising. In 1953, he earned a doctorate in theology with a dissertation entitled “The People and House of God in Augustine’s Teaching”: the theology of Augustine would remain an important point of reference for Fr. Ratzinger in future years. Four years later, he earned his habilitation degree,

necessary for holding a professorate in the German academic system, with a thesis on the thought of St. Bonaventure, entitled “The Unity between Fundamental Theological and Dogmatic Views of the Church”. Fr. Ratzinger’s theological thought was, at the time, progressive in orientation, inspired by the theology of *ressourcement* and having little truck with neo-scholasticism. In 1958, he became professor of dogmatic and fundamental theology at the Freising; in the following year, he was called to the chair of fundamental theology at the University of Bonn, where he would remain until 1963. In 1961, Fr. Ratzinger was invited to serve as a theological adviser to the Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Josef Frings, at the Second Vatican Council, where, in 1963, he was named a *peritus*, or theological expert, and took part, *inter alia*, in the drafting of the Dogmatic Constitution *Lumen Gentium*. He would, in future years, continue to be one of the foremost interpreters of the council, viewing it within a framework of a “hermeneutic of continuity”. In 1963, Fr. Ratzinger took a position at University of Münster, where he taught the history of dogmatic theology until 1966, when he accepted an invitation from Hans Küng to take up the chair of Catholic dogmatic theology at the University of Tübingen. His tenure at Tübingen began promisingly: it was there that he gave the lectures that would become the nucleus of his highly-regarded work, *Introduction to Christianity*. However, The Marxist-inspired student protests that took place in Tübingen in 1968 disillusioned Fr. Ratzinger and he soon sought other academic pastures, accepting a call to serve as professor of Catholic theology at the newly founded University of Regensburg in 1969, where he would teach for the next eight years. It was during these Regensburg years that he, together with other prominent *ressourcement* theologians Hans Urs von Balthasar, Henri de Lubac, and Yves Congar, founded the influential theological journal *Communio*. In 1976, Fr. Ratzinger was named a papal prelate, or monsignor. The following year brought a caesura to his academic life. In 1977, Pope Paul VI named him Archbishop of Munich and Freising and, only a month after his consecration, Archbishop Ratzinger was appointed to the College of Cardinals. During his tenure as archbishop, he welcomed Karol Wojtyła during the latter’s visits to Germany, first as Archbishop of Kraków and later as pope. In 1981, Cardinal Ratzinger began a new phase of his ecclesiastical career, when he was named Prefect of the Congregation of the Faith, a position that he would hold until 2005. During his years as prefect, Cardinal Ratzinger served as the Vatican’s watchdog for orthodoxy, conducting painstaking investigations into, and producing detailed critiques of, liberation theology as well as censuring theologians, such as Matthew Fox and his erstwhile Hans Küng, whose thought exceeded the bounds of Church doctrine. He also took a leading role in the presentation and defense of Catholic doctrine, serving, for example, as the leader of the team that drafted the *Catechism of the Catholic Church* issued in 1992. Although Cardinal Ratzinger expressed, in the later years

