



# ACCESS

## NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AT NOTRE DAME

Number 40

March 1990

### From the Director: The Fall of 1989

by Robert C. Miller

This is the first of a regular sharing of some personal thoughts on a variety of issues affecting the future development of the University Libraries of Notre Dame and the field of research librarianship generally. I hope that this will contribute to a broader understanding of the Libraries, their problems, and their prospects for the future. On this occasion, I offer some reflections on events of the past few months. In succeeding issues I shall cover topics such as library space problems at Notre Dame, library endowment, automation and electronic media, preservation, and the growing importance of and attention to library public relations and development activities. I would welcome reader reaction to these thoughts, along with suggestions for any topics that might be usefully pursued in these pages.

In many ways this past fall served as a kind of introduction to the Libraries' problems and prospects. In September we began a major shift of materials from the various branch libraries to Hesburgh in order to provide at least minimal breathing room for the collections in the branches. This move has been made possible by yet another major shift of collections in the Hesburgh tower. Over the next five years it is expected that more than 50,000 volumes will be relocated. This will, of course, significantly affect the long-term ability of Hesburgh Library to house materials in the humanities, business and the social sciences, for which the building was originally designed. Planning also began this fall for the relocation of part of the Catalog Department—a move necessitated by the growing volume of processing activity—into space in the basement being vacated by Administrative Computing. For a number of years space issues for library collections, services, and users have been discussed within the Libraries and with the University administration. In the months ahead these will become a critical issue at Notre Dame. A future issue of *Access* will feature an extended discussion of both the problems and some options for the future.

The month of November highlighted much more positive prospects for the University Libraries. On November 2, day long festivities highlighted the dedication of six new Endowed University Library Collections. These were the Anthony J. F. O'Reilly Endowed Collection in Irish History and Society on behalf of the H.J. Heinz Company Foundation; the Margaret Conway Library Collection in Medieval Studies; the Alice Wolohan Hohmann Endowed Collection in the Arts; the Jackoboice Family Collection in Journalism; the Fort Howard Corporation Endowed Collection in Western European History; and the Miles Foundation Endowed Library Collection in Science. The day's proceedings included a luncheon for the benefactors and their families, tours of the Hesburgh Library, a special Mass in the Hesburgh Library Penthouse followed by a blessing of the plaques in the Library Concourse, and a reception and dinner which

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### Reference Services Head Arrives

by Katharina Blackstead

She is excited by the challenges and rewards of librarianship in an era of information explosion and technological change. She believes the Reference Desk to be the focal point of the library, since it is there that significant interaction between information professionals and the user community takes place. Marsha Stevenson, newly appointed Head of the Reference Department, Hesburgh Library, comes to Notre Dame from the Ellis Library of the University of Missouri, Columbia, where she served as Head of the Access Services Division.

Beginning her career as a reference librarian at the Ohio State University, Stevenson next accepted a position as a catalog/reference librarian at the University of Pittsburgh. Her talents soon propelled her to the post of Assistant to the Director, University Library System.

An active participant in her chosen profession, Stevenson is a member of the American Library Association, within whose structure she currently serves as Chair of the Reference and Adult Services Division's Interlibrary Loan Committee; as Member-At-Large of the Executive Committee of the Statistics Section of the Library Administration and Management Association; and as Intern on the Academic Library Statistics Committee of the As-

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# Lamplights

by Charlotte Ames

As we mentioned in our last issue, this column is designed to shed light on our microform collections which often go unnoticed. In this issue, we focus on a collection which preserves a very important segment of our American Catholic heritage and culture. *American Religious Pamphlets in the Twentieth Century*, a collection of 427 works published from 1928-1965 by the Queen's Work, St. Louis, Missouri, provides valuable insight into the social, ethical, political and religious milieu of American Catholics from the early to the mid-twentieth century.

