

# Access

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARIES OF NOTRE DAME

Number 85

Fall 2004

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## Libraries Awarded NEH Grant to Preserve Catholic Collections

by Liz Dube

The University Libraries of Notre Dame have a long and respected tradition of collecting materials documenting the life and thought of the Roman Catholic Church. Newer significant collections documenting the Early Christian period and Eastern Orthodoxy have served to further solidify Notre Dame's position as a leading destination for the study of the history and practice of the Catholic tradition. Our Catholic Tradition collections are not only central to a number of outstanding academic programs at Notre Dame, but are also heavily used by scholars outside of the University community.

As one of the premier repositories of Catholic collections, the University Libraries are responsible for ensuring their preservation while providing for their continued accessibility. A preservation assessment of our Catholic Tradition collections carried out in 2002 reveals an extraordinarily unique yet endangered collection. Our survey results indicated that of those monographic volumes printed 1800-1959, 42 percent are owned by ten or fewer libraries while 98 percent are printed on chemically unstable acidic paper. Most alarmingly, 46 percent of the volumes printed 1800-1959 are already brittle and fragile due to the accelerated decay process inherent in highly acidic paper common to books from the 19th and 20th centuries.

These survey results prompted the development of a preservation plan for Notre Dame's Catholic Tradition collections. The plan aims to preserve and provide enhanced access - through conservation treatment, preservation microfilming and improved storage conditions - to over 15,000 of the most unique and endangered 19th and 20th century volumes. Specifically, over 4,000 damaged or fragile volumes will receive conservation treatment and/or improved storage in order to preserve their inherent value as artifacts and to ensure their continued usability as books. In addition, approximately 13,000 rarely held volumes will be preservation microfilmed in order to preserve and increase access to their explicit intellectual content. Looking ahead to potential future digitization projects, microfilm created in this project will conform to strict standards to facilitate high quality and cost-effective digitization.

While the University Libraries are committed to this important work, we quickly realized that additional resources would be needed in order to realize significant progress. In 2003 a grant proposal,  
*continued on page 2*

## University Libraries Awarded IMLS Grant

by Laura Bayard

The Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS), an independent federal grant-making agency dedicated to creating and sustaining a nation of learners, has awarded \$194,000 to the University Libraries of Notre Dame and partner institutions in the regional group of Northern Indiana academic libraries to support their three-year *Project to Recruit the Next Generation of Librarians* to begin 1 November 2004. The project will address the profession's recruitment challenges by introducing college-bound graduating seniors from area public high schools to the profession of academic librarianship through employment as summer student assistants. The participating libraries will offer work that is comparable to that which college-level student assistants provide during the academic year. Individual mentor services will be afforded regularly to student assistants by resident academic librarians. Each institution selected mentors according to their perceived abilities to relate to teenagers who are quite likely to be in their first job and to articulate the myriad descriptions of what it means to be an academic librarian. Over the life of the project, 42 student assistants drawn from varied cultural and ethnic backgrounds will be recruited, interviewed and hired. A system to track the students' career choices and a web presence will be established.

Recent library literature has underscored the factors leading to the critical need for an infusion of new librarians:  
*continued on page 3*

## Preservation *continued from page 1*

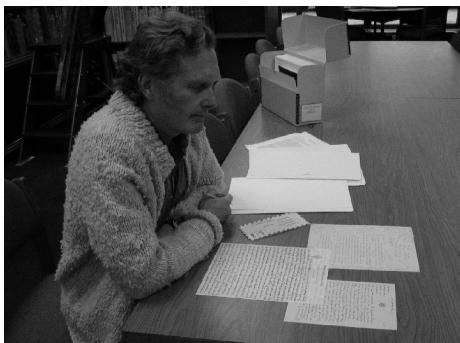
"Preservation of Catholic Tradition Collections: Phase One," was submitted to the Division of Preservation and Access, National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), seeking support for two years of the project. This spring, NEH awarded the University Libraries \$450,000 in support of the first two-year phase which will result in the preservation of over 5,000 volumes. A second and third phase will be required to reach our target of preserving over 15,000 monographic volumes.

