PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library Large-scale Digitization Project, 2007.
Cooperative Grant Helps Preserve Slavic Books

The Library has received a three-year, $82,000 award from the Council on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) for preservation of Russian and Ukrainian books in the Slavic and East European Library.

The award is part of a grant obtained by the CIC, a consortium of Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago, from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

"This is a significant cooperative effort in preservation of library materials, which the National Endowment for the Humanities is now beginning to fund," says Library Collections Director Carl Deal.

The CIC's decision to help preserve this particular collection reflects the national prominence of the Slavic and East European Library, which is the third largest in North America and is the largest such collection west of Washington, D.C.

Microfilming will be done by the Library's own microfilm laboratory, which will provide both a noncirculating preservation negative and a circulating positive.

More than 2,300 volumes are scheduled to be preserved, all from the end of the nineteenth century through World War II. Books will be limited to those dealing with the humanities and social sciences.

According to Slavic Acquisitions Librarian Robert Burger, however, nearly a half-million of the Slavic and East European books in the Library need preservation.

"Slavic and East European books tend to be printed on low-quality paper," says Mr. Burger, "so a higher percentage of our books are more brittle than what's found in the general collection."

Among the books already designated for preservation are several Ukrainian works published in displaced-persons (DP) camps in Germany during World War II.

"They managed to get crude printing presses and come out with mimeographs on various subjects, which are of interest not only for life in the camps, but also for the political views, news of atrocities, and news of the occupation they were under," explains Mr. Burger. "Some of these are as yet uncataloged, so a side benefit of the project is that they will be cataloged."

Many books from the period between the world wars also are candidates for microfilming. "Books from this period in both Russian and Ukrainian are extremely valuable for research, what with Stalin's purges and Ukrainian famines," he notes.

Among them are important works from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences from 1918 to 1929—a period that not only predates installation of the Communist government in the Ukraine in 1919, but also includes the years of Lenin's power and the early years of Stalin's rule before he came to full control.

In addition, several extremely rare Ukrainian books published in Prague during the 1920s will be preserved.

"Some of these are very difficult to find or even see in this country," says Mr. Burger.

Books currently housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Library, however, won't be microfilmed. "Oddly enough, some of the early to mid-nineteenth-century books are in better shape than the newer ones because they are on rag-content paper," he explains.

Once microfilming is completed, catalog information on the preserved materials will be entered into OCLC, a national library database subscribed to by more than 5,000 libraries worldwide. That means researchers both at the UI and around the world will have access to many works that could not previously be circulated because of their brittle condition.

The choice of books for preservation will be made by Mr. Burger, Slavic Catalog Librarian Dmytro Shatrohyn, and Senior Slavic Bibliographer Larry Miller.

"Larry and Dmytro have been here thirty years and twenty-nine years respectively," notes Mr. Burger, "and they know this collection better than any other living person."
Second Holy Land Exhibit to Feature Recent Restoration, New Items

Several new acquisitions and an important map restoration will be the featured new items in the second annual Maps of the Holy Land exhibit, scheduled for December and January.

"Last year's exhibit ended with maps from 1714," says Map and Geography Librarian David Cobb. "This year, we want to bring things into the twentieth century, as well as feature some of our new acquisitions." The most important new item in the exhibit will be the recently restored *Atlas, sive cosmographiae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura* by Gerhard Mercator (1595). This will be the first time the work has been on display, since restoration had not been completed in time for last year's exhibit.

Mercator, whose method of drawing proportional latitude and longitude lines is still used today, is also the originator of the term "atlas" to describe a book of maps. This work is the first to use the name.

Other new items in the exhibit will include a 1519 edition of the *Veridica Terre Sancte* by Graf Burchardus von Barby. This rare volume, purchased with funds from Library Friends, is the best edition of a thirteenth-century account of a trip to the Holy Land. It includes an interesting, illustrated map of the entire Mediterranean area.

Another new acquisition is a large (25' x 47') map of the Holy Land, circa 1700, by G. Koller. The map was purchased in 1988 through the Gray Endowment.

