PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library

Volume 10 Number 1 is misnumbered as Volume 9 Number 5.
Library Receives $1 Million Challenge Grant

The UI Library has been awarded a $1 million challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to help strengthen the Library's humanities collections.

The Library is one of only four institutions nationwide to be awarded the full $1 million this year. It is the first such grant to be received by the UI.

"The receipt of this major grant is a validation of the significance of the humanities collections at this library," says University Librarian David Bishop. "It is also a validation of NEH's belief that the University of Illinois has the ability to raise the matching money, and that this University is willing to make a commitment to raise the money."

The grant is part of a program in which recipients must raise $3 for every $1 of NEH funding within four years. For the UI, that means raising $3 million by 1991.

The resulting $4 million will be used to create an endowment whose income will be split approximately into thirds to support humanities acquisitions, preservation of humanities-related books and manuscripts, and bibliographic control of the Library's extensive manuscript and rare book collections.

Raising the money to meet the challenge will require one of the biggest fundraising efforts in Library Friends history. "We will begin nationwide efforts right away," says Joan Hood, the Library's director of Development and Public Affairs. "We go into this campaign with the full support of the University administration and the UI Foundation."

Forty-eight percent of the Library's seven million volumes, and virtually all of its manuscript and archival collections, are in humanities areas as defined by NEH.

Within recent years, however, only one-quarter of the Library's materials budget has gone towards the humanities, and preservation funding has fallen short of the goals set for all research libraries. (See page 3 for more on preservation.)

"We're not like a computer center that can spend $6 million one year on equipment, then live on $2 million the next and $8 million after that," explains Mr. Bishop. "We need a steady source of support because each year we must select books from the year's publications. We can't plan unless we know what our resources will be, and an endowment allows us to do that kind of planning."

Of the three functions targeted for support, probably the least understood is bibliographic control—the librarian's term for describing books and manuscripts for the card (or computer) catalog. The catalog normally describes a book's author, title, and subject, how many pages, and other publication data. Without this important information, library users would have no idea what a library owned, and research would be virtually impossible.

That kind of specific description, however, is not feasible for collections of manuscripts, pamphlets and broadsides, or rare books and maps. Only a handful of the Library's staff is trained in the special methods needed to make these unique collections accessible. They have, in most instances, been able to keep up with the influx of new collections, but they have not had the time to enter the information into the national databases. Nor have they had time to prepare more complete collection inventories for in-house use.

Unfortunately, it's not the kind of work for which donations normally can be requested. "Not too many people want to donate for basics like light, heat, or bibliographic control," admits Mr. Bishop. "But bibliographic control is the way the world knows about the treasures the UI Library has. It lets the world know we can send them material on interlibrary loan or that a researcher can come here to use the material. Without bibliographic control, scholars may not know that materials exist, much less where they are."

Providing general collection descriptions and other finding aids for unique collections is much faster and more economical than trying to use standard book cataloging techniques. "Without this kind of processing, chances are a collection would sit around unused on a shelf for years because scholars wouldn't know it existed," says Assistant University Archivist William Maher. "That would be a loss to scholars, and their research would be the poorer for it. It also would be a loss for the Library because it builds on research use, and research is cumulative."

A recent series of books and articles on politics and the Olympics movement, for instance, is a direct outgrowth of the UI Archives' acquisition of the personal papers of UI alumnus Avery Brundage, former president of the International Olympic Committee. "Obviously, if we had the material but no one knew it was (continued on page 2)
Memorial Gift Enriches Asian Library

The Asian Library has become the first and only library in the United States to receive a facsimile of one of the most important Chinese historical encyclopedias.

It's a 500-volume facsimile of the Chihsiau Hall Edition of the Digest of the Great Encyclopedia, a compendium of classics, history, philosophy, and literature compiled for Emperor Ch'ien-lung between 1774 and 1778. The work is considered an essential record for the study of traditional China.

The volumes were donated by Frederick Chien, representative of Taiwan's Coordination Council for North American Affairs, in memory of his father, Professor Shih-liang Chien.

The elder Chien, former president of the Academia Sinica (Taiwan), received his Ph.D. at the UI in 1934 and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University in 1983. He had been a longtime supporter of the UI after his graduation.