Many of the pamphlets in this rare and unique collection deal with subjects common to pamphlet literature of the early to mid-twentieth century — faith, going steady, marriage, the Mass, vocations, the sacraments and so on. Often written for young people in high school or college, married couples, members of the Armed Services, or prospective converts, the pamphlets are usually written in a popular style. Frequently distribution of these small but significant works reached into the tens of thousands. This collection of more than 400 titles provides an excellent cross section of Catholic opinion on moral problems of the day.

In the early twentieth century, the Queen's Work was one among many American Catholic publishing houses which produced Catholic pamphlets by the thousands. The distribution of pamphlets became a means of conveying in concrete terms the spiritual values and religious beliefs held in common among practicing Catholics at the time. Pamphlets became mighty warriors in their own way, proclaiming the Word of God and the work of the Church. Pamphlet racks were commonly found in most Catholic churches. As catalysts for change, pamphlets proclaimed the Good News as well as the bad, often pointing to the glories of heaven and the pitfalls of sin. Like reeds filled with the seeds of the Spirit, pamphlets carried their messages to the minds and hearts of countless souls.

A number of Catholic authors contributed to the series, but the majority of the pamphlets were written by Father Daniel A. Lord, S.J., a well-known Jesuit of his day. In addition to Daniel Lord, several other Catholic authors popular at the time are represented. Among them, Edward F. Garesché, John A. O'Brien, Francis P. LeBuffe, and Winifrid Herbst.

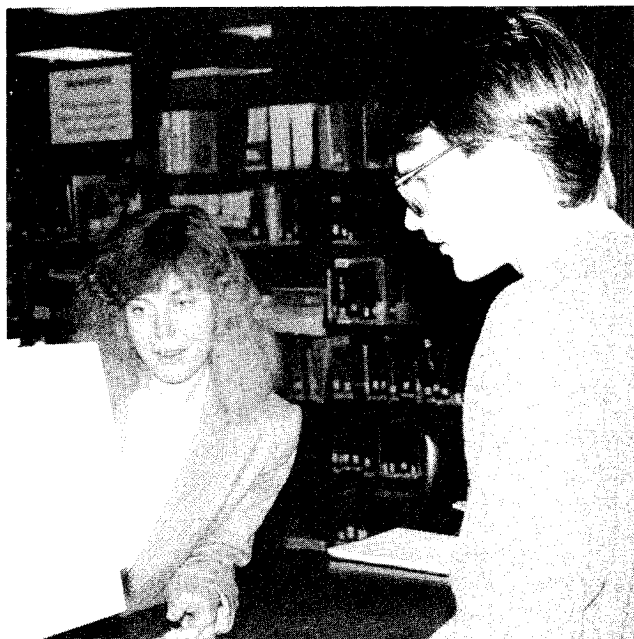
Daniel A. Lord, a Jesuit priest who earned his outstanding reputation as founder of the first National Leadership School in 1928 and the first Summer School of Catholic Action in 1931, gained great renown as a teacher, author, editor, composer, and propagator of the Sodality Movement. Born in Chicago in 1888, Lord spent most of his priestly life proclaiming the Good News by producing an abundance of works. He wrote 30 books, 12 booklets, nearly 300 pamphlets, 48 children's books, 25 plays, 12 pageants, three musicals and five musical compositions during his illustrious career. Assisted by Edward Garesché, S.J., from 1925-1948 he edited the *Queen's Work*, the Sodality magazine, which was primarily concerned with current social issues.

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## REFERENCE *continued from page 1*

sociation of College and Research Libraries (ACRL). Other recent activities of note include a presentation entitled "Undergraduates' Success in Locating Books in a Large Academic Library" at ACRL's recent national conference, and an invited chapter on circulation to a forthcoming book, *Technical Services Today*. An article discussing methods of delivering library materials directly to faculty offices is scheduled for May publication.

Stevenson, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, holds a Master of Arts in Library Science from the same institution and a Certificate of Advanced Studies in Information Science from the University of Pittsburgh.



