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

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IN MEMORIAM

Thomas Duszak (1951-2025): Initiator of the Oliver Leonard Kapsner, O.S.B. Cataloging Bulletin

It is my sad duty to report that Thomas “Tom” Duszak, my predecessor as chair of the Catholic Library Association’s Cataloging and Classification Round Table and the *primus movens* behind the creation of the *Oliver Leonard Kapsner, O.S.B. Cataloging Bulletin* died on February 20, 2025 at the age of 73. Tom was born on June 14, 1951 to Polish-American parents in Wilmington, Delaware and grew up in the Hedgeville neighborhood of that city, where he attended St. Hedwig’s School and the Salesianum high school. He completed his undergraduate education at the University of Delaware and earned a master’s degree in library science at Columbia University. After moving to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1978, Tom entered into the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, serving as Senate librarian from 1981 until 1988 and then becoming a cataloger at the State Library of Pennsylvania, where he rose to become the head of the cataloging section, a position he would hold until his retirement in 2017.

Tom joined the Catholic Library Association (CLA) around 1990 and about a decade later, answered the call to become the chair of the CLA’s Cataloging and Classification Roundtable, a position which he held until 2016, when he passed the baton on to me. During his tenure as chair, Tom was a faithful representative of the CLA at the meetings of the Cataloging and Classification: Description and Access committee held during the annual and winter American Library Association (ALA) conventions; he also played an active role at meetings of the CLA, inviting speakers on cataloging issues. Most significantly, perhaps, it was under his initiative that the

Oliver Leonard Kapsner, O.S.B. Newsletter was established in 2007, with Robert “Rob” Kusmer of the University of Notre Dame as founding editor. When the editorship passed on to me in 2016, Tom was instrumental in assuring a smooth transition, plying me with encouragement and good advice. The *Newsletter* is a lasting legacy of his foresight and commitment to communicating information about cataloging to member of the Catholic library community. It is with good reason that the CLA presented him with the Mary A. Grant Volunteer Service Award in 2017.

Tom was a man of many parts. Fiercely proud of his ethnic heritage, he was an active member of the Polish American Historical Association and conducted research on the history and bibliography of the Polish-American community. This led to a number of publications, most notably a book on the Towarzystwo Czytelni Polskiej [The Polish Library Association] of Wilmington, Delaware,¹ as well as articles on information about notable Polish-American women in government documents,² on information resources about Polish Americans,³ and on internet resources about Poland, Polish Americans, and Lithuania.⁴ Tom was enthusiastic about physical fitness and felt a deep connection to the communities in which he lived: these interests led him to write a second book on the history of sports and recreation in the Wilmington neighborhood where he had spent his childhood and come of age.⁵ He was also an active philatelist and member of the Susquehanna Valley Stamp and Postcard Club.

As the foregoing lines indicate, Tom Duszak’s life was well-lived one, distinguished by industrious and conscientious service to the various communities to which he belonged: we, the members of CLA, are particularly grateful to him for his many contributions to the Catholic library community. He leaves behind him a daughter, three siblings, and many nieces and nephews. *Niech spoczywa w pokoju* – May he rest in peace!

1. Thomas Duszak, *Towarzystwo Czytelni Polskiej, 1898-1998: The Centenary of the Polish Library Association, Wilmington, Delaware*. Camp Hill, Pa.: Plank’s Suburban Press, 1998.

2. Thomas Duszak, “Polish American Women: Tracing Ethnic Achievement in Published U.S. Government Sources,” *Journal of Government Sources*, 25(1), 1998: 47-71.

3. Thomas Duszak, “The Polish Presence in North America,” *Choice*, 32(3), 1994: 399-419.

4. Thomas Duszak, “The Polish Presence in North America: An Update for Electronic Resources,” *College & Research Libraries News*, 66(10), 2005: 720-724; “The Polish and Polish American Presence on the Web: Free Electronic Resources,” *Catholic Library World*, 86(3), 2016: 178-184; “Lithuania on the Web: Free Electronic Resources,” *Slavic & East European Information Resources*, 17(4), 2016: 268-284.

5. Thomas Duszak, *Sports and Recreation in Hedgeville and Browntown, Wilmington, Delaware*. Harrisburg, Pa.: Green Street Press, 2002.