The Libraries plan to begin the project in early 2005 as soon as project facilities and staffing requirements are met. A new head of preservation will serve as the grant's project manager, and a full-time project support staff will also be hired. A number of current staff – from Preservation, Cataloging, Collection Development, Desktop Computing & Network Services, and Interlibrary Loan – will serve as project "cost share" by dedicating a portion of their work time to this important effort.

A considerable debt of gratitude is owed to all those who collaborated on planning for this project, from surveying the collection to articulating a plan and preparing the grant proposal. Still others have agreed to participate in carrying out the project's work over the next two years. A special thanks is owed to David Jenkins, Alan Krieger and Mary McKeown for their significant contributions to this recently successful NEH grant proposal. We look forward to sharing more information about this project as it progresses.

## Van Jacob Named Head, Collection Development

Effective September 13, 2004, Scott Van Jacob has been named head of the University Libraries' Collection Development Department. Van Jacob had served as interim head of the department since 2002 and as Iberian and Latin American studies subject librarian since 1995. He is recognized as a senior participant in both SALALM (Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials) and the Latin American Research Resources Project, an initiative of the Association of Research Libraries/Association of American Universities' Global Resources Network.



Scott

Photo by Elaine Griffen

Van Jacob

## Libraries Acquire Dallin Collection



*Alexander Dallin's personal bookplate*

*The University Libraries are pleased to announce the donation of the Alexander Dallin Collection in Russian and East European Studies. Due primarily to the initiative and diligence of Semion Lyandres, associate professor of history, the acquisition of this collection significantly enhances the Libraries' holdings in these important areas. On September 14, 2004, Notre Dame's News and Information service issued the following press release by Megan Connelly:*

### **University Libraries receives Soviet scholar's collection**

The 6,000-volume personal library of the late Alexander Dallin, one of the pioneers of Russian and East European studies in North America, has been donated to the University Libraries at Notre Dame. The collection is a gift from Dallin's wife, Gail Lapidus, professor emeritus of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, and a senior fellow of the Institute for International Studies at Stanford University.

The author of numerous books and articles, Dallin is best known for his classic work on the German occupation of Russia during World War II, "German Rule in Russia, 1941-1945." Published in 1957 and reprinted in 1981, the book won the prestigious Wolfson Prize for History. Among his later works were "Black Box," about the Soviet downing of Korean Air Lines Flight 007, and "The Gorbachev Era," co-edited with national security advisor Condoleezza Rice, former Stanford provost and Notre Dame alumna.

Born in Berlin in 1924, Dallin emigrated to the United States in 1940 and earned his undergraduate degree in social science from City College of New York and his master's and doctoral degrees in history from Columbia University. After World War II, he began his career by working on the Harvard Interview Project, which used the testimony of refugees and emigres from the Soviet Union to study the Soviet system. Dallin went on to teach at Columbia as a professor of political science and director of its Russian Institute. In 1971, Dallin joined the faculty of Stanford, where he served as director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies.

For several decades, Dallin was a member of virtually every important committee in his field. From 1984 to 1985 he served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. After the fall of the Soviet Union, he devoted himself to the revival of the social sciences in the former communist world. He helped to establish the new European University in St. Petersburg, Russia, and ran the New Democracy Fellows Program, which brought students from the post-communist states to Stanford to do graduate

work in the social sciences. Dallin died in July 2000 in California.

The Dallin Collection includes journals and monographs that cover all aspects of Russian and Soviet history, politics and foreign policy. It also includes works on European history, particularly France and Germany, as well as American politics and foreign policy.

*The collection is currently being cataloged, and more than 1500 titles are already accessible. The bibliographic record of every cataloged title includes a note that reads "From the Alexander Dallin Collection." This note can be searched in our online catalog so that the contents of the entire collection can be immediately perused. Simply enter the phrase **Alexander Dallin Collection** in the Keyword search box to retrieve these records.*

*Please contact David Jenkins, associate librarian, University Libraries, if you have any questions (djenkins@nd.edu, 574-631-9036).*