H. Blackstead

*Providing reference service*

Stevenson sees reference work as the point at which the efforts of all areas of the library come together. The process begins with the informed judgment of the bibliographers who develop the collection. It continues with the expertise of the Technical Services Division. And, once materials have been made available through the work of Access Services, everyone's efforts converge in the interaction between reference professionals and the library's clientele. Developing a match between information and the people who need it is the heart of this process, and provides continuing challenge and satisfaction for Stevenson.

She plans to take advantage of her newcomer status at Notre Dame to try to perceive the library from the point of view of a new user, and to recommend improvements based on those impressions. Suggestions along these lines would be very welcome, and Stevenson urges anyone with ideas to contact her at 108 Hesburgh or 239-7665.

included members of the Advisory Councils for both the University Libraries and the Law School, which also honored special benefactors.

These new endowments provide a total of more than \$38,000 a year in additional acquisitions funds that will enable the Libraries to expand both the breadth and depth of resources available to the University community. While University support for the Libraries has been steadily growing and the pace of that support is expected to increase, it is clear that outside funding from endowments is necessary to make, in the words of the current exhibit in the Hesburgh Library, "The Critical Difference," as Notre Dame seeks more than a merely adequate library.

On the following day, November 3, the Advisory Council for the University Libraries held its fall business session. This group of outside individuals, appointed by the President on the basis of their interest in both the University and the Libraries, was recently expanded to 24 members. The Council meets twice a year to review library opportunities and problems and submits an annual report to the President of the University. Its present membership, while heavily representative of various areas of business, also includes a nationally known cardiologist, a retired trustee, a retired English professor and a state government official. Throughout the year the members provide assistance in a variety of ways to both the University and the Libraries, including the identification of potential donors, hosting University related functions and assisting in student recruitment. The Council's most noteworthy achievement to date is probably its early push for a long range library development plan. The first edition of the plan, issued in 1980, established the base and attracted the funding for the automation of the University Libraries. A fourth edition is currently being completed. In view of its importance to the University community, it will be widely distributed early this year.

This fall's Council's deliberations proved especially satisfying, with presentations from a number of Library Faculty and extended discussions of space, staffing, service and funding issues. The enthusiasm of the new members was particularly noteworthy and bodes well for the future of this important group, which has been chaired, for a number of years, by John F. Nash of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The next morning the Friends of the Library at Notre Dame sponsored a Continental Jazz Breakfast featuring music by the Notre Dame Jazz Ensemble to celebrate the dedication of the new hanging in the Hesburgh Library Concourse, "Kite-Likes and Letters" by Barbara Peterson of the Department of Art, Art History and Design. This project, underwritten by a friend, is designed to both highlight the contemporary nature of the library environment and document the breadth of recorded knowledge in libraries.

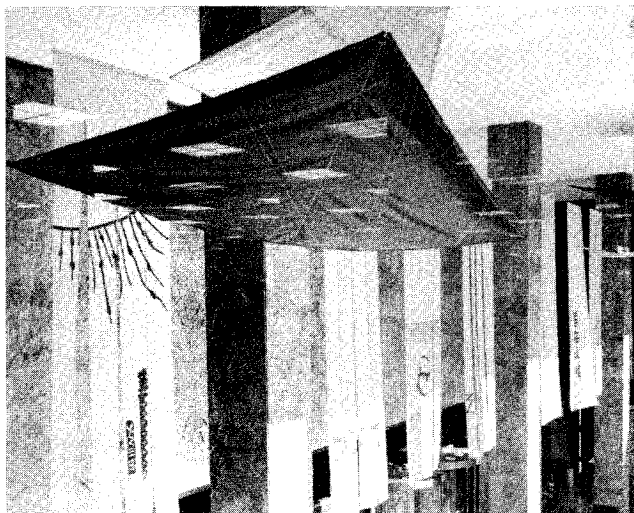
The following week I visited Prof. Milton Anastos in Los Angeles to initiate a program to incorporate new acquisitions to the Anastos Library of Byzantine Culture into UNLOC and to begin the gradual addition of records for older holdings as well. This should provide users at Notre Dame convenient bibliographic access to this most unusual and remote Notre Dame branch library. Procedures were also put in place to expedite delivery of materials for use on campus. A future issue of *Access* will highlight this outstanding resource, which is one of the largest and finest collections of Byzantine and related material in the United States.