of his tenure, a desire to leave the position of Prefect and become an archivist at the Vatican Secret Archives and librarian at the Vatican Library, Pope John Paul II would not give his assent to this and so he continued to hold in this role until the pope's death. In 2005, following the death of Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Ratzinger was elected as his successor, taking the name Benedict XVI. Unsurprisingly, perhaps, Pope Benedict XVI was most effective in carrying out the teaching office of the papacy. He issued three encyclicals – *Deus Caritas Est* on love (2005), *Spe Salvi* on hope (2007), and *Caritas in Veritate* (2009) on social justice – and prepared catechetical cycles of speeches on the thought and significance of major figures of the Church, including the Apostles and early and medieval Church Fathers. At the same time, he continued his own theological work, publishing a remarkable three-volume work entitled *Jesus of Nazareth*, in which he set forth his personal theological understanding of who Jesus is and what his significance for the Christian believer is today. Keenly interested in liturgical matters, Pope Benedict XVI issued, in 2007, a *motu proprio* entitled *Summorum Pontificum*, in which he gave greater leeway for the celebration of the Tridentine Mass – a move that has been effectively rescinded by his successor, Pope Francis. Another important initiative of Pope Benedict XVI was the creation of a Personal Ordinariate for Anglicans seeking to enter into full communion with the Catholic Church, which allows them to retain elements of their spiritual and liturgical patrimony. Pope Benedict reached out to England more generally, paying a historic visit – only the second papal visit in history – to the island nation in 2010, during which he beatified the great English theologian John Henry Newman. Pope Benedict XVI also took decisive steps to deal with the sexual abuse scandal engulfing the church *qua* institution, for example, removing Marcial Maciel, the founder of the Legionnaires of Christ and a notorious abuser, from an active role in the Church. Already aged when elected to the Chair of St. Peter and in precarious health, Pope Benedict XVI found the demands of the papacy increasingly difficult to uphold. And yet, it came as a shock to the world when, on February 10, 2013, he announced his resignation from the papacy, thus becoming the first pope to renounce his position in almost five hundred years. Eighteen days later, he laid down the Petrine burden, paving the way for a new conclave that elected the Argentinian cardinal Jorge Bergoglio, S.J., as Pope Francis. After his resignation, Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI spent his remaining years in seclusion at the Mater Ecclesiae monastery near St. Peter's Basilica, where he lived a life of prayer and reflection, all the while continuing to write and to receive visitors. It was there that he died, his last words reported to have been “Signore ti amo” (“Lord, I love

you”). The correct access point for works by or about Josef Aloisius Ratzinger/Pope Benedict XVI is:

**Benedict XVI, Pope, 1927-2022**

On January 10, 2022, Cardinal **George Pell** died at the age of 81 in Rome. He was born June 8, 1941, in the city of Ballarat in Victoria, Australia. His family was confessionally mixed, his father being a non-practicing Anglican and his mother, a practicing Catholic. George was educated in Catholic schools. Of large and imposing physical build, he excelled in sports as a schoolboy and, in fact, was said to have signed a contract with a professional Australian rules football team. However, he discerned a vocation to the priesthood and, in 1960, began seminary studies at Corpus Christi College in Werribee, which he later continued at the Urbaniana in Rome, where he was ordained a priest in 1966. In the following year, Fr. Pell earned a licentiate in Sacred Theology and went on to study church history at Oxford University, where he earned doctorate in 1971. After his return to Australia, he served as a parish priest for thirteen years, as well as earning a further graduate degree in education and serving as episcopal vicar for education in the Diocese of Ballarat. In 1985, Fr. Pell was named rector of his alma mater, Corpus Christi College, a position in which he remained until 1987, when he was named auxiliary bishop of Melbourne. From 1987 until 1996, he served as bishop for the southern region of Melbourne and concurrently as a parish priest in the suburb of Mentone. During those years, Bishop Pell began taking on higher profile roles in the church: in 1990, he was named as a consultor to the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace as well as a member of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. In 1996, Bishop Pell was named Archbishop of Melbourne, receiving the pallium in the following year; five years later, he became Archbishop of Sydney, where he would remain until 2014. In his role as archbishop, he became a leading voice, both forceful and blunt, of doctrinal orthodoxy in the English-speaking world. In 2003, Pope John Paul II made Archbishop Pell a member of the College of Cardinals. Ten years later, Pope Francis named Cardinal Pell, as a representative of Oceania, to an eight-member council to advise on the reform of the Curia, a role in which he would serve until 2018. In the following year, Cardinal Pell was appointed to be the inaugural prefect of the Secretariat for the Economy, the task of which was to oversee the annual budget of the Holy See. In this latter position, which he held until 2019, he sought to reform Vatican finances, albeit with limited success. The final years of Cardinal Pell’s life were blighted by accusations of sexual abuse and legal proceedings stemming from these. In the summer of 2017, the Victoria Police brought a number of charges against Cardinal Pell alleging sexual assault of several young men between 1978 and 2001. Cardinal Pell pled not guilty and voluntarily returned to Australia from Rome to stand trial. Although