## IMLS *continued from page 1*

- ◆ too few library school graduates to replace the boomer-librarians whose retirements will create many of the anticipated vacancies (St. Lifer)
- ◆ greater likelihood that library school students are apt to be of the majority race while the demographics of the people whom they would likely serve are rapidly shifting (ALISE)
- ◆ library school students are apt to be older than graduate students in other professional schools, thereby maintaining an overall older profile of professionals within librarianship than within other professions (ALISE)
- ◆ the prevalent thesis that academic librarians tend to find the profession accidentally as a partial explanation of the fact that so often librarianship is a second career (Bosseau)
- ◆ that academic librarians have discontinued performing services as mentors because the time commitment seems burdensome, leading to an unawareness of the profession (Curran)
- ◆ and finally, where library schools are located makes a vast difference in who can attend (Gorman)

This project responds to these data by introducing area college-bound students to librarianship through meaningful summer employment in various functional areas of the participating academic libraries in the Northern Indiana region and through mentor services offered regularly by practicing academic librarians. The project is intended to introduce the profession as a desirable career destination earlier in a career path than has been typical to this point. The skills gained through this program would be helpful to students in their undergraduate years. Their experiences would open up the possibility of working in their undergraduate institutions' libraries when seeking campus employment. While the

participants would not necessarily be matriculating students in any of the project's partner libraries, the students, nevertheless, would take their skills and new knowledge with them into their futures and perhaps be more inclined to select librarianship as a career destination.

The anticipated results for students who complete the program are that they: (1) will be more knowledgeable about the profession than when they began; (2) will be more likely to regard academic librarianship as a profession of choice; (3) will likely pursue employment in their undergraduate years as student assistants in the academic institutions they attend; (4) will keep in touch with the mentors periodically throughout their years in academe; (5) will keep the program apprised of their career choices through an online form. Some other anticipated results are: (6) the participating libraries will benefit from the work produced by the student assistants; and, (7) the mentors will become more accustomed to offering these services and will incorporate this service into their professional lives. The long-term result that exceeds the scope of this project is that some or all of the students chosen to participate in this project would choose librarianship as a destination career.

The project participants and partner institutions are: Dwight King, head of Research Services at the Kresge Law Library at the University of Notre Dame; Charles Gregg, C.S.C., director of the McKenna Library at Holy Cross College; Richard AmRhein, dean of Library Services at Valparaiso University, and Linda Fleshman Fisher, head of Government Publications at the Franklin D. Schurz Library at Indiana University South Bend. The principal investigator is Laura Bayard, head of Documents Access & Database Management at the University Libraries of Notre Dame. In mid-December, these participants will attend a two-day workshop in Washington, D.C. on conducting outcomes-based evaluations that will be used to assess the success of the project, its impact on participants and its potential for the future.



*Dedicated to creating and sustaining a nation of learners*

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## From the Director

by Jennifer Younger,

Edward H. Arnold Director of University Libraries

**W**e share the University's aspiration to be a great Catholic university. Indeed, as history has shown, the library is essential to achieving that aspiration. The library collects, makes accessible and preserves the knowledge of all times for all times. Students and faculty alike consult the library for the books, journals, manuscripts, audio files, visual images, electronic resources and government documents they need.

These days, going to the library is often done by "finding it on the Web." Last year at Notre Dame, there were almost one million downloads of journal articles from databases and electronic journals made available through the Libraries' subscriptions. The library catalog of books and journals has been searchable "on the Net" for over a decade and requests for books to be borrowed from other libraries flow in via e-forms. When students and faculty talk about not going to the library, it is usually more accurate for them to say they are going to the library differently. There are no doors to walk through, and so to help students and faculty know when they are "in the library," we have posted "Brought to you by the Library" on the opening screen of e-journals and databases.

We are a great destination for learning and research, yet there is a dark thundercloud over our heads. Over the last several years, notwithstanding our many accomplishments, we have been preoccupied with the Libraries' declining purchasing power for books and journals and the negative effect that has on our ability to provide library collections and information

services. Since 1986, the rate of inflation in the cost of books and serials has outpaced the Consumer Price Index (CPI). For a period of six years, the annual increase to the library collections budget was very significant thanks to the *Colloquy 2000* funding, and we could meet the inflationary costs. Recently, and not surprisingly in the midst of this economic downturn, the rate of increase in the library materials budget has slowed and even declined, forcing continuing cuts in expenditures to stay within the budget. The library faculty continued this year to work in close consultation with teaching and research faculty in examining different approaches and as well by contacting colleagues in other North American university libraries. They compiled data on costs and frequency of use with which to determine the cost effectiveness of journal subscriptions, particularly e-journals in the large packages, and identified core journals in a discipline. With timely financial support from Provost Nathan Hatch, we were able this year to avoid a major round of further serial cancellations for 2005, but the problem has not disappeared. It continues to be a subject of concern in higher education fora and the national press as it has been for over a decade.

