

Access

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Catholic Americana at Notre Dame

by Charlotte Ames

The Catholic Americana Collection at Notre Dame has long been recognized as one of the oldest and strongest collections in the University Libraries. The collection consists of books, journals, Catholic newspapers, pamphlets, parish histories and non-print materials which document the historical, intellectual, cultural and spiritual traditions of American Catholicism from colonial times to the present. We have extensive works pertaining to notable figures in the Church, including Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen (1895-1979), a dynamic radio and television personality who launched the "Catholic Hour" series from the 1930s to the 1950s; Mother Katharine Drexel (1858-1955), Philadelphia heiress and foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People in 1891; and Cardinal Richard J. Cushing (1895-1970) of Boston, friend of the Kennedys, master of fundraising and prime mover in the development of new parishes and institutions in the archdiocese of Boston during his reign. Studies of various Catholic organizations, such as Opus Dei, Pax Christi and the Catholic Worker Movement constitute important segments of our research collections. Works of the founding fathers of American Catholicism, including John Carroll (1735-1815), the first American bishop and later archbishop of Baltimore; John J. Hughes (1797-1864) archbishop of New York (1850-1864); and Cardinal James Gibbons (1834-1921) of Baltimore represent standard sources in early Catholic Americana. Correspondence and diaries of St. Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton (1774-1821), foundress of the Sisters of Charity, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and the first American born saint, provide source material for further study of American Catholic women, a field of growing interest in American Catholic history.

Interdisciplinary by nature, the Catholic Americana Collection supports the teaching and research interests of faculty in history, theology, philosophy, literature, sociology, art, music and related disciplines. The Catholic Americana Collection directly supports the work of the Charles and Margaret Hall Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism. The Cushwa Center, founded by Professor Jay Dolan in 1975, and dedicated in 1981 through the generosity of Mrs. Margaret E. Cushwa (1906-1995), flourished under Dolan's direction. In January 1994, R. Scott Appleby
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Copyright: Whose Rights and for What?

by Robert C. Miller

While public attention at the national level has been focused for some time on budget balancing and welfare and health reform, a number of other public policy issues are also under congressional review. Few have greater potential impact on the academic enterprise for both teaching and research than copyright. Copyright, contrary to the impression given by some individuals in the commercial sector, does not have as its fundamental purpose the protection of publishers. Rather, the U.S. constitutional warrant for copyright in Article 1, section 8 enables Congress to "... promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive right to their respective Writings and Discoveries."

The impact of legislation in this area is felt in how faculty can utilize protected material in both their research and teaching; student use of photocopying; library course reserves; and the preservation activities of research libraries. While the current governing legislation, the copyright law of 1976 (written in a largely print environment), gave protection to authors and producers, it also embodied the concept of "fair use" which essentially recognized the rights of individuals to utilize protected materials on a limited basis for individual and scholarly use within guidelines. These 1976 guidelines, in judicial use since the mid-19th century, take into account "(1) the purpose and
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became the Cushwa Center's second director, bringing a new mix of energy and enthusiasm to a long tradition of excellence in leadership in the field of American Catholicism. The Cushwa Center promotes scholarship in American Catholic studies, sponsors conferences and seminars, offers travel grants and publishes *The American Catholic Studies Newsletter*. The *Newsletter* provides a wealth of information on current scholarship, reports of conferences, book reviews, publications and other timely items of interest. In a recent issue, David J. O'Brien, Loyola Professor of Roman Catholic Studies, College of Holy Cross, critiqued a new work in the field aimed at "mapping" American Catholicism. Entitled *Being Right: Conservative Catholics in America* (Indiana University Press, 1995) edited by Mary Jo Weaver and Scott Appleby, this work consists of 12 contributed essays which analyze conservative groups in the Church. Despite some limitations, O'Brien considers *Being Right* "an important contribution to the field of contemporary religious studies . . . It will be very useful to historians, challenging to theologians, and indispensable to anyone trying to make sense of the bewildering variety of Catholic presence in the contemporary United States."¹