a number of the charges made against him were shown to be implausible or difficult to sustain, the judges hearing his case allowed two separate trials (involving two separate sets of accusations) to go forward. The proceedings took place in an atmosphere of hostile public opinion toward the cardinal, much of which was fostered by members of the Australian state media. In December 2018, Cardinal Pell was found guilty of five counts of sexual abuse at the conclusion of the first trial; two months later, all charges were dropped for the second trial. In March 2019, the cardinal was sentenced to six years in prison and imprisoned; he thus became the highest-ranking Catholic clergyman to be imprisoned for sexual abuse. In August of the same year, the Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Victoria upheld the conviction by a 2-1 margin, with the dissenting justices expressing strong reservations about the strength of the evidence used to convict the cardinal. In September 2019, Cardinal Pell's legal team launched an appeal to the High Court of Australia and, on April 2020, the court ruled in the cardinal's favor, annulling the original convictions on the grounds that there was reasonable doubt about his guilt and entering judgments of acquittal in their stead. All in all, Cardinal Pell spent thirteen-and-a-half months in prison during this ordeal, much of that time in solitary confinement. Throughout this time, he kept a diary, which was published in three volumes by Ignatius Press in 2020 and 2021. After his release, Cardinal Pell returned to Rome, where he lived until his death, which came a few days after he attended the funeral of Pope Benedict XVI. The correct access point for works by or about Cardinal George Pell is:

**Pell, George, 1941-**

On November 8, 2022, New Testament scholar and president emeritus of Catholic Theological Union (CTU), Fr. **Donald P. Senior**, C.P., died at the age of 82. He was born January 1, 1940, in Philadelphia. When he was in the seventh grade, his family moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where they attended a parish administered by a Passionist religious community. Over time, Donald came to know and admire the Passionists whom he encountered and discerned a vocation to join them: he entered the Community of the Passion as a novice in 1959, receiving his initial formation at a monastery in St. Paul, Kansas, and later studying for the priesthood at St. Meinrad School of Theology in Indiana. After his ordination as a priest in 1967, Fr. Senior wanted to join the Passionist mission in Korea. However, his superiors had other plans and sent him for graduate studies to the University of Louvain in Belgium. There, he studied under the New Testament scholar Frans Neiryneck, earning first a licentiate and then, in 1972, a doctorate in New Testament studies. Upon his return to the United States, Fr. Senior took up a position as a professor of New Testament at the Catholic Theological Union (CTU) in Chicago, where he would spend the rest of his career. Fr. Senior made his mark at CTU both

as a scholar and as an administrator. He was a prolific author who wrote a number of books on the New Testament, including commentaries on all four Gospels, on the Passion narratives of the Gospels, and on Epistles of Peter and Jude, as well as editing the third edition of the *Catholic Study Bible* and serving on the editorial board of *The Jerome Bible Commentary for the Twenty-First Century*. Appointed as the American representative to the Pontifical Biblical Commission by Pope John Paul II in 2001, Fr. Senior was reappointed by Popes Benedict XVI and Francis. A highly-regarded teacher, he loved to share his knowledge about the Gospels and their context, recording DVD lectures on the New Testament topics for the Now You Know series and regularly leading pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Fr. Senior also proved to have a gift for administration, successfully serving as president of CTU for twenty-three years, from 1987 to 1994 and, again, from 1997 to 2013. In addition, he was a proponent of interfaith dialogue and active in ecumenical initiatives in Chicago. Over the course of a remarkable career marked by fruitful scholarship, administrative acumen, and a deeply pastoral sensibility, Fr. Senior received numerous honors including the Catholic Library Association's Jerome Award (1994), the National Catholic Education Association's Bishop Loras Lane Award (1996), the O-Connell-Douglas Award for fostering interreligious and ecumenical harmony, the Gutenberg Award for biblical scholarship (2013), and the State of Illinois's Order of Lincoln Award (2014). The correct access point for works by or about Fr. Donald P. Senior, C.P., is:

**Senior, Donald**

## SUBJECT CATALOGING NEWS

### **Selected LC subject heading additions & changes from the [Library of Congress Subject Headings \(LCSH\) Approved Lists](#) 08 (Aug. 12, 2022) – 10 (Oct. 14, 2022)**

KEY            UF = Used for  
                  BT = Broader term  
                  RT = Related term  
                  SA = See also

N.B. You may wish to confirm the current state of the authority record by consulting [LC's authority file](#) or the OCLC authority file—editor.