"This is a very touching moment for me," said Frederick Chien at the presentation ceremony. "It's a very sentimental journey. When I was a kid, the first song I heard was 'Illinois, We Are Loyal to You.' There never was a time my father failed to tell me about his great sense of loyalty to his alma mater."

"After Professor Chien died, I talked to his son, now the equivalent of an ambassador from the Republic of China, about establishing a memorial collection for his father," recalls Asian Librarian William Wong. "This facsimile edition will constitute the largest and richest resource in the new collection."

Originally, there were two copies of the Digest of the Great Encyclopedia, one stored in the Chih-Tsao Hall at Kun-Ning Palace in the Imperial Gardens, and one in the Wei-Yu Library in the Summer Palace. In 1860, the Wei-Yu Library was burned by the Anglo-French forces invading Peking. The Chih-Tsao Hall copy thus became the sole copy.

Because the Chih-Tsao copy was intended for an emperor's use, it contains magnificent calligraphy and perfect inking. "The University's faculty and students, not to mention scholars and researchers throughout the state, will treasure this generous gift," says Mr. Wong. "They are sure to make frequent use of these materials in their studies and research endeavors."

Challenge Grant continued

here, it might have taken a researcher ten years to discover it," says Mr. Maher. "Until then, events would be interpreted quite differently."

That's why the Library has made it a priority to make these kinds of collections accessible via the various national library databases. In addition, more detailed collection descriptions and, in some cases, guides linking together several separate collections must be created for use by researchers once they come to the Library to use the materials.

Performing these essential tasks, however, can't be done adequately with the Library's present limited funding and staffing. That's why we need your help not only to make these important collections available, but also to increase the Library's humanities acquisitions and help preserve them from deterioration.

Help us turn $1 million into $4 million by sending your donation to the NEH Library Challenge Grant Fund, c/o UI Foundation, 224 Illini Union, 1401 W. Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801.
Library Struggles with Preservation Crisis

Imagine walking into the UI Library and being told that nearly 33 percent of the books in the bookstacks were off limits to users. Censorship at its worst?

Before you storm into the University Librarian’s office with a complaint, consider this—nearly 90 million volumes (30 percent) of the estimated 300 million books on the shelves of American research libraries have become too brittle to use. They’ve self-destructed mainly because of the high acid content of their paper; nearly all of them date from the mid-1850s to the present.

A recent survey of the UI’s own bookstacks showed that 32.5 percent of the books were brittle to the touch and 39 percent were endangered; only 28.4 percent were in good condition.

“It’s an insidious process, often hidden within neatly bound volumes,” says Norman Brown, head of Special Collections and chair of the Library’s Preservation Committee. “If you don’t see the deterioration, you probably don’t think about it, but if you look for it, the number of endangered or embrittled volumes you find quickly is staggering.”

The books are self-destructing because of the chemical content of their paper. Since the mid-nineteenth century, paper has been made principally from wood pulp rather than linen rags. Wood pulp, however, is innately acidic. The acid problem is compounded by the use of sulfides and other harsh chemicals needed to size the paper and keep the ink from smearing.

As the paper ages, the acid causes the paper to lose its strength and become brittle. Ultimately, the paper turns to embrittled state.

The Library already has taken a major step to slow down this deterioration process by making sure the recently constructed sixth bookstack building has good temperature and humidity controls, something the other bookstacks lack.

Aside from that, however, the solution to the preservation problem lies in the careful handling and proper maintenance of all books—not just deteriorated ones—and repair or replacement of books in extremely bad condition. “Unfortunately,” says Mr. Brown, “this is so expensive. Libraries have been urged to spend at least ten percent of their materials budgets on preservation, but all research libraries need help to achieve that goal.”

For books in nearly unusable condition, the only preservation method possible is copying the book onto acid-neutral paper or changing to another format, such as microfilm. Preservation microfilming, however, can cost between $60 and $100 per book, according to Mr. Brown, including staff research time and special storage requirements.

Books that haven’t reached the point of no return could benefit from deacidification. New methods allowing thousands of volumes to be deacidified at once have been developed, but are not commercially available as yet. The cost per book, at the test facility for one method, is $3 per book, a significant savings over microfilming.

Until such mass deacidification is available, however, the Library must make do with stop-gap measures for all but the most valuable books. Among those measures is ensuring that users handle books carefully in order to slow down the inevitable deterioration.

