The University Art Collection’s new exhibition, *Georgetown Impressions*, celebrates several recent acquisitions featuring views of Georgetown, and coincided with the John Carroll Weekend in late April. This major alumni weekend, held in a different city each spring, convenes in Washington, D.C. for the first time in twenty years. The exhibition, drawn primarily from the University Art Collection, includes related selections from the University Archives and features several historic views that have never before been exhibited at Georgetown.

Approximately 32 prints, 9 paintings and other associated objects reveal a prominent, yet little-known aspect of the Special Collections Research Center’s collecting efforts in the past several decades: reflecting the many faces of “Swift Potomac’s Lovely Daughter.” These views of Georgetown—both the campus and the neighborhood—range from the grand to the intimate, the iconic to the quirky.

This early image of the campus (above) probably derives from an 1830s painting by James Alexander Simpson, the first instructor of drawing and penmanship at the college. The lithograph was printed on the sheet music cover of *The Philodemic Grand March* by Pedro A. Daunas (left). The northwest view of the campus shows Old North on the left and Old South (the first building on campus, razed in 1904 to make room for new construction), Mulledy and Gervase on the right. Two of Simpson’s college landscapes are on view in Carroll Parlor (107 Healy Hall); three others hang in University offices.

Two etchings in the exhibition were printed in 1842 from Eleazer Hutchinson...
In my last column, I highlighted some of the ways in which our 40-year-old Lauinger Library has changed and reinvented itself as a structure over the years. But a building is only part of a Library’s story. The building exists to provide collections and services to the Georgetown community and beyond, and as the building itself changes, what it holds and what it does changes as well.

Over the last 40 years, new programs entered the University curriculum, and new technologies changed the way both the Library and our users do business. New tools required new skill sets for conducting research, teaching and learning; and those new tools helped the Library assist our users to find resources across the globe. The Library benefited from the generosity of many who helped us “grow up” to become 40; our collections and services have grown as well.

The 1970s—The Board of Trustees of the Library Associates established seven endowment funds in specific areas of study for collections expansion.

The 1980s—Colonel Russell J. Bowen donated thousands of items on intelligence, security and covert activities to our Special Collections. The Special Collections at Georgetown catalog was first published. We received generous contributions to form The John H. Forsgren Sr. Memorial Book Endowment Fund and The Bernard and Nancy Picchi Book Endowment Fund.

The 1990s—Pat Collins Sarnoff gave the Library the Sesame Street (also now Forty!) collection of songs written by Joe Raposo. In addition, we gratefully established:

- Joseph and Jeannine Jeffs Book Endowment Fund
- P.C. Lauinger Memorial Book Fund
- Breier-Scheetz Manuscript Endowment Fund
- Peter J. Tánow Book Fund
- F. Thomas Lauinger and Julie E. Lauinger Resource Endowment Fund
- The Thomas J. Healey Fund for Booker Prize Collections
- Thomas T. Petzold Endowed Fund
- Lauinger Family Library Preservation Fund
- Casey·McIlvane Lecture Fund
- Nikki Lee Earl Book Endowment Fund
- John H. Forsgren Collection for the Arts Fund
- Lauinger Family Library Endowment Fund
- Mary B. and Joseph J. Sussen, Jr., C’49 Library Endowment Fund

The 2000s—New services that enhanced research, teaching and learning opportunities for our constituencies were initiated, including DigitalGeorgetown, which contains two decades of The Hoya and the Roosevelt Civil War Envelopes Collection; online full-text resources for alumni through the LibraryLink; LiveHelp online chat and IM reference services; and the Academic Integrity online tutorial. Special
Collections Research Center and Research & Instruction staff partnered with faculty in the John Carroll Fellows Program to introduce undergraduates to primary source research. The Library joined the Washington Research Library Consortium and the ArticleReach consortium, and became a founding member of the Catholic Research Resources Alliance. In addition, we are grateful for:

The Thomas J. Healey Fund for National Book Award Collections
Susan K. Martin Innovative Information Technology Fund
Elizabeth Wood Scholar Fund
Ellen Catherine Gstalder ’98 Memorial Lecture Endowment
Numerous “Acquisitions of Distinction” Funds

It’s now 2010, and we continue to progress. We completed an extraordinary Library Space Master Plan with the aspiration to renovate and recreate a fabulous new Lauinger for the future. Our five-year Strategic Initiatives, posted on our website (www.library.georgetown.edu/about-us/mission), emphasize continuing and emerging critical issues in higher education: copyright and digital rights management; scholarly communication; preservation and access, both print and digital; research, teaching and learning; staffing; collections; and space. Meanwhile, we recruit for the “best and brightest” in our profession to anticipate the University’s needs and to present new services to our users, including mobile applications for research and wireless printing from laptops.