I returned to campus just in time for the long awaited November 14th formal dedication of UNLOC and the Notre Dame NOTIS installation and the special recognition of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ryan, Jr. of Pittsburgh for the generous financial support which made it all possible. That evening, the Friends of the Library at Notre Dame named the Ryans Honored Life Patrons for that support and for the establishment of the Irene O'Brien Ryan Endowed University Library Collection in the Fine Arts. It proved to be a truly exciting time.

In late November the busy fall season for the Libraries began to wind down with a quick trip to Ireland as guest of the Irish Export Board and the subsequent acquisition—with the financial assistance of a friend—of an outstanding collection of source materials on the Irish Revolution of 1798.

Much of December was devoted to refinement of a Five Year Library Improvement Budget which will be considered for adoption by the University beginning in FY 1990/91. This will provide additional University funds for library operations and development over and above any increase in external support. As the year came to a close, attention focused on the final planning for the January 4 invitational meeting of Catholic University Library Directors on campus to discuss cooperative efforts to ensure the preservation of and scholarly access to the American Catholic heritage, an area in which Notre Dame has been a leader since the days of Jimmy Edwards in the 1870's.

All in all, the past few months have proved to be the most exciting and promising for Notre Dame's Libraries in recent years. The Libraries and I approach the future with confidence that the prospects for achieving the great library that Notre Dame deserves and needs have never been brighter.



D. Wroblewski

*Kite-Likes and Letters*

Lord's work is represented by 185 pamphlets on a multitude of topics including angels, Christmas, Christian marriage, Communism, Jews, sin, the soul and the meaning of life. He wrote in a popular style for a popular audience, and many of his pamphlets were the result of talks he had given as many as 50 times. Typical of titles in the collection are his *Angels of Christmastide*, *The Church is Out of Date*, *Fashionable Sin: a Modern Discussion of an Unpopular Subject*, and *God and the Depression*. In harmony with the philosophy of the Sodality movement which he successfully revived, Lord presented the faith not as another devotional practice, but as a challenge and a way of life: every possible means must be used to bring oneself and one's neighbor to God. Lord died of cancer in St. Louis on January 15, 1955, at the age of 66. Upon hearing the news of his impending death, he was prompted to write *Played by Ear*, a delightful autobiographical account of his life and work which was published in 1956.

*American Catholic Religious Pamphlets in the Twentieth Century* is available as Microfilm 2288 in the Microtext Reading Room. A printed guide, arranged alphabetically by title, provides an index to the content of the collection preserved on three microfilm reels. This collection complements the extensive printed collections of Catholic pamphlets held in the Catholic Americana Collection in Special Collections and the pamphlet collections in the University Archives.

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## Free Speech, Librarians, and Libraries

The following has been excerpted from a speech by Peter Graham, Associate University Librarian for Technical and Automated Services, Rutgers University, at a forum on *Free Speech and Salman Rushdie*.

The research library stands as a monument to free speech, for it includes within its holdings all that can reasonably be gathered of the intellectual history of the world. Within our walls and accessible through our staff and computers are opinions of every kind on every topic: religious, philosophical, literary, scientific, political. It is the nature of a research library to serve up the human record for current intellectual inquiry. Our goal to be comprehensive is the rational, acquisitive corollary to the spontaneous, expressive imperative of free speech.

As librarians, we know that when free speech is curtailed, a library is constrained and our professional abilities are diminished. The converse is also true: When a librarian is kept from collecting through prejudice or fiat, the community's intellectual discourse is lessened and inhibited. We also know that our libraries

may become simply monuments to free speech of the past unless we as librarians act to keep them intellectually alive.