-- Thomas M. Dousa, Editor

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING NEWS

Personal Name Access Points

Relatively little is known about Fr. **Bernard Callan** (also known as Brian Ua Cathalain), an Irish priest, scholar, and translator. He was born in 1750 in the Farney, a district of County Monaghan in northeastern Ireland and studied for the priesthood at the Irish College in Antwerp from about 1774 until 1780. Upon ordination, Fr. Callan was appointed pastor of the parishes in the townlands of Inniskeen and Donaghmoyne in his native county. He was active in this role, overseeing the construction of new churches in Drumcatton (in 1796) and Taplagh (in 1800-1801), localities within the Donaghmoyne area. Fr. Callan also enjoyed a reputation as a scholar and cultural figure. Fluent in the Irish language and conversant in its literature, he commissioned a book of Irish prayers under the title of *The Spiritual Rose*. Most of the prayers in this collection were translated into Irish by a literary acquaintance of his named Mathew Kennedy; however, Fr. Callan contributed several of his own translations to the book, including one of the great hymn *Dies Irae*. Originally published in 1800, *The Spiritual Rose* was further reissued in new editions in 1819, 1825, and 1835. Fr. Callan also composed a number of prose writings and poetry in manuscript, including poems in Irish, English, and Latin. Most of these remain unpublished, the manuscripts being housed today in the Franciscan archives of Killiney, County Dublin. By 1803, he appears to have been in declining health, for, in that year, a curate was sent, at his request, to Donaghmoyne to assist him; at any rate, Fr. Callan died in the following year. The correct access point for works by or about Fr. Brian Callan, is:

Callan, Bernard, \$d 1750-1804

On April 21, 2025, at 7:35 AM (CEST), **Pope Francis**, known to the world as Jorge Mario Bergoglio, died in his rooms at the Casa Santa Marta in Rome, bringing to an end his twelve-year pontificate. Jorge Bergoglio was born on December 17, 1936, in the Flores neighborhood of Buenos Aires into a middle-class family of Italian immigrants with roots in Piedmont region of northern Italy. As a boy, he attended a Salesian school and later a technical high school, where he studied

chemistry. After graduation, he briefly worked as technician in an industrial laboratory conducting research on food chemistry; however, he had discerned a vocation to the religious life and, at the age of 21, entered the Jesuit order as a novice. From 1957 until 1960, Jorge studied classical humanities and philosophy in Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires: after completing his licentiate in philosophy, he taught literature and psychology at Jesuit high schools in Santa Fe, Argentina, and Buenos Aires. From 1967 until 1970, Jorge studied theology at the Colégio Máximo de San José in Buenos Aires, where his mentor was the liberation theologian Juan Carlos Scannone (1931-2018). On December 13, 1969, he was ordained to the priesthood. After ordination, Fr. Bergoglio spent his Jesuit tertianship in Spain, before becoming master of novices in the Argentine city of Villa de Mayo. In 1973, he was named provincial of the Jesuit province in Argentina, a position that he held until 1979: in the latter half of his tenure in this role, he was compelled to deal with a military dictatorship that persecuted proponents of liberation theology, including a number of Jesuit priests. In 1980, Fr. Bergoglio became rector of the Faculties of Philosophy and Theology at the Colegio Máximo de San Miguel and pastor of a nearby church in the San Miguel district of Buenos Aires, positions that he held until 1986. In the latter half of the 1980s, tensions arose between Fr. Bergoglio and his Jesuit superiors: he was sent to Germany for further studies in theology and then reassigned to be a confessor and spiritual director at a Jesuit residence in the Argentine city of Córdoba. By 1992, his relationship to the Jesuits had undergone an almost complete rupture: although he remained a member of the order, he lived apart from his Jesuit brethren and did not involve himself in their activities. In that year, Fr. Bergoglio was named auxiliary bishop of Buenos Aires; five years later, in 1997, he became coadjutor archbishop of the same archdiocese, and a year later, in 1998, archbishop. In his episcopal role, Archbishop Bergoglio sought to revive the presence of the church in the barrios of Buenos Aires, to strengthen pastoral activities in his archdiocese, to secure a great measure of social justice for the underprivileged sectors of Argentine society, and to intensify dialogue with non-Catholic sectors of society: noted for living a life of great simplicity and personal austerity he was known as the “bishop of the poor”. At the same time, he remained a staunch defender of Catholic teaching on issues of life and marriage in the face of liberalizing initiatives on the part of the Argentine government. In 2001, Archbishop Bergoglio was elevated to the rank of cardinal by Pope John Paul I. Respected for his humility and pastoral sensibility, he was considered to be *papabile* during the conclave held to select Pope John Paul’s successor in 2005, though it was Josef Cardinal Ratzinger who ascended the papal throne then. Eight years later, at the conclave held after the resignation of Pope Benedict XVI, Cardinal Bergoglio was elected pope—the first person from the Americas to hold the Petrine office—and assumed the name