150 African American theological seminaries [May Subd Geog] [sp85001917]

072 H 1152.5 ADD FIELD

680 Here are entered works on all theological seminaries that predominantly serve African American students. Works on theological seminaries that were established to serve African

American Students before the Civil Rights Act of 1964 are entered under Historically Black theological seminaries. ADD FIELD

- 150 Analytic theology [May Subd Geog] [sp2022006792]
- 550 BT Analyhsis (Philosophy)
- 550 BT Theology
  
- 150 Anti-racism—Religious aspects [sp202200605]
  
- 150 Anti-racism—Religious aspects—Christianity [sp2022006052]
  
- 150 Basic income—Religious aspects [sp2022006543]
  
- 150 Basic income—Religious aspects—Christianity [sp2022006522]
  
- 150 Catechisms, Susu [sp2022007032]
- 450 UF Susu catechisms
  
- 150 Child development—Religious aspects [sp2022006482]
  
- 150 Church work with nursing home patients CHANGE HEADING
- 150 Church work with nursing home residents [May Subd Geog] [sp87000950]
- 053 BV4435.5
- 450 UF Church work with nursing home patients [Former heading]
- 550 BT Nursing home residents
- 688 Heading changed from Church work with nursing home patients to Church work with nursing home residents in December 2022.
  
- 150 Demoniac possession—Catholic Church [sp2022006705]
  
- 150 Devil—Catholic Church [sp2022006707]
  
- 150 Dowry—Religious aspects [Not Subd Geog] [sp2022006550]
  
- 150 Free will and determinism in notion pictures [Not Subd Geog] [sp2022006381]
- 550 BT Motion pictures
  
- 150 Historically Black theological seminaries [May Subd Geog] [sp2022006095]
- 072 H 1152.5
- 550 BT African American theological seminaries
- 680 Here are entered works on theological seminaries that were established to serve African American students before the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Works on all theological seminaries that predominantly serve African American students are entered under African American theological seminaries.
  
- 150 Manic-depressive illness—Religious aspects CHANGE HEADING
- 150 Bipolar disorder—Religious aspects [sp2019100200]

150 Manic-depressive illness—Religious aspects—Christianity CHANGE HEADING  
150 Bipolar disorder—Religious aspects—Christianity [sp2019100201]

150 Multiethnic churches [May Subd Geog] [sp2022006718]

450 UF Churches, Intercultural

450 UF Churches, Multicultural

450 UF Churches, Multiethnic

450 UF Churches, Multiracial

450 UF Congregations, intercultural

450 UF Congregations, Multicultural

450 UF Congregations, Multiethnic

450 UF Congregations, Multiracial

450 UF Intercultural churches

450 UF Intercultural congregations

450 UF Multicultural churches

450 UF Multicultural congregations

450 UF Multiethnic congregations

450 UF Multiracial churches

450 UF Multiracial congregations

550 BT Church management

550 BT Church work

680 Here are entered works on congregations where no one ethnicity comprises a majority of the membership.

150 Orthodox Eastern saints [May Subd Geog] [sp2022006514]

072 H1100

450 UF Orthodox saints

550 BT Christian saints

150 Postsecularism in literature [Not Subd Geog] [sp2022005624]

150 Religion—Origin [sp2022007004]

053 BL430 (Religious doctrines)

053 GN470.5 (Anthropology)

360 SA subdivision Origin under individual religions, e.g., Buddhism—Origin

450 UF Origin fo religion

550 BT Religion—History

150 Strategic planning—Religious aspects [sp2022006785]



**Selected additions & changes to LC classification from the [Library of Congress Classification \(LCC\) Approved Lists 06 \(June 17, 2022\) – 08 \(July 15, 2022\)](#)**