In May 2004, the provost established a task force to address the issues of how the Libraries can best invest their resources in supporting teaching, learning and research at Notre Dame. The task force is broadly representative of the campus and is chaired by Chris Maziar, vice president and associate provost. Along with Gay Dannelly, associate director for resources and collection services; Steve Hayes, head, Mahaffey Business Information Center; and Roger Jacobs, associate dean and director, Kresge Law Library, I serve on the task force. We look forward to working with our colleagues in exploring options and strategies for our future in providing library collections and access to knowledge resources.

## From a Library in Ireland to An 'Irish' Library: Similarities and Differences

by Nigel Butterwick

**W**hen I moved to Notre Dame from Queen's University Belfast a little over a year and a half ago I expected to find a number of differences in the organization and operation of the two libraries. However, I wasn't quite sure what the precise differences would be.

Of course my hope was that the relative affluence of Notre Dame and the very idea of a privately funded university would mean that the phrase 'lack of funds' would not be quite as common as it was in the UK and Ireland. The reality was that I arrived at Notre Dame just as the downturn in the economy was beginning to bite deeply. Flat budgets, never mind reduced budgets, always mean significant cutbacks for libraries when annual inflation in the cost of scholarly journals runs into double digits. So, on the financial side, what I

thought would be differences turned out to be similarities. Admittedly, the budget at Notre Dame is definitely larger, but the real challenge for both university libraries is the same--how to maintain or improve services with less money than you had before.

There are also physical similarities between the libraries at Notre Dame and Queen's. Both universities were founded in the 1840s and each has a multi-storey 'central' library providing collections and services relevant to the arts, humanities and the social sciences. In both cases these buildings were erected in the mid-1960s and are now in need of modernization or renewal. Queen's has chosen renewal in the form of a new building. Notre Dame's plans involve very significant renovation of the Hesburgh Library, the first phase of which--the highly acclaimed lower level renovation--has already been completed. Both library services also have a number of subject-focused branch libraries.

The major problem facing research libraries on both sides of the Atlantic is the same--year on year double digit inflation in the cost of scholarly journals. For years libraries have tried to cope with this as though it were a local problem. It is only now that this is being recognized as a serious national and international problem that threatens to inhibit research. It has caught the attention of governments in many countries, particularly the UK, Germany and the United States, but there is still no sign of pricing stability on the horizon.

These are some of the key similarities. There are of course many more. The differences fall into three inter-related categories: structural differences, organizational culture and the national information infrastructure.

### **Structural Differences**

The most striking structural differences are the nature of campus life and the sources of funding for universities. The vast majority of students at Notre Dame live on campus. The vast majority of students at Queen's don't. The same is true of most British and Irish universities. One consequence of this at Notre Dame is that we provide library services into the early hours of the morning and on the weekend, whereas the typical British or Irish university library would close at 10:00 or 11:00 p.m. and operate restricted hours over the weekend. This difference came home to me very clearly during a recent visit to Ireland when I met a group of students in Notre Dame's Dublin program. They were not at all impressed with the opening hours of their host institutions. It was especially good to hear their unprompted praise for the services made available to them by the libraries back home at Notre Dame. The other major structural difference is the way in which universities are financed. With the exception of one institution, all universities in the UK and Ireland are publicly funded. Notre Dame is one of the great privately-funded universities in the United States, able to set its own tuition fees, etc. The tradition of giving back is also much more highly developed in the United States. Universities in the UK and Ireland have been much less successful in generating endowment income and in raising substantial amounts of money for capital developments. However, this is starting to change. Queen's recently launched a campaign to raise approximately \$56 million to build its new library and has already reached this target in pledges.