of Francis out of respect for the great medieval saint's commitment to the poor and dispossessed. Pope Francis's papal program proved to be complex, and, in some respects, controversial. He brought a renewed sense of pastoral mission and articulated an imperative to aid those who are situated at the peripheries of society in their encounter with God, as well as underlining the commitment of the Church to social justice, a greater respect of the environment, and, above all, the call to show mercy to those in need of it. The desire for a pastoral and merciful approach to those at the margins led to attempts at relaxation of church discipline regarding the eligibility of divorced people to receive communion and the treatment of people in homosexual relationships, as well as to discussions about the possibility of allowing married men to the priesthood in certain situations and of consecrating women as deacons. None of these initiatives led to concrete changes in doctrine or discipline, though they lent encouragement to those Catholics desiring a liberalization of moral and liturgical life, as did the convocation of the synod on synodality, which sought to expand the range of voices engaged in discussion about the direction of the Church. Some policies seemed to encourage rupture with tradition, such as the strict limitations that Pope Francis imposed upon the celebration of the Latin Mass, much to the dismay of traditionalist Catholics. In other respects, Pope Francis remained in continuity with traditional teaching, as is evidenced by his unwavering condemnation of abortion and gender ideology throughout his papacy. His social teaching laid great emphasis on environmental ethics and the rights of immigrants, regardless of their legal status: this led to friction with some world leaders who disagreed with his advocacy on these issues. Pope Francis's policy of renewed outreach to the world led to an agreement with the People's Republic of China, a move that resulted in official recognition of the Vatican by that communist nation, albeit at the considerable cost of allowing the Chinese Communist Party to control ecclesiastical appointments and, more generally, the life of the Church in China. Like his predecessor Benedict XVI, Pope Francis sought to counter the scandalous scourge of clerical sexual abuse, although he was unduly lenient to some high-profile ecclesiastical figures credibly accused of committing sexual offenses, such as the Slovenian Jesuit church artist Fr. Marko Rupnik and the disgraced Argentinian bishop Gustavo Óscar Zanchetta. Pope Francis's papacy did not resolve the many tensions within the Catholic church on a host of theological, moral, and political issues. However, its emphasis upon the importance of mercy set an important pastoral agenda for the Church that is likely to remain a leitmotif of Catholic life for the foreseeable future. The correct access point for works by or about Pope Francis (save for official papal documents issued in his name, on which see below under "Corporate Body Access Points") is:

Francis, Pope, \$d 1936-2025

On March 27, 2025, renowned New Testament scholar Fr. **Hans-Josef Klauck**, OFM, died in Munich at the age of 78. He was born in the western German city of Hermeskeil on June 4, 1946. By his own account, the idea of a vocation to the priesthood came early to him, though it did not fully crystallize until his later school years. From age 12, Hans-Josef was educated at Franciscan preparatory schools, first at Euskirchen and then at Exaten, Netherlands, where he graduated with a high school diploma in 1966. In the same year, he entered the Franciscan order, taking temporary vows a year later and his final vows in 1970. Following studies in philosophy and theology at Munich, Münster, and Bonn, he was ordained a priest in Münster on July 15, 1972. After ordination, Fr. Klauck served as a parish priest in the western German town of Buldern while undertaking further studies in New Testament studies at the nearby University of Münster. In 1975, he transferred to the Institute for Biblical Exegesis at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, where he continued his studies under the eminent New Testament scholar Joachim Gnilka (1928-2018), earning a doctorate of theology in 1977. In the following years, Fr. Klauck worked as an assistant professor at the Institute, attaining his habilitation degree in 1980. In 1981, he was named professor of New Testament at the Catholic Theological Faculty of the Friedrich Wilhelm University in Bonn. There he remained for only a year before taking up a professorship in New Testament at the Catholic Theological Faculty at the Julius Maximilian University of Würzburg. Fr. Klauck taught in Würzburg for the next fifteen years, until 1997, when he returned to his alma mater at Munich to succeed his teacher, Fr. Gnilka, as professor of New Testament. Four years later, in 2001, Fr. Klauck moved across the ocean to become a professor of New Testament Studies at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, where, from 2006, he held the Naomi Shenston Donnelly Professorship for New Testament and Early Christianity. In 2016, he retired from his teaching duties and, six years later, he moved back to Germany, settling in the Franciscan convent in Munich, where he resided until his death. Fr. Klauck was highly prolific as a scholar, publishing over thirty books and authoring numerous articles and book reviews. He wrote on a variety of subjects—including the Pauline letters to the Corinthians, the Johannine Epistles, the Fourth Book of Maccabees, the apostle Judas, Early Christian apocryphal literature, and the relationship between early Christianity and the Greco-Roman world—as well as translating works of classical authors such as Plutarch and Dion of Prusa. A number of his books were translated into other languages, including English, Polish, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, and Japanese, a testimony to the wide reach of his extensive scholarship. The correct access point for works by or about Fr. Hans-Josef Klauck, OFM, is:

Klauck, Hans-Josef

Corporate Body Access Points

As noted above, the recent death of Pope Francis brought to an end his twelve-year papacy. Accordingly, the correct form of the authorized access point for Pope Francis *qua* pope, which is used to form the first element in author-title headings for official communications (such as encyclicals, pastoral letters, bulls, constitutions, etc.; cf. RDA 6.31.1.2) issued during his papal reign is henceforth:

Catholic Church. Pope (2013-2025 : Francis)

SUBJECT CATALOGING NEWS

Selected LC subject heading additions & changes from the [Library of Congress Subject Headings \(LCSH\) Approved Lists 11, LCSH 4 \(Oct.-Nov. 2024\)](#)

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 Hymns, Raeto-Romance [May Subd Geog] [sp2024001741]
450 UF Raeto-Romance hymns

150 Mysticism in motion pictures [Not Subd Geog] [sp2024001781]
550 BT Motion pictures
680 Here are entered works on the depiction of mysticism in motion pictures.

150 Nuns in popular culture [May Subd Geog] [sp2024001772]
550 BT Popular culture
680 Here are entered works on the representation of nuns in popular culture.

150 Saint Nicholas' Day cooking [May Subd Geog] [sp2024001612]
450 UF Cooking, Saint Nicholas' Day
550 BT Holiday cooking

151 Suriname—Religion [sp2024002327]

Selected additions & changes to LC classification from the [Library of Congress Classification \(LCC\) Approved Lists 10 \(October, 2024\) – 11 \(November, 2024\)](#)

“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.”

Christianity | Biography | Individual biography | Early Christian biography to ca. 600, A-Z | Syncretica, Saint **BR1720.S89**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | Asian languages, A-Z | Tewa (Papuan) TABLE BS5 **BS315.T49**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | Asian languages, A-Z | Tii TABLE BS5 **BS315.T54**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African languages, A-Z | Kabwa TABLE BS5 **BS325.K26**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African languages, A-Z | Lamba (Zambia and Congo) TABLE BS5 **BS325.L32**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African languages, A-Z | Mbangala TABLE BS5 **BS325.M385**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African languages, A-Z | Nkumbi TABLE BS5 **BS325.N62**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African languages, A-Z | Nyaneka TABLE BS5 **BS325.N912**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | African languages, A-Z | Songo (Angola) TABLE BS5 **BS325.S57**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | Languages of Oceania and Australasia (Austronesian, Papuan, and Australian), A-Z | Kaluli TABLE BS **BS335.K177**

The Bible | General | Texts and versions | Modern texts and versions | Non-European languages | Languages of Oceania and Australasia (Austronesian, Papuan, and Australian), A-Z | Meramera TABLE BS **BS335.M515**

Practical theology | Worship (Public and private) | Prayer | Prayers | Other special prayers, A-Z | Birthday prayers **BV283.B57**

Special subjects of art | Religious art | Christian art | Special subjects | Apostles. Saints | Special apostles or saints, A-Z | George, Saint, -303 **N8080.G45**

French literature | Literary history and criticism | History of French literature | By period | Medieval. Old French | Special subjects, A-Z | Miracles **PQ155.M65**

English literature | History of English literature | By period | Modern | Elizabethan era (1550-1640) | Other special topics, A-Z | Lord's Supper **PR428.L67**

English literature | English renaissance (1500-1640) | The drama | Individual authors | Shakespeare, William | Criticism and interpretation | Treatment and knowledge of special subjects | Other special subjects, A-Z | Compassion **PR3069.C5**

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.

Oliver Leonard Kapsner, O.S.B. Cataloging Bulletin: e-newsletter of the [Catholic Library Association](#) is a quarterly online publication accessible from the CLA website.

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