*“Numbers that appear in square brackets are not displayed in Classification Web browse screens or in the printed editions of the classification schedules. They are shown ... only to indicate the location of the corresponding caption or reference within the classification.”*

Ethics | Individual ethics. Character. Virtue | Special virtues, A-Z | Charity. **BJ1533.C36**

Christianity | Christianity in relation to special subjects | Basic income **BR115.B37**

Christianity | History | By region or country | Asia. The Orient | Eastern Asia | China | By period | 21<sup>st</sup> century **BR1289**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | Asian Languages, A-Z | Aghem TABLE BS5 **BS315.A39**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | Asian Languages, A-Z | Awing TABLE BS5 **BS315.A95**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | Asian Languages, A-Z | Duruma TABLE BS5 **BS315.D83**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Herero TABLE BS5 **BS325.H47**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Laadi TABLE BS5 **BS325.L25**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Lomwe (Malawi) TABLE BS5 **BS325.L64**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Ngomba (Bamileke) TABLE BS5 **BS325.N445**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Sabaot TABLE BS5 **BS325.S23**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Samburu TABLE BS5 **BS325.S255**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Sanga TABLE BS5 **BS325.S29**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Tunen TABLE BS5 **BS325.T874**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African Languages, A-Z | Vili TABLE BS5 **BS325.V55**

The Bible | Old Testament | Works about the Old Testament | Topics (not otherwise provided for), A-Z | Architecture **BS1199.A168**

The Bible | New Testament | Special parts of the New Testament | Epistles | Epistles of Paul | Topics (not otherwise provided for), A-Z | Knowledge **BS2655.K55**

Practical theology | Pastoral theology | Practical church work. Social work. Work of the layman | Church work with special classes | Older people | Nursing home patients CANCEL, REPLACE WITH Nursing home residents **BV4435.5**

Christian denominations | Orthodox Eastern Church | Orther special topics, A-Z | Love **BX342.9.L68**

Christian denominations | Catholic Church | Monasticism. Religious orders | Individual orders of women | Daughters of Saint Augustine TABLE BX18 **BX4333.75**

Recreation. Leisure | Sports | Ball games | Golf | Special topics | Other special topics, A-Z | Religious aspects **GV979.R45**

Romance philology and languages | Romanian | Literature | Collecgtions | Special topics, A-Z | Priests **PC830.7.P75**

Oriental philology and literature | Hebrew | Literature | Literary history and criticism | History | Special aspects and topics | Treatment of special persons and characters, A-Z | Judas Iscariot **PJ5013.5.J83**

Languages of Eastern Asia, Africa, Oceania | Ural-Altai languages | Turkic languages | Southwestern (Oghuz) group | Turkish (Osmanic or Ottoman) | Literature | History and criticism | History | Prose. Fiction | Special forms and topics, A-Z | Jesus Christ **PL223.5.J48**

Motion pictures | Other special topics, A-Z | Free will and determinism **PN1995.9.F825**

English literature | History of English literature | By period | 17<sup>th</sup> century | Theology **PR438.T54**

English literature | History of English literature | By period | 19<sup>th</sup> century | Missionaries **PR468.M58**

Personal Bibliography | W | Wincenty Kadłubek, Bishop of Cracow, approximately 1160-1223 **Z8977.27**

## CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Please consider submitting a contribution to the *Oliver Leonard Kapsner, O.S.B. Cataloging Bulletin*. This could be a theoretical essay relating to cataloging, a practical piece discussing specific cataloging challenges and how they are being met within your library, or even questions posed to which our readers would be invited to respond. Send letters, questions, or possible contributions to the editor, Thomas M. Dousa. Contact information is found below.

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The editor welcomes inquiries about cataloging from CLA catalogers. Readers can contact the editor at:

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