### **Organizational Culture**

One of the most noticeable differences in organizational cultures is the role played by faculty status in university libraries. At Notre Dame, and at many other American universities, faculty status allows librarians to concentrate on developing expertise in their current position in a way that enables progression without a change in the fundamental nature of their job. For many positions, those of the bibliographer or subject librarian, this means the librarian can truly become the expert in the bibliography of the subject. This expertise has traditionally been used to build strong library collections, and a key component of the job has involved building a portfolio of recorded intellectual assets that will secure onsite access to the most important works on the subject. While librarians in the UK and Ireland enjoy recognition as professionals with expertise that supports the academic mission of the university, they are not afforded faculty status. Progression is dependent on successfully applying for jobs at a higher level. Promotion will often require significantly greater managerial or leadership roles, usually involving supervision or management of personnel.

Perhaps as a consequence, but also because of the nature of the national information infrastructure, the role of subject librarians in the British Isles is somewhat different from that of their counterparts in the United States. They will certainly be very knowledgeable about the literature in their chosen field but a primary role will be engaging the expertise of academic faculty in identifying the most important material to be added to the library's collections. This approach is intimately related to another difference--funding for the libraries. With some exceptions, British and Irish university libraries are funded only to a level that enables them to focus on purchasing material to meet the information needs of current users. Lower budgets have also meant that these universities have had to rely much more heavily on supplementing their core collections with timely access to additional material on an 'on-demand' basis.

Another significant difference in organizational culture relates to the mechanisms used for making decisions that generate consensus. At Notre Dame, a frequently used approach is to establish committees or task forces to ensure the full consideration of views from the various stakeholders. In the UK and Ireland it is more likely that less formal approaches will be adopted and more responsibility vested in the manager to make a decision based on establishing an appropriate degree of consensus.

### **The National Information Infrastructure**

One of the reasons librarians in the British Isles have been able to move away from a role where the goal is to build comprehensive collections locally has been the key role played by the British Library. One of the primary functions of this great institution is to acquire material which can then be used as a source for on-demand document delivery or interlibrary loan. As well as being a linchpin of library service provision in the UK, it is also a service that is very heavily used, and depended upon, by libraries in Ireland. Originally founded as the British Museum Library, the British Library has long since moved away from the role of collector of materials to the more active and vibrant role of indispensable service provider,

taking its place as a major player on the national and international stage.

On the technology side, there is also a very strong national infrastructure in the UK. The Joint Information Services Committee (JISC) is an organization funded by government to provide strategic guidance, advice and opportunities to use information and communication technologies to support teaching, learning, research and administration. Many of the JISC's services have had a very positive impact on libraries. Perhaps the most important of these are an authentication system that verifies access rights to licensed resources across the higher education system and nationally negotiated deals that provide access to electronic resources and software licenses. Funding to move services forward through the use of information and communication technologies is channeled through the JISC, which helps to ensure the development of solutions that can be broadly applied across the entire higher and further education sectors.

The combination of the British Library as a highly reliable, efficient source for document delivery and the coordinating and facilitating role of the JISC means that UK libraries place a greater reliance on the resources of the national infrastructure than is the case in the United States. Many libraries in the UK and Ireland have taken the view that the type of service they can afford to provide, and the type of service that makes sense in an environment where the volume of publications is increasing unremittingly each year, is one that requires them to purchase a core collection for onsite use enriched by timely access to a much broader collection through interlibrary loan and document delivery. Some have described this as a 'just-in-time' model rather than a 'just-in-case' model. This model is definitely less well established in the United States.

These then are the major differences I have found between the two systems. However, it would be remiss of me not to mention one other major difference--what we mean on both sides of the Atlantic when we talk about football!

## Charlotte Ames Retires

On Friday, June 4, 2004, Charlotte Ames, Catholic Americana and Irish studies librarian, retired from the University Libraries. She left quietly, as she had worked, for some 35 years. But don't be fooled; she left Notre Dame and its Libraries quite a legacy.