Many more highlights and gifts from the last 40 years can be found on our website, most particularly in our endowment fund pages at www.library.georgetown.edu/giving/endowments and in our Newsletter archives.

As we move forward toward the 22nd century, this Library will continue to reinvent itself to meet the needs of the era and, more importantly, shape the Library as the icon of transformation for the University and its constituents. We hope you will join us to honor Lauinger Library’s 40th Anniversary by sharing your gifts and ideas for a successful future!—AGK

> Detail from photo of the then-new Riggs Library, March 1891. From the Georgetown University Archives, on display in the Gunlocke Room.
In February GU Library Board member Peter J. Tanous brought an economic panel discussion to the Library entitled *Inflation, Deficits and a Turbulent Economy: Where Do We Go From Here?* Setting the stage for four panelists, moderator Sam Donaldson of ABC News invited them to explain where they thought the country stood in the current recession and “all the ways to make things right.”

First to speak was Dr. Arthur B. Laffer, economist and Chairman of Laffer Associates. He posited that a prosperous economy cannot be realized by overspending, raising tax rates, printing too much money, overregulating, and restricting the free flow of goods, services and people across national boundaries. If unrealized capital gains are not taxable, people can change the volume, composition, timing and location of their income. If taxes increase in 2011, there is an incentive for people to change the timing of their income. Many will shift income from 2011 into 2010, which will make 2010 look better than it actually is, and 2011 look worse. He considers a 2011 drop in GDP by 6-8% inevitable.

Next to speak was William M. Isaac, Chairman of LECG Global Financial Services and former Chairman of the FDIC. He believes that the banking crisis in the 1980s was actually much worse than what is occurring today, but that a comprehensive and consistent plan mitigated that previous crisis. Investors need to know what to expect, and he believes that inconsistency in the current government response—using nationalization, liquidation and rescue—has shaken public confidence. He believes better regulation of the banks is needed, and that solutions include consolidating bank regulatory authorities, strengthening the FDIC, and cessation of mark to market accounting.

Peter J. Tanous (C’60), President and CEO of Lynx Investment Advisory, LLC, discussed investing in the current climate. Asset allocation, he said, used to be straightforward—60% in stocks, 40% in bonds was a standard. Stocks, though the riskiest investment, have historically had the best return over long periods of time. The last decade, however, has been a period of drought, and 10 years of negative returns tries any investor’s patience. Treasury bonds, adjusted for inflation, and commodities such as gold and oil were suggested investment avenues.

Lawrence E. Kochard, Ph.D., CFA is Chief Investment Officer for Georgetown University. He compared where we are today with where we were in 1980 as mirror images. He suggested that bringing hard assets into the portfolio, in addition to stocks and bonds, will be the best approach. He also said the good news to take away was that 30 years ago the U.S. was the “only game in town.” Now portfolios can diversify globally by investing outside the U.S. and investing with large cap U.S. companies who are investing globally. Current opportunities lie in real assets and in global investment.

The Library would like to thank Peter Tanous for making this event possible.
Collecting To Teach

The Library presented the well-attended symposium celebrating the exhibition *Collecting to Teach: the Extraordinary Legacy of Joseph A. Haller, S.J.* in February. Held in Riggs Library, the program addressed the role of fine art in teaching. Dr. Eric Denker, senior lecturer at the National Gallery of Art, delivered the keynote talk, “Collecting Matters: Reflections on Father Joseph Haller.” A friend of Father Haller’s for many years, Dr. Denker had shared collecting interests, and served as guest curator for a 1997 exhibition on the graphic art of Australian artist Jörg Schmeisser in Lauinger’s newly opened Fairchild Gallery.

The program began with personal reminiscences from Father John Langan, Rector of the Georgetown Jesuit Community, and Fairchild family members Charlie, sister Pamela and her children Winston and Elizabeth. Father Haller had joyfully served as the Fairchild family’s priest for two generations. Charlie and Pamela are two of the children of Mrs. Elizabeth Fairchild, who established the Fairchild Memorial Gallery in Lauinger Library in 1997 in honor of her late husband Charles, a long-time friend of Father Haller’s.