Other items new to the exhibit will include examples of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century scientific mapping and a recent satellite map of the area.

Approximately seventeen items from last year's exhibit also will be on display, including the first printed map and the Breydenbach Peregrinatio in Terram Sanctum.

An opening reception, with introductory remarks by Mr. Cobb, will be held December 1 from 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. in the Rare Book and Special Collections Library. Updated exhibit catalogs will be available.

Overdue Book Returns After Several Decades

Better late than never—that's what William Browder, chairman of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, decided when he returned a rather overdue book last summer to the UI Library.

The book, an 1878 edition of Thucydides, bears the stamp of the "Illinois Industrial University"—the UI's original name. Since the University hasn't used that name since 1885, Mr. Browder figured the book might have been missing from the Library for a good many years.

"Neither my wife nor I really know where the book came from or when, or even whether it had been bought," says Mr. Browder, who came into possession of the book after his recent marriage, "but we thought it probably should be returned. I'm a finder, not a keeper."

Luckily for Mr. Browder, no fine has been assessed. "That would have been quite a contribution," he chuckles.

The book now is back in place in the bookstacks.

Looking for a Stimulating Job? Kim Wurl Wants You!

Got a little bit of free time on your hands? Looking for something interesting to stimulate your intellect?

Then Kim Wurl might just be looking for you. Since 1986, she's been chair of the Library Friends volunteer committee. Her job—to track down the right volunteer for a project, to find the right volunteer for a volunteer.

"Working on recruiting is hard," says the 30-year-old Monticello native. "I use all the resources in town, including newspaper, radio, and television, and everywhere I go, I talk about Library Friends."

Mrs. Wurl is no stranger to volunteering. While living in Columbus, Ohio, from 1981 to 1986, she used her anthropological and archaeological background as a volunteer at that city's Center of Science and Industry, a hands-on museum.

But she and her husband Daniel, an attorney, found their hearts were really in Urbana-Champaign. Returning to town for football weekends, the Wurls often would visit the UI Library. "I picked up a Library Friends brochure," she remembers, "and I said that when we move back to town, I want to do this."

After five years in Ohio, they finally made the move.

Luckily for Library Friends, the law firm Mr. Wurl joined was Webber and Theis, the firm of Library Friends Board member Carl Webber. "About a week after we moved back, Carl Webber asked if I would like to join the board, so I said yes."

Since then, Mrs. Wurl has headed the Board's volunteer committee. During her tenure, the number of volunteers has increased from sixty to ninety.

"There are so many different things to do—shelf reading, preservation of rare books, special events, special projects like those in the Music Library or cataloging the H.G. Wells collection," she says.

"Most people seem to like to work with the old materials, to help with preservation or cataloging, because you can really look at the material. It's a job where you always learn something, and you always get back more than you give."
Archives Receives Microfilms of “Priceless” African Collection

The UI Archives has become the repository for the only microfilm copy of African manuscripts of one of the most unique and important collections in the world.

The collection is the Haroun ould Cheikh Sidiyya library, located in Boutilimit, Mauritania. This personal library, representing the efforts of four generations of bibliophiles, contains more than 100,000 folios of Arabic works dating as far back as the early nineteenth century.

“This is arguably the most extensive and richest integral Arabic library of its type in Western Africa, and possibly in sub-Saharan Africa,” says UI History Professor Charles Stewart, who undertook the massive microfilming project. “It will be priceless for learning about what the world was like at the end of the 1800s on the fringes of the Muslim and Arabic-speaking world.”

Among the most significant holdings of this extensive private collection are treatises from all four schools of Islamic law at the end of the nineteenth century, a large collection of books and letters by Timbuctu scholars Sidi al-Mukhtar al-Kunti and Sidi Muhammad b. Sidi al-Mukhtar, a Koranic commentary by the Nigerian scholar Abdulahi b. Futi (d. 1829), and an Arabic grammar by the Mauritanian scholar al-Mukhtar ould Buna.

Despite the historical value and sheer magnitude of the library, Western scholars had managed to ignore it and others like it for centuries, according to Professor Stewart.