A celebration of Charlotte's professional life and work was held on May 17, 2004 in the Department of Special Collections in the Hesburgh Library. The event filled the reading room with well wishers, which included colleague librarians and representatives of the academic units with which she was most closely affiliated, among them, Jay P. Dolan, professor emeritus of history and first director of the Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism; Christopher B. Fox, professor of English and director of the Keough Institute for Irish Studies; and Timothy Matovina, associate professor of theology and current director of the Cushwa Center.

Dolan, speaking of the early years of the Cushwa Center, paid tribute to Charlotte's energy and dedication in providing resources in its support and in enabling the research of the many students, faculty and visiting scholars working in the Center. Fox described Charlotte's passion for building the strongest possible resources and services in Irish studies, her many buying trips to Ireland and the resulting successes which have brought national and international renown to Irish studies resources at Notre Dame. Matovina spoke of the "added value" that Charlotte provided to the Cushwa Center as it approaches its 30<sup>th</sup> year of existence, most notably through her building of a Catholic Americana collection acknowledged nationally for its breadth and strength.

Librarians paid tribute not only to Charlotte's strengths in the collection and service building realm, but also to her seemingly unlimited energy in pursuing grants that would preserve and make accessible Catholic resources that would have otherwise deteriorated and not been readily available to current and future generations of scholars. They spoke of her many specific successes in winning grants from Our Sunday Visitor Institute, Inc., and the Higher Education Act, Title II-C: Strengthening Research Library Resources Program, to promote the longevity and accessibility of Catholic pamphlets, parish histories and numerous other frequently one-of-a-kind materials here at Notre Dame.



Notre Dame Photographic

*From left to right:  
Jennifer Younger, Charlotte Ames, Chris Fox,  
Jay Dolan and Timothy Matovina*

Librarians and teaching and research faculty alike, spoke also of Charlotte's energy and perseverance as she steadily pursued a variety of scholarly initiatives, recording for posterity aspects of the Catholic intellectual heritage at Notre Dame (*Catholic Newspapers in Microform: A Directory of Works at Notre Dame*, with Kevin Cawley; "To Preserve or to Perish: A Call for Action." *Catholic Library World* 68 (December 1997): 44-48), and pursued her professional and scholarly interests on behalf of the University Libraries of Notre Dame through participation in a number of professional organizations (American Library Association, Catholic Library Association, American Catholic Historical Association).

There were many other tributes and gifts. The one most appropriate for citing here is also the most appropriate one to honor the kind of lifetime achievement manifested by Charlotte: the establishment of the Fund for Preserving Catholic Americana in Honor of Charlotte Ames.

Enthusiastically received by her many colleagues and friends, this fund continues to grow as it supports the fervent dream of this quiet woman who has made such a difference here.

If you would like to contribute to the Fund for Preserving Catholic Americana in Honor of Charlotte Ames, please contact Library Advancement (574-631-6679).

## The Loeber Collection of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Irish Fiction\*

by *Seamus Deane*,

*Donald and Marilyn Keough Chair of Irish Studies*

If one can speak of a national art of a country, then literature must surely qualify as the prime national art in Ireland. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this national art is represented by well-known authors such as William Carleton, Charles Kickham, Maria Edgeworth, Lady Morgan, Charles Lever, to mention only a few. Yet, much of Irish fiction published in Ireland, England and North America before 1900, is little known, or even worse, has fallen into virtual oblivion. This situation is aggravated by the fact that there was no single comprehensive repository of Irish fiction either in Ireland itself or abroad until Notre Dame acquired the Loeber Collection of Irish Fiction. The National Library of Ireland and Trinity College have large but by no means comprehensive collections.

Much of Irish fiction that once was present in private and public collections has been lost. Fires decimated fiction collections in a large number of Irish country houses, the Central Catholic Library in Dublin, the Linen Hall Library in Belfast and the religious fiction collection at the British Library in London. Trinity College, Dublin, sent much fiction out to the front during World War I and neglected the preservation of Irish fiction until the 1960s. The Royal Irish Academy de-accessioned a major part of its fiction collection only years ago. As a consequence, much of what remains of the national heritage of Irish fiction is fragmented, scattered, inaccessible and often unappreciated.