Once the damage has occurred, the Library’s conservation unit, enlarged in 1982 through the generosity of Library Friends Mr. and Mrs. William Kappauf, might be called upon for help. For instance, a small deacidification spray booth, donated in 1986 by Mrs. Kappauf, can handle individual items like printed music or small books.

“I’ve done thousands of pages in that machine,” says Jane Gammon, the Library’s conservation/preservation assistant, “but it’s very slow work. It can take several hours to do a single book.”

The conservation unit’s main work, however, involves making binding repairs, making mylar encapsulations, and making small acid-neutral storage boxes for books whose pages are falling out.

Books, however, are not the only part of the Library’s collection that is self-destructing—most of the manuscripts held in the University Archives, Rare Book and Special Collections Library, and Illinois Historical Survey are on high-acid-content paper as well.

In the Archives alone, 90 percent of its collection (or nearly 13,000 cubic feet of material) is on high-acid paper. “A quarter of the collection has gotten to the point that deacidification alone won’t do any good,” says University Archivist Maynard Brichford.

Sometimes it’s not paper that causes the problem. The Music Library’s tremendous collection of discs and reels of tapes also faces preservation problems as the acetate-coated aluminum discs and magnetic tapes backed with cellulose acetate approach the end of their short life span. Most pre-1968 tapes and records already are in the danger zone, according to Music Librarian William McClellan.

Some of the preservation needs of special collections may be solved by a new special collections building, which would provide not only appropriate climate control and storage conditions for archival and rare-book collections, but also a much larger conservation unit. A feasibility study for such a building has just been completed.

However, with approximately one-third of a proposed new endowment earmarked for the preservation needs of the Library’s humanities collections, as specified in the recently approved challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, some near-term relief may be in sight. Contributions to help meet the challenge may be made to the NEH Library Challenge Grant Fund. (See page 1 for more information).
Gray Endowment Purchases Five New Titles

Funds from the E. Kenneth Gray Endowment have made possible the acquisition of five rare and important titles for the Rare Book and Special Collections Library.

The Banby Apes: Or, the Monkeys Chattering to the Magpie is the most recent addition to the Library's important Defoe collection. The bookseller has called this 1710 first-edition pamphlet "one of the most fascinating Defoe pamphlets we have ever handled." In the work, Defoe writes an imaginary account of a reception for a mayor, based on the story of a mayor during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I who was said to have been tricked into paying his respects to an ape.

The Library also has acquired a first edition of Domizio Calderini's translation of Pausanias . . . Atticae Descriptio (ca. 1500). Pausanias' work is considered one of the most valuable and useful works of antiquity, as the second-century Lydian describes the sights and traditions he encountered on his tour of Greece.

Without this work, historians and archaeologists would know little or nothing about ancient Greek painting or places. It was Pausanias' descriptions of Mycenae and the famous Lion-gate that enabled archaeologists to uncover the gate in the late 1800s.

The translation by Calderini, an eminent humanist, is considered superior to a corrupt Greek text published by Aldus in 1516.

Joseph Gardner's The Glory of Her Sacred Majesty Queen Anne, in the Royal Navy . . . (1703) is quite different. This first-edition volume, published at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, provides a history of the British Navy's exploits, famous navigators, and famous admirals. It also has an interesting section warning against allowing foreign fishermen, particularly the Dutch, to fish in British waters (a practice allowed by Queen Anne's father, the Dutch-born King William III).

The work, however, is distinguished most by its exceptionally fine engraved frontispiece, designed by Gander, drawn by Thomas Baston, and engraved by van der Gucht, showing a fully rigged Man-of-War surrounded by an architectural border and portrait of Queen Anne.

The Library's history of science collection has been enriched with the purchase of Quadrans Apiani Astronomicus et iam recens inventus et nunc primum editus . . . (1532), by Petrus Apianus. Apianus is considered the first Western astronomer to evince the influence of Arabic astronomy in his celestial cartography. His book is considered one of the earliest technical books to describe the quadrant, the most sophisticated and useful astronomical and geodetic instrument of the sixteenth century. The work is very rare (this is the only known copy) and sump-

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Newspaper Collection Provides History in the Making

Have you ever wished you could go back in history to witness great events? H.G. Wells’ time machine may not be a reality, but you can find the next best thing located in the basement of the main library building.