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Food Politics

The Ellen Catherine Gstalder (C’98) Memorial Lecture in March featured Marion Nestle, New York University Professor and author of several books including *What to Eat, Food Politics, Safe Food,* and *Pet Food Politics.* Her talk, entitled “Food Politics: Personal vs. Social Responsibility for Dietary Choices,” took on food in our society today, ranging across the subjects of food systems, agricultural policy, nutrition, obesity, hunger and food safety.

According to Professor Nestle, as a country we are confused about what we should eat, but teaching people how to eat healthfully doesn’t work very well. The obesity epidemic started in the early 1980s, which would imply that we either started moving less at that time, or eating more. There is no evidence that people are moving less; in fact, there may be a slight overall increase in activity. We must be eating more.

To understand how we are eating more, we need to understand a little about U.S. agricultural policy. Eating less is bad for business. In the early 1980s the food available in this country amounted to 3200 calories per person. How did we get more available food? Agricultural policy requires that we grow as much food as possible, twice as much as the country needs, making for a very competitive food industry. Marketing to children has been deregulated. The shareholder value movement demands that food companies always seek higher returns and look for new ways to sell food. Women working outside the home have created a demand for convenience food. Economics make it easier to buy less healthy food. More food dollars are spent outside the home, and much of that is on fast food. Portions have increased, larger portions have more calories, and food is everywhere. Meantime, while the relative price of fruits and vegetables has gone up, the price of beer, butter, and sodas has gone down.

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our thoughts naturally turn to the future and what libraries will look like 40 years from now. While there are many questions, there is one certainty... planning is critically important. It is as true for libraries as it is for us as individuals.

As you think about the role libraries, particularly the Georgetown University Library, played in your life, you may wish to include the Library in your long term planning. Georgetown offers simple statements of intent which allow you to specify how you would like your future gifts used on campus.

This can be a very powerful document to ensure that your wishes are fulfilled. Should your wishes change over time, you may easily revise your statement of intent without necessitating a revision to your will or trust documents.

For a sample draft copy of a statement of intent, please email giftplanning@georgetown.edu or call a member of the Gift Planning team at: 202-687-3697 or toll free: 800-237-8067.

On the positive side, Nestle feels that we in the middle of a food revolution, focusing on organic, slow, and locavore food--food that is better for people and better for the environment. Going forward we can individually make things better by voting with our forks for a healthier food system; buying foods, not products; teaching kids how to cook and where food comes from; and eating smaller portions. Society can make things better by working on policies regarding school food, controlling marketing to children, providing neighborhood availability, and addressing campaign financing laws.

The entire talk can be viewed online at www.library.georgetown.edu/event/2010-03-24/food-politics-personal-vs-social-responsibility-dietary-choices.
Eleazer Hutchinson Miller’s obituary hailed him as “the first artist of national reputation to establish his home and studio in Washington.” Noted primarily for portraiture, Miller also became fascinated with the medium of etching on copper, and frequently exhibited with the New York Etching Club.

The rare surviving watercolor (below), by architect John L. Smithmeyer, made in preparation for designing Healy Hall, shows the elevation of the buildings on the south side of campus. Healy, the Flemish Romanesque building listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was named for Georgetown’s 28th president and master-planner of the building, Patrick F. Healy, S.J., the first African-American to head a major university in the United States. John Smithmeyer and his assistant, Paul J. Pelz, went on to design the Library of Congress’ Thomas Jefferson building in 1886-92.

Georgetown Impressions is on view in the Fairchild Gallery through mid-July. The exhibition can be viewed online at http://www.library.georgetown.edu/exhibition/georgetown-impressions.--CER & LLW
> When Riggs Library in Healy Hall, then the main university library, opened in 1891, seniors were allowed in on Wednesdays and Saturdays only but could not check out books or even enter the Library's alcoves to browse. Graduate students, who were at least allowed in every day, were subject to the same restrictions. Freshmen, sophomores and juniors were barred from the Library entirely and had to request any books they needed through their professors. These restrictions were gradually eased and, beginning in the late 1930s, students “in good standing” could browse the stacks from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.—if they asked permission.

See these Rules and other ephemera from the beginnings of the Georgetown University Library in the new exhibition Check It Out: The Origins of the Georgetown University Library in the Gunlocke Room in Lauinger Library.

Georgetown University Library Associates
3700 O Street, NW
Washington, DC 20057-1174