Without librarians, libraries are stacks of books. We act fully as librarians when we assert the value of free speech, for then we are assuring the creation of the full human record that we have committed ourselves to preserving and providing.

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## Special Collections (Where What's New Is Probably Old)

by Laura Fuderer

A beautiful new manuscript facsimile comprises the latest addition to the Dante Collection. Entitled *Dantes Divina Commedia mit den Illustrationen von Sandro Botticelli: Entstanden Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts*, the facsimile was made from three fragments of a 15th-century manuscript that are located in the Vatican Library and in institutions in East and West Berlin. They were reproduced by Belser Verlag, a Swiss company that is a leading publisher of fine facsimiles. The manuscript is especially significant for its illustrations by Botticelli, who began them for Lorenzo di Medici but did not complete them. The book complements two magnificent facsimiles of 14th and 15th century manuscripts of the *Divine Comedy* already in the collection.

The rest of this column is a reminder to our readers about the numerous uncataloged materials to be found in the Department of Special Collections. Many individuals have come to rely on UNLOC as the ultimate source for the University Libraries' holdings and forget that a small percent of monographs and serials has not yet been converted to machine-readable form.

In addition, the Libraries have a large number of collections that have never been cataloged for one reason or another. Several of these collections are located in this Department and include, among others, over 65 medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, Eric Gill and private presses (Golden Cockerel, Ditchling, St. Dominic, Peplar, Overbrook and Perishable), the *Ford Collection of Romance Language Literature*, and the *Hackenbruch Collection of Historic Issues of Newspapers Since 1684*. Finding lists for these collections are available in the Department.

One last item is an update to this column in an earlier issue of *Access*. John Gilmory Shea's manuscript, identified as a possible early version of his book, *History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States, 1529 to 1854* (N.Y.: Dunigan, 1854), has been transferred to University Archives where it has found a natural resting place among a collection of Shea's papers already in their possession.

# Copyright Laws and Libraries; one librarian's interpretation

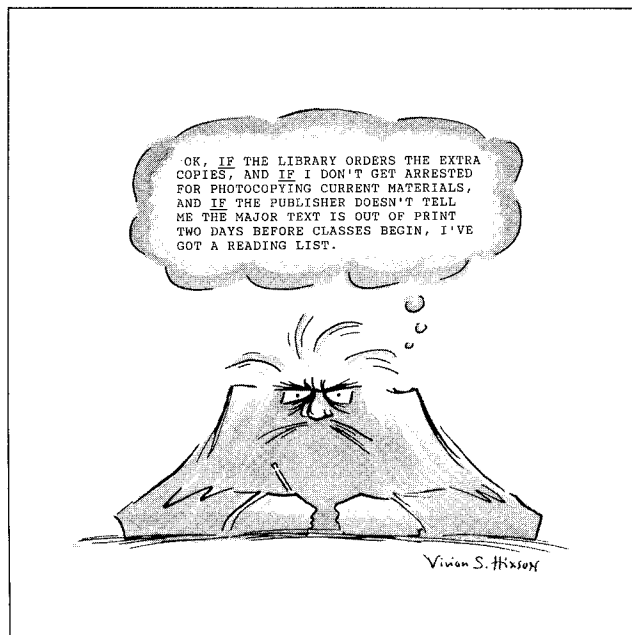
by Jean A. Pec

Copyright laws regulate the fair use of recorded intellectual activity. This comprehensive meaning covers both written and spoken words, performances of all kinds, and computerized files. No longer are printed books the only medium which is copyrighted and which poses a copying problem for authors and publishers, faculty and students, libraries, information vendors, and copying services.

Fair use is the doctrine which allows the reproduction of copyrighted materials for personal use and scholarship. To be within the spirit of the doctrine one must take into consideration not only the number of copies or the number of pages, but also the use to which the copied material will be put. Minimally, a faculty member may make a single copy for research or teaching. This might be a chapter from a book, an article from a periodical, a short story, essay, or poem, whether or not it is taken from a collective work; or a chart, diagram, graph, drawing, cartoon, or picture from a book or periodical. However, the fair use doctrine also allows photocopying if one cannot obtain another copy from a library or other source because it is unavailable, or because of time constraints. If there will be no further distribution of the material and it will only be copied once, a photocopy may be legally made. Also it is acceptable to make a photocopy if the amount of material to be copied is kept within a reasonable proportion of the document itself.