The University of Notre Dame has long considered itself to be a stronghold for the study of American Catholicism. Catholic newspapers constitute one of the strongest assets of our research collection with more than 200 titles in microform. The genesis of this collection dates back to the 19th century, shortly after the founding of the University by Father Edward Sorin in 1842. Father Sorin possessed two great gifts: vision and faith. Early in his efforts to establish this University, he stated emphatically: "If ever there will be a great Catholic university, it will be *here*." In 1865 Father Sorin founded one of the earliest periodicals in the collection, *Ave Maria*, a devotional monthly dedicated to the Mother of God. In 1875, inspired by Sorin's vision, James F. Edwards, a historian and one of Notre Dame's earliest librarians, began a vigorous campaign to develop the collections. Edwards established connections with leading members of the hierarchy and gathered manuscripts, printed materials and artifacts to ensure that Notre Dame would become the great center for the study of American Catholicism. He wanted to secure all relevant materials for the study of American Catholic history and make them available in one place. He established "Bishop's Memorial Hall," an extensive collection of episcopal portraits, mitres, croziers and personal memorabilia of American Catholic bishops. He also established the "Catholic Reference Library of America," and the "Catholic Archives of America." Edwards acquired long runs of early Catholic newspapers, including the *United States Catholic Miscellany*, the first Catholic newspaper in this country, founded by Bishop John England in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822; the *Boston Pilot*, founded in 1836, and the *New York Freeman's Journal*, established in 1840. He also collected long runs of early Catholic journals, including the *United States Catholic Magazine*, founded in 1842 as the *Religious Cabinet*; *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, founded in 1844; the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, founded in 1876, and *Records of*

the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, founded in 1884. The University Archives now holds Edwards' papers which provide primary source material for the evolution of the Libraries' extensive collections in American Catholicism.²

The Internet: World Wide Web

Through the use of World Wide Web, the Internet provides an additional avenue to expand access to resources in American Catholicism. Using Netscape, a World Wide Web browser, and the appropriate Uniform Resource Locator, commonly called a URL, researchers can now access an array of sites, many of which contain works relevant to the study of American Catholicism. The Web offers a wide range of full texts in theology, philosophy and related disciplines. The new **Catechism of the Catholic Church** (British edition) is now available [<http://webzone1.co.uk/www/jcrawley/ccc.htm>] in full text. **Catholic Files** [<http://listserv.american.edu:70/1/catholic>] provides access to sites for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops; various Roman Catholic religious orders, including the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Jesuits and the Congregation of Holy Cross; and open gateways to a growing number of Catholic organizations, including Opus Dei, Call to Action and Pax Christi. **Catholic Resources on the Net** [<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/Web/People/spok/catholic.html>] includes sites relevant to liturgy and worship, various versions of the Bible, documents of the Council of Trent, selected papal encyclicals and Catholic classics, including the *Confessions* of St. Augustine, the *Spiritual Exercises* of St. Ignatius Loyola and the *Ascent of Mount Carmel*, among others works by St. John of the Cross. An extensive collection of the writings of John Paul II [<http://listserv.american.edu:70/1/catholic/church/papal/jp.ii/jp.ii.html>] is now available, including his *On Catholic Universities (Ex Corde Ecclesiae)*, (1990). Texts of the Pope's speeches delivered during his visit to the United Nations and the United States in October 1995 are now accessible.³ Selected sites for Catholic Americana can be found on the Web under the University Libraries' Collection Development Department [<http://www.nd.edu/~coldev/subjects/catholic/cath.htm>]. Homepages for other subjects will be forthcoming.