The appreciation of Irish fiction should not rest on well-known authors alone. The true richness and variety of Irish fiction can become apparent only when the full cadre of authors and their works is taken into account, whether of a major or minor status according to current literary standards. Also, such a comprehensive treatment of a national literature can highlight the contemporary appreciation and popularity of works of fiction, which often varies from current standards. Only a broad inventory of such fiction can help us to understand how fiction helped shape the public attitudes towards the social and political issues it treated. This is relevant for the 18<sup>th</sup> century and especially the 19<sup>th</sup> century

when literacy vastly improved in Ireland with a commensurate increase in the volume of reading public and the number of Irish individuals, male and female, who turned to writing fiction in Ireland, England, North America and several of the former British colonies.

As far as we are aware there is only one single and large collection of Irish fiction that can help to unlock Irish fiction as it existed and make it available to scholars and students. This collection has been assembled by Rolf Loeber and his wife, Magda Stouthamer-Loeber, over the past ten years. Currently, the collection contains about 1900 titles and over 500 reprints of Irish fiction (totaling over 95 yards of books), representing well-known as well as a multitude of lesser-known authors. The collection is unique in several ways. It covers:

- 1) Original Irish fiction published in Ireland, England and the United States mostly, in their original bindings (the latter is important because libraries often have rebound copies, especially of items in soft or paper covers).
- 2) Many very rare books of which only one copy is known (in the collection) or of which only a few copies are extant.
- 3) Reprints of Irish fiction published in these countries and on the continent. The reprints are important because they represent different bindings and presentations (often containing illustrations). Additionally, the reprints clearly show that book production affected popularity by means of the reduction of prices of the books over time and the greater accessibility of the books to a broader reading public.

The collection is also unique in that it is accompanied by a detailed guide to Irish fiction written by the Loebers. This guide is the only comprehensive bibliographical tool available to Irish fiction published in Ireland, England, United States, Canada and Australia. In addition, the guide tells us about the large volume of Irish fiction published in France and Germany, either in English or in translation. In contrast, published bibliographies of Irish literature are highly selective and far from comprehensive. This guide, covering 1400 single-spaced pages, clearly shows the vast extent of Irish literature and how well the Loeber collection covers it.

The collection can be useful to the University of Notre Dame for the following reasons. It greatly enhances the holdings in Irish literature already present in the Notre Dame main library and its special collections (about 90 percent of the editions in the Loeber collection were not represented in the library collections at Notre Dame).

The Loeber collection is remarkable in several other ways. It will enable the University to position itself as a prime site in the world for Irish literary studies. For instance, the collection contains material that can help to expand literary appreciation of Irish fiction and resurrect numerous neglected authors. In addition, the collection will generate new interests by scholars of well-known Irish authors (e.g., James Joyce) by making available much material that these authors would have been able to read during their formative years. Further, the

collection, because of its coverage of traditional Irish short stories, is highly relevant for the study of Irish folklore. Moreover, the collection contains hundreds of books that deal with Irish history as recounted in fiction. This semi-historical information can now be opened up to students of Irish history with a view to clarifying how historical information was transmitted during a period in which nationalism was affirming the version of history that later underpinned the Irish Free State. Lastly, the collection informs us about publishing history in general, particularly the spread of Irish fiction across Ireland, England and North America.

In summary, there is no doubt that the acquisition of the Loeber collection enhances the goals of the Irish Language and Literature Department at the University of Notre Dame and has the potential to make the department a premier leader in North America in Irish literary, bibliographical and historical studies.

*\*This extraordinary purchase was made possible thanks to the generosity of Dr. Michael W. J. Smurfit and Dennis F. and Ellin C. Murphy. In the spring of 2005 the Loeber Collection of Irish Fiction and related works of fiction will be on display in the Department of Special Collections in connection with the annual meeting of the American Conference for Irish Studies in April.*

## Archer Recognized with SIRS and Foik Awards

**J**. Douglas Archer has been selected to receive the Indiana Library Federation SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award for 2004. The annual award recognizes the contribution of an individual or group who has actively promoted intellectual freedom in Indiana. This award is donated by Social Issues Resources Series, Inc. to a recipient selected by the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the Indiana Library Federation (ILF).