It’s the Newspaper Library, a unique unit whose holdings contain not only more than 560 current daily and weekly newspapers from around the world, but backfiles of many of the world’s most important newspapers as well.

“We have more than 35,000 patrons a year using our collection,” says Vicki Jaeger, who is in charge of reader services. “Some of them come to read the current papers in the collection, but patrons also use more than 19,000 reels of microfilm a year.”

That’s because students and faculty alike have discovered that the newspaper is an invaluable primary source of historical, social, political, and cultural information. In fact, it’s the next best thing to being there.

“It seems that each semester more and more teachers are assigning newspapers for class projects,” says Ms. Jaeger. “Already, we routinely have rhetoric students come in whose assignment is to look at the newspaper from their date of birth. We’ve also had a psychology professor comparing coverage from all over the world of the Chernobyl disaster.”

The breadth of the Newspaper Library’s collection, one of the best in the country, makes such ventures into history possible. As you might suspect, the library’s London Times, The New York Times, and Wall Street Journal date back to the very first issues.

Other retrospective holdings, however, may surprise you: Rocky Mountain News dating to before the gold rush; Washington, D.C., papers dating from the founding of that city; the Canton Press and Chinese Courier dating from the 1830s; many German newspapers from the 1800s; newspapers from Brazil and Argentina from the early 1900s.

These, of course, are only the tip of the iceberg. Other strong collections have attracted researchers in virtually every field of endeavor, including: ballet, using the library’s extensive collection of turn-of-the-century French newspapers; agriculture, using the library’s collection of small-town Illinois newspapers; labor history, using the large collection of labor newspapers dating back to the last century.

Music professor Lawrence Gushee has used the collection extensively to conduct research on jazz and ragtime music. The Newspaper Library, for instance, holds a substantial backfile of the Afro-American Freeman, a black Indianapolis newspaper. Using the collection, which dates from 1885 to the 1920s, Professor Gushee has been able to trace several performing groups. “This paper was the equivalent of a trade paper for black vaudeville performers, so I’ve made considerable use of it,” he says.

Running a library with so many patrons, so much daily mail to check in, and so many microfilm users isn’t easy. “Every afternoon, the mailroom delivers nearly 500 newspapers that the library’s student staff must unwrap, sort, check in, and either shelve or send to the appropriate departmental library,” says Jane Wiles, a longtime Newspaper Library staff member.

Helping patrons with microfilm is also a feature of daily work. “We are continuously instructing people on the proper use of our microfilm readers in order to prevent film from being damaged,” says Ms. Wiles.

Because of the heavy volume of microfilm use, the machines get a lot of wear and tear—two of the eighteen were recently beyond repair and were replaced in February through the generosity of Library Friends. At times, though, even the sixteen working machines are not enough to satisfy demand, and lines of waiting patrons spill into the staff’s work area.

The three reader-printers, machines that can produce a photocopy of a microfilmed page, are in even greater demand and generally require overhauling at the end of each semester to prevent breakdowns during the school year.

The manufacturer of one ten-year-old reader-printer, however, no longer makes parts for it. Unfortunately, it’s the machine patrons find the easiest to use; to replace it would cost $10,000. The newest of the three machines, unfortunately, was not made for such heavy use and breaks down frequently.

The result? “We often have lines of people backed up and jammed in the aisles waiting to use the machines,” says Ms. Jaeger. “It’s like Baskin-Robbins on the first day of spring.”

The Library’s budget crunch also has had an effect on the Newspaper Library’s ability to keep up subscriptions or get new ones. “The main problem is, some papers can cost as much as $1,000 air mail,” says Ms. Jaeger. “And when you’re trying to keep up on elections in Korea, for instance, or current events for research, a three-month-old newspaper doesn’t do you much good. But some papers we can only afford by surface mail.”

For researchers like Professor Gushee, however, it’s the timelessness of the collection that counts. “The Newspaper Library has a considerable amount of material,” he says, “and I send students down there all the time to show them what’s available for research. It’s an extremely useful research collection.”
Helping Library
"A Matter of Pride," Says Volunteer

It's the end of February, and the development office is awash in invitations, envelopes, stamps, and mailing lists for one of its many lectures. Time for the two secretaries to panic?