1. David J. O'Brien, review of *Being Right: Conservative Catholics in America*. *American Catholic Studies Newsletter* 22 (Fall 1995): 16.
2. For a more detailed account of the history of Catholic Americana at Notre Dame, see Philip Gleason and Charlotte Ames, "Catholic Americana at Notre Dame," in *What is Written Remains: Historical Essays on the Libraries of Notre Dame*, ed. Maureen Gleason and Katharina J. Blackstead (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1994), 21-41.
3. Researchers should be wary that some texts on the Net may be here today and gone tomorrow. The documents of the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), for example, previously available, were withdrawn at the request of the copyright holder in December 1995.

Libraries Welcome Two New Faculty Members

by Maureen Gleason

The Ad Hoc Committee on University Libraries in its report published in the *Notre Dame Report* of September 16, 1994 stated that "the first step to be taken toward improving the library is the addition of personnel who can extend and refine this committee's work and guide the implementation of recommendations." To that end, the Committee's first recommendation was the addition of faculty and staff to remedy "persistent understaffing" and to bring about improvements in education and services, to speed processing and to allow maximum benefit from new technologies. Among the early results of the Libraries' enhancement of its faculty is the welcome addition of two new faculty members, Scott Van Jacob, who has been Iberian and Latin American studies librarian since November 1, and Joseph Ross, rare book cataloger, who began work on January 8.

Although Van Jacob's position is not a new one, it has been renamed and redefined somewhat in order to focus more sharply on its area studies aspect, and his appointment is a sign of the Libraries' desire to emphasize subject specialization among its faculty. Van Jacob received his master's in library and information science from the University of Illinois, Urbana, and has returned to that university for a certificate of advanced study in collection development and Latin American studies, working under Nelly Gonzalez, head of Latin American Library Services and former president of the Seminar on Latin American Library Materials (SALALM). A reference librarian at Dickinson College since 1987, he also served as liaison to the Spanish/Portuguese and Latin



Notre Dame Photographic

Scott Van Jacob

American Studies departments there and was an active member of the Latin American Studies program committee, organizing and moderating a number of symposia. His role as project coordinator for the Center for Research Libraries' Brazilian Government Document Digitization Project is only one of many activities which demonstrate his commitment to increasing the accessibility of Latin American library resources internationally. He is well known among Latin American studies librarians for his committee work in SALALM where his particular interest has been the acquisition of library materials. His investigations into Latin American periodical pricing culminated in the annual publication of the "Latin American Periodical Price Index."

Van Jacob has spent the first months of his time at Notre Dame examining our collection and talking with the faculty members and students served by it. He is impressed with the strides we have made in building the collection, particularly in the area of politics, since Rafael Tarragó was hired as its first bibliographer in 1986. In addition to building on that strength, he anticipates broadening the collection's interdisciplinary scope in historical, literary and sociological resources. He believes that Notre Dame can be a strong contributor to efforts to coordinate collection development among research collections, especially at the regional level. Van Jacob is also excited by the potential of electronic resources in support of education and research and will be active in demonstrating this capability to faculty and students.

The position of rare book cataloger was established by the University Libraries in 1995 and we are pleased to fill it by someone with Joseph Ross' qualifications. The Ad Hoc Committee report pointed out the need to deal with a considerable cataloging backlog, and the most serious part of that backlog is in rare books and special collections. The Libraries have acquired several important collections whose value for scholars is diminished by the lack of bibliographic access. Cataloging unique items requires a combination of academic background, bibliographic expertise and strong language skills, together with an enthusiasm for the intellectual content and physical form of books, and Ross welcomes that formidable challenge. He has a master's degree from the Harvard Divinity School, another in history and philosophy of science from Notre Dame and has received his master's in library science from Indiana University. Most recently, he has been bibliographer for philosophy, theology and humanities at Catholic University of America. He also spent a year in Germany at Wissenschaftliche Hilfskraft, Institut für die Geschichte der Medizin, and his translation of Wilhelm Dilthey, "Friedrich Hölderlin," was published in Dilthey's *Selected Works* by the Princeton University Press. Ross' passion for languages is by no means confined to German, however, and his linguistic skills make him a particular asset to a rare book collection such as ours. Joseph Ross is widely respected among those in the Libraries who knew his work as library technical assistant in the Collection Development Department from 1981 to 1992. He looks forward to renewing friendships in the University Libraries and among the teaching and research faculty.