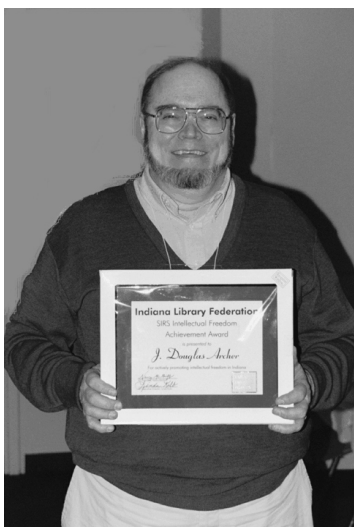


Photo by ILF Staff

Doug Archer with the 2004 SIRS award

Archer is reference and peace studies librarian in the Hesburgh Library. He received an A.B. in religion from Duke University in 1968, an M. Div. from Colgate Rochester Crozer Divinity School in 1972 and an M.S.L. from Western Michigan University in 1981. He is an ordained minister in the Church of the Brethren and has been an active member of the American Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Roundtable. As such, he has served on and chaired several of its committees and is currently editor of the *IFRT Report*. Archer served as a member of ILF's Intellectual Freedom Committee from 1997 to 2003, and as chair from 1999 to 2002. He has been a frequent speaker on intellectual freedom issues at ILF district and annual conferences.

Two of his more recent publications are "Intellectual Freedom Since 9/11: the USA PATRIOT ACT, etc. and Indiana Libraries," *Indiana Libraries* v. 21, no. 2 (2002): 1-5; and "Intellectual and Religious Freedom," *Indiana Libraries* v. 19, no. 2 (2000): 7-10.

Archer was also honored with the 2004 Rev. Paul J. Foik, C.S.C., Award. This award is given annually in recognition of contributions by a library faculty member to library service, to the Notre Dame community, or to the library profession through personal scholarship or involvement in professional associations. The award was presented at the President's Dinner on May 18, 2004. The citation reads:

*This librarian is respected for his service to Notre Dame and its libraries, and for his involvement and leadership in state and national professional associations. Active in addressing issues such as the optimal and appropriate use of the Internet, and maintaining a balance between freedom of access to information and restrictions on that freedom, he was instrumental in developing and optimizing ALEPH, the user interface of the Libraries' Catalog, and has contributed substantially in many other areas. In addition, he is regarded statewide and nationally as an authority on issues of libraries and intellectual freedom, and has written and spoken widely on Internet filtering, censorship, and the U.S.A. Patriot Act. We are pleased to confer the 2004 Rev. Paul J. Foik, C.S.C., Award upon J. DOUGLAS ARCHER.*

### This issue's contributors from the University of Notre Dame:

- Laura Bayard**, head, Documents Access & Database Management, University Libraries; Library Faculty Affirmative Action Officer
- Nigel Butterwick**, associate director for User Services, University Libraries
- Seamus Deane**, Donald & Marilyn Keough Chair of Irish Studies
- Liz Dube**, head, Preservation Department, University Libraries
- Jennifer Younger**, Edward H. Arnold Director of University Libraries

## Libraries Welcome Two New Faculty

The University Libraries are pleased to announce the appointment of two new members to their faculty. Effective July 1, Pascal Calarco was appointed head of the Library Systems Department. Calarco comes to Notre Dame from Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond where he served as head of Library Information Systems. He holds a master's degree in library and information studies from McGill University in Montreal and a B.A. in political science from the University of Western Ontario in London.



Photo by Elaine Griffen

*Pascal Calarco*

In August, Jessica Kayongo was appointed as Catholic studies and reference librarian. Based in the Collection Development Department, the position has dual responsibility for American Catholic Studies and reference service in the Hesburgh Library. Kayongo has served the past two years as Notre Dame's Librarian-in-Residence

(see *Access*, no. 81 (Fall 2002), p. 3, available at <http://www.library.nd.edu/advancement/documents/Access81Fall2002.pdf>). She holds a B.A. in sociology/criminal justice from South Dakota State University, a J.D. from the University of Nebraska and an M.A. in library and information studies from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



Photo by Matt Cashore



**Access: news from the University Libraries of Notre Dame** (ISSN 0743-2151) is published semi-annually and is distributed to the University community. It is available by subscription upon written request.

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