Hardly. It's time to call in the Friends' ace in the hole—volunteer Mary Kay Peer. Since 1986, she's been lending her secretarial and organizational talents to the development office when the press of work overwhelms the regular staff.

"Until you actually work in the office, you don't realize how much Library Friends has to do to send out mailings on the numerous lectures and seminars, publications, and, of course, Friendscript," says the 74-year-old Mrs. Peer. "There's so much labeling and stamping. Why, they didn't even have an electric stapler!" (She's since donated one, as well as a folding machine.)

Mrs. Peer and her late husband, Hobart, had been Library Friends for many years. Both were UI alumni, and Mrs. Peer has lived in Champaign more than sixty years. Forty of those years were spent working as a secretary and administrative aide at the UI's Department of English.

It was not until her husband died in 1985, however, that Mrs. Peer decided to become an active volunteer. Not only have her office abilities been tapped, but she's also helped with wrapping the Audubon prints for auction, and "anything they ask me to do."

"I feel very, very deeply that anyone connected with the University should have an interest in being part of this Library."

Because of her commitment to the University, Mrs. Peer has also lent her considerable talents to the University's World Heritage Museum and is on the board of directors of the Liberal Arts and Sciences Alumni Association. "I'm very active and glad to be very active," she says. "I try to make my time count."

What bothers her, however, is hearing friends her age complain that they're bored, but find excuses for not being active.

"People should recognize that they don't have to be very skilled to be useful," she says. "You don't hear well? You don't need to hear very well to put stamps on letters or staple. You can do a lot that's worthwhile, even with a handicap. And you get out with people and broaden your horizons."

Architecture Library Receives Memorial Gift

The Ricker Library of Architecture and Art has received a gift of $1,200 to start a new collection of books about the architecture of the residence.

The gift, from Professor Emeritus and Mrs. John G. Replinger, is in memory of Mr. Replinger's former UI classmate, Seattle architect Albert O. Bumgardner, who died in July 1987.

Mr. Replinger and Mr. Bumgardner were undergraduates together at the UI during the late '40s and had remained close friends after their graduation in 1949.

Their careers took quite different paths, however. Mr. Replinger remained in Urbana-Champaign as a practicing architect and faculty member in the Department of Architecture. Mr. Bumgardner moved to Seattle, where he helped create the innovative "Northwest style" of residential architecture. He also was responsible for the design of many of Seattle's favorite buildings, including the Watermark Tower, Alexis Hotel, and Waterfront Place Building.

"He was very well established in Seattle as a personality and as a professional, and he made his reputation there," says Mr. Replinger, "but he came from an Illinois farm and went to school at the UI, so his ideas and attitudes were formed here. We wanted to keep that Illinois connection alive."

The Library is Looking for . . .

Donation to purchase The Encyclopedia of Psychology for the Psychology Reading Room. This four-volume set contains 2,150 articles on significant psychological topics and people, and is the authoritative source for professionals, researchers, and students of human behavior. The cost is $275.

Donation to purchase Les Polymeres en Solution: Leur Modélisation et Leur Structure for the Physics Library. This is the most up-to-date work to describe the revolutionary progress in the field of polymer solutions over the past fifteen years. The cost is $184.

$79.95 to purchase Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary: Encyclopedic Edition for the English Library. This two-volume work focuses on how words should be, and have been, used. Although it is a standard reference tool, the library has no funds available to purchase it.

The English Library also is looking for a copy of the 1961 Webster's Third International Dictionary of the English Language, which focuses on language as it is used currently. Many researchers have requested access to this edition, which the English Library does not own. A new copy costs $89.95; a used copy in excellent condition would also be fine.
From the University Librarian

Those responsible for providing financial resources for research libraries often view these libraries as bottomless pits. They come to believe that no matter how much is added to the library's budget, it will not be enough and that to reach the next level of excellence, a great deal more funding will be required.

As support for a library's materials budget increases, other problems are created. There is a need for more staff to process the additional materials. More equipment and shelving are needed, and, ultimately, new buildings must be constructed.

The need for ever-increasing funding has, in some cases, caused university officials to throw up their hands in despair and adopt a strategy of providing minimal increases in support for the library and turning their attention to other university enterprises, where they can see an immediate benefit from their expenditure of funds.