While primary and secondary educators have developed guidelines with publishers which allow the distribution of photocopied materials without the publisher's prior permission, no guidelines have yet been established for higher education. Most faculty have difficulty remaining within the 250 word limit of this lower "education" guideline, but if they are selective and sparing with their photocopying of materials for distribution to their classes they will be within the legal limits. The spirit of the law implies that there should be no detrimental impact on the market for the material.

Within the approved guidelines, faculty members may request their libraries to photocopy and place on reserve excerpts from copyrighted materials in their collections for the convenience of students. If this request is for only one copy, the library may photocopy an entire periodical article, an entire chapter from a book, or an entire poem, regardless of length. However, if multiple copies are requested, there are measures of "reasonableness" in the ratio of copied material to the total amount of material assigned for the course, and in the number of copies to the number of students enrolled in the course. The photocopies must contain a notice of copyright. Also the intent in photocopying should not be detrimental to the material's market. "Reasonableness" in the time to purchase extra copies of the material is also a factor; if the course will be over or the assignment due before the copies arrive at the library, then photocopies may be made for library reserve.



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The University Libraries at Notre Dame adhere to the following policy with regard to photocopied copyright material for Reserve Room usage:

The University Libraries will make one copy at library expense of journal articles and small portions of monographs and other works for use in one semester only; faculty supplied single or multiple copies will not be accepted without the required permission from the copyright holder. The University Libraries will continue to assume the responsibility for obtaining permissions, the cost of such permissions, and the cost for any single copies of required offprints purchased in lieu of permission.

Files, both by copyright holder and title of journal, monograph or other work, will be maintained in the Reserve Book Room of Hesburgh Library to ensure compliance with copyright law. Faculty members who wish to place items on reserve for which permission is not on file will need to provide the University Libraries with adequate lead time in obtaining such permission. Actual use of photocopied materials on reserve cannot begin until permission is on file.

This policy was established in 1983, and remains in accordance with the policies of other academic libraries as stated in the "Model Policy Concerning College and University Photocopying for Classroom, Research and Library Reserve Use," prepared by the American Library Association's Legal Counsel. This document is available from Dr. George Seireiko, Associate Director (239-5070).

# Amended Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing Program

The Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing Program (RFBP) of the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) and its Research Libraries Advisory Committee (RLAC) announced in the last issue of *Access*, has been curtailed as the following Association of Research Libraries (ARL) have declined to participate:

University of Alberta  
Boston Public Library  
Brown University  
University of California, Davis  
Canada Institute for Scientific & Technical Information  
Center for Research Libraries  
Colorado State University  
Columbia University  
Cornell University  
Dartmouth College  
Duke University  
University of Florida  
Florida State University  
Georgetown University  
University of Georgia  
University of Guelph  
Harvard University  
Library of Congress  
Linda Hall Library  
McGill University  
University of Manitoba  
University of Michigan  
National Agriculture Library  
National Library of Canada  
National Library of Medicine  
New York Public Library  
New York State Library  
New York University  
Northwestern University  
University of Pennsylvania  
Princeton University  
Queen's University  
University of Rochester  
University of Saskatchewan  
University of Southern California

Stanford University  
State University of New York at Albany  
State University of New York at Buffalo  
State University of New York at Stony Brook  
University of Virginia  
Washington State University  
University of Western Ontario  
University of Wisconsin  
Yale University

Although forty-four libraries must be deleted from the previous list, the University Libraries will continue to offer Notre Dame faculty the opportunity both to borrow materials and to visit the specialized collections of the remaining ARL member libraries. In order to obtain further information please contact Dr. George Sereiko at 239-5070.

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