Notre Dame Photographic

Joseph Ross

We are proud of our most recent additions to the library faculty and hope we will have many more to introduce to you in the months and years to come. They, and our added staff, will join present faculty and staff in realizing the promise of the library-to-come that is the goal of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations.

University Libraries and the World Wide Web

by Andy Boze

Two years ago I was asked to write an article for *Access* about library resources on NDInfo, Notre Dame's gopher-based campus-wide electronic information system. That article appeared in the February 1994 issue of *Access*. How things have changed in two years! Consider this an update of the Libraries' presence on the Internet.

By the end of 1993, we were just becoming aware of something called the World Wide Web, often abbreviated as WWW or W3. Most of us were very inexperienced with the Internet; in fact, the faculty and staff in the Hesburgh Library had only been wired to the campus network backbone in the fall of 1993. Although WWW had already been in existence for a couple of years, the appearance of graphical browsers about this time made the great potential of the Web very apparent.

NDInfo and gopher generally are geared toward the distribution of textual information. Gopher could also transfer binary files (non-text files containing audio and graphical data, for example), and more sophisticated gopher browsers could allow the binary files to be played or displayed. However, for the first time, using graphical WWW browsers such as Mosaic or Cello, you could see a page of text on your computer screen that looked much like a printed page, even incorporating color graphics. Because the WWW uses HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol), authors can easily create links within a document to practically anything: graphics, sounds, other documents and a variety of Internet services like e-mail and logins to remote computer systems.

Notre Dame's WWW service went into production at the beginning of the 1995-96 academic year. To be ready to participate in the service, in May the Libraries formed a team of faculty and staff to create guidelines for WWW development and to build a prototype homepage. A homepage is a document that acts as a starting point for a group of documents and other resources. The team reviewed scores of homepages from other libraries and institutions in order to establish a set of principles to use in designing our own homepage. From these principles, the team set guidelines and started developing a prototype. By mid-August the team had finished its work on the homepage, which was included as part of the Notre Dame WWW service when it went into production that same month.

Once the homepage was in place, staff began to prepare Web pages for their own departments. This meant not only creating new material to post, but also having to take time to learn HTML (HyperText Markup Language, a code used to define page layout) and the special software used to edit HTML documents. The Libraries also hired a person to assist departmental staff in preparing their WWW pages. At present we have links to the homepages of most of our branch libraries and several of the departments within the Hesburgh Library building, including the Collection Development and Special Collections departments. Special Collections currently has two beautiful online exhibits, "Renaissance Dante in Print" and "Gore Colonial Coins." We also have links to the Libraries' hours and to UNLOC, the Libraries' online catalog. You can even find back issues of *Access* dating from 1994 among our Web offerings. We've come a long way in just four months, but we still have much to do.

One of the major advantages of WWW is that it allows us to interact with our users. We are looking at creative ways to provide electronic versions of existing services as well as developing new services to offer. At the moment we are testing online forms that patrons will be able to use to request interlibrary loan services, that faculty will be able to use to place reserve reading requests and that library patrons can use to drop comments into an electronic suggestion box. Many of the new online database services that the Libraries will subscribe to will be linked to our WWW pages. There is a whole world of electronic information, and part of our job is to help you locate the resources you need for your work and studies. We expect that our WWW service will be useful to both our local users and to users on the Internet in all parts of the world.

If you have Internet access and would like to visit the Notre Dame Libraries' homepage, you can point your browser to its URL [<http://www.nd.edu/~ndlibs/>]. We're always

interested in your suggestions and comments, so we would be delighted to hear from you. We hope you'll enjoy your excursion to our virtual library.












UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF NOTRE DAME

Welcome to the Homepage of the University Libraries of Notre Dame. Through this exciting new tool we are providing worldwide access to our online catalog and to other local databases, descriptions of many of our special research-level print collections, and, as in the case of our renowned Dante Collection, even images of our resources.

Because we are in the midst of a major expansion program, our Homepage will remain "under construction" for some time to come. We invite your exploration of it and welcome your reactions, comments and suggestions on what you see, and what you don't. With your input, our Homepage can become truly your Homepage.



Under Construction

 Introduction	Hours, services, collections, policies ...
 Finding Your Way	Maps, charts, call number locations ...
 Directories	People, departments, branch libraries ...
 Announcements	Events, exhibits, projects, publications, tours ...
 UNLOC	University of Notre Dame Libraries' Online Catalog.
 Resources	Local, regional, national & international resources ...
 Electronic Services	Make requests and submissions electronically ...
 Suggestion Box	Your input on our collections, programs, & services ...
 Index	An alphabetical guide to the University Libraries' Web Pages.

Please send questions or suggestions concerning this homepage to our Web Editor at: aboze@yma.cc.nd.edu
 Date posted: 8/23/95, last revision: 9:50 PM on 12/2/95. (<http://www.nd.edu/~ndlibs/>) ©1995

university of notre dame home page

The Hesburgh Library building itself was used as a motif for the graphical elements of the Libraries' homepage. The graphics are photographs taken with a digital camera of elements of the structure. The picture of the mosaic is obviously from the building. Less obvious is the fact that the granite and gold graphics used on the homepage are taken from close-up photographs of the Library. The background of the homepage is meant to be reminiscent of the Library's marble interior.

Copyright *continued from page 1*

character of the use, including whether such a use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes; (2) the nature of the copyrighted work; (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.” Section 107 of the copyright law lists some specific purposes which might involve fair use.

As might be expected, the rapid development of electronic media and particularly networking and the World Wide Web has brought to the fore a number of concerns about the nature and impact of copyright in this new environment. To deal with these issues, a Working Group on Intellectual Property Issues was set up, chaired by Bruce A. Lehman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks. Following a number of public hearings, the Group issued a draft report in July of 1994 which received broad-ranging comment from many organizations and individuals. The final report, available on the Web [<http://iitf.doc.gov/>], was issued in the spring of 1995 and included a number of recommended changes in the 1976 Copyright Law designed to address issues of the electronic environment. The issues in this area are complex, but instead of trying to deal with these in a constructive manner, the Task Force has essentially said that what is good for copyright holders is good for everyone. This approach is reflected in pending legislation (S 1284, HR 2441) which is based on the Task Force recommendations. The proposed changes in copyright, while claimed as minor, could dramatically affect copyright in the electronic environment. Essentially, they would greatly strengthen the position of copyright owners by treating digital transmission as distribution to the public; eliminate the concept of first sale which gives the purchaser the right to pass on a purchased copy; and eliminate fair use doctrine. The report

essentially looks to licensing as a way to provide to copyright holders complete control of materials, down to the sentence level, thereby abrogating any reader rights.

Of course, many of the same kinds of uses made by faculty, students and libraries with print materials have their electronic equivalents. Accordingly, a number of scholarly, educational and library organizations have taken strong stands against the proposed changes. While there is no unanimity of viewpoint in these communities -- the issues are too complex and the environment too fluid for that -- it is clear that copyright has immense implications for teaching and research. The academy cannot afford to have publishers dictate public policy in this area. Congressional hearings on the proposed legislation are currently planned for sometime early in the new year. A brief bibliography of materials on these issues is available from subject librarians and liaisons. I would urge all readers to familiarize themselves with the issues and make their voices heard through their elected representatives.

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Editor: Mary C. English

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 University Libraries
 University of Notre Dame
 Room 221
 Theodore M. Hesburgh Library
 Notre Dame, Indiana 46556-5629
 (219) 631-5252

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