The challenge for librarians and library administrators is to find ways to place reasonable bottoms on these otherwise bottomless pits. The creation of bottoms requires difficult, and often painful, decisions about what materials to purchase. It also requires that some very hard choices be made as to which areas of knowledge will be supported at the expense of others. And, it results in numerous compromises on types of access to collections, levels of service, and hours of availability.

Nowhere is the bottomless-pit problem greater than in the area of preservation. At present, approximately one-third, or over two million volumes, of the UI Library collections are brittle and, therefore, will be impossible to keep indefinitely. The cost of capturing the content of these materials through preservation microfilming would be in the range of $200 million or an amount equal to the total cost of acquiring new materials for the next fifty years. Certainly, in practical terms, this is among the most challenging of the Library's bottomless pits.

It is crucial that librarians place a bottom on the preservation pit. We must acknowledge that we cannot save all titles and that significant amounts of material may be lost to the scholars of the future. We must accept the fact that, as an individual library, we can preserve only a small portion of the total collection that is deteriorating. We need to select for preservation those materials which are the most valuable, those which we believe will be vital.

The overriding and all-important message, though, is that we cannot ignore the preservation problem. We owe it to the scholars of the future to take action now and to develop strategies that will save as much of our deteriorating materials as possible. If we make a commitment to preservation and if we work in cooperation with other research libraries, we can save most of the important research collections that will be needed by those who follow us.

—David F. Bishop

Library Receives Latin American Books from Visiting Soviets

The UIUC Library has received a gift of five books, in Russian, of Soviet research on the literature of Latin America.

The books were presented during the second USA-USSR Symposium on Latin American Literature, held at the UI December 1-3, 1987. Specialists in Latin American literature from both the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the United States presented talks during the symposium on the literature and national consciousness of nineteenth-century Latin America. The symposium was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences.

During the symposium, the Soviet visitors toured the Library, visiting not only the Latin American section, but also the Library's internationally renowned Slavic Library. They also viewed a special exhibit of rare Latin American books, mounted for the event by the Rare Books and Special Collections Library.

"They were extremely impressed by the Library," says Modern Languages and Linguistics Librarian Sara de Mundo Lo, who represented the Library at the symposium. "The Library was one of the highlights of the event."
Calendar

EXHIBITS
May
"Scores and Graphics by Herbert Brun." Music Library
"1883, 1913, 1938, 1963 Graduates." University Archives.
"The Digest of the Great Chinese Encyclopedia." Asian Library
"Lincoln and the Constitution." Main Corridor
"A Salute to the Armed Services: Old Army Newspapers." Newspaper Library
June
"Irving Berlin, 1888-1988." University Archives
"The Digest of the Great Chinese Encyclopedia." Asian Library
"Springtime in Small Town Newspapers." Newspaper Library
July
"4th of July." Main Corridor
"Horses at the University of Illinois." University Archives
"Notable Acquisitions, 1987/88." Rare Book Room
"Patriotic Banners." Newspaper Library

We Need Your Help
You can ensure the UI Library’s continued excellence by:

- Telling others about the Library Friends and encouraging them to join
- Sending us lists of potential members and contributors
- Helping the Library solicit grants from foundations
- Obtaining your company’s or organization’s participation in a matching gift program
- Passing the information about Library Friends membership on in your newsletter or publications.

The Benefits of Membership
As a Friend of the University of Illinois Library, you receive:

- Special circulation and stack privileges for Library materials
- Friendscript, the quarterly newsletter
- Annual Report
- Invitations to exhibits, lectures and receptions
- A 30% discount on University of Illinois Press publications.

The Friends welcome everyone interested in the continued excellence of the University of Illinois Library. There are now nearly 3,000 members of Library Friends.

YES, I would like to help support the UI Library’s humanities collections by contributing to the NEH Library Challenge Grant Fund.

- University Librarian’s Patron, $500
- Council at UIUC Sponsor, $100
- $5000 Subscriber, $50
- $3000 Contributor, $25
- $1000 Benefactor, $10

Please make your check payable to UI Foundation/NEH Library Challenge Grant Fund, 224 Illini Union, 1401 W. Green St., Urbana, Illinois 61801. All contributions are tax-deductible.

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State & Zip

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