“Until the 1960s, most English authors claimed there was no written history of these nomadic Muslim societies except what Europeans had written,” he explains. “And the French basically felt that anything outside of French culture had no past worthy of the name.”

The one exception was a 1909 article written by a French orientalist who had seen the collection and had provided a list of its contents.

In the late 1960s, Stewart decided to follow up on this 1909 article while working on his Ph.D. dissertation. He went to Boutilimit “on a hunch,” hoping to get information on Shaikh Sidiyya al-Kabir (1775-1866), the famous scholar who had begun the collection. “I figured that if I found the books, then the family there might know something about their great-great grandfather,” he says.

What he found was that the great-great grandson, Haroun ould Cheikh Sidiyya Baba, had been working for twenty years on the very same topic—the family’s patriarch.

Despite various breakups of the library after the deaths of Haroun’s ancestors, Professor Stewart also found that Haroun had managed to reassemble most of the original collection. In addition, Haroun had added thousands of letters and literary works pertaining to the history of Mauritania. The two soon became friends.

Professor Stewart returned to Boutilimit in 1978 to collaborate with Haroun on another book, only to find that Haroun had died two weeks earlier.

“It was at that point that I spoke about the library to Haroun’s son, Baba ould Haroun,” he continues. “I said, ‘Whatever happens, don’t let anyone break up this library, and if you want to preserve the library on film, or to catalog it, or you need any help, just get in touch.’ I didn’t hear anything for years after that.”

In Fall 1985, however, the family contacted Professor Stewart after a freak flood damaged the family home. Less than a year later, he was back in Boutilimit, where he determined that approximately 80 percent of the items listed in 1909 were still in the collection.

By 1987, he was microfilming the most important portions of the collection, thanks to funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The microfilming was done without benefit of electricity, since Boutilimit has none. The work had to be done in an outside archway of the family house, where lighting was good but environmental conditions were less than ideal.

“This is an environment where a sandstorm is likely to come up at any moment,” explains Professor Stewart. “In fact, we lost most of February (1988) because of sandstorms.”

That’s one reason why the usual 100-foot rolls of microfilm and a fancy microfilming machine were not used—“If something went wrong, we’d lose all that work,” he says.

Instead, filming was done with a regular 35mm camera and 1,700 rolls of 36-exposure Technical Pan film, a very fine-grained film used primarily in the biosciences. The camera was mounted on a specially made book box equipped with glass to keep manuscripts from blowing on windy days.

“This was a really amateurish-looking operation,” chuckles Professor Stewart. Still, the results were excellent—only about six percent of the rolls were under- or overexposed.

As important as the microfilming, however, has been creation of a bilingual, computerized finding aid for the massive collection—one of the first to use Arabic as well as English for the entries. “The University Archives was crucial in advising us on the format,” notes Professor Stewart, “so that the finding aid would be machine-readable and most adaptable to other projects.”

To create the finding aid, UI computer science graduate student Kazumi Hatasa combined Arabic word processing and ArabDOS with dBaseII applications. The result is a program so efficient that it took Mamadou N’iang, a UI graduate student from Mauritania, only five minutes to complete each entry in both Arabic and English.

“The entire collection was entered and cataloged within five months of finishing the microfilming, and that’s mind-boggling,” exults Professor Stewart. “This part of the work usually takes two to three years!”

He’s already received inquiries on the software from the University of Bergen (Norway), Northwestern University, and researchers in Istanbul. Adds Professor Stewart, “This software will be as important to the world of librarians and archivists as the collection itself.”
From the University Librarian

People who, over the past five or six years, have relied primarily on the University of Illinois libraries for their research needs probably are not aware of how different the interlibrary borrowing patterns at the UI Library are from those at other major research libraries, nor how much these patterns at the UI have changed over the past few years.

Patrons have always known that the purpose of interlibrary loan is to make one library's holdings available to other libraries. What they may not have known, however, is that interlibrary loan also helps a library stretch its own acquisition dollars by eliminating the need to purchase duplicate copies of popular works or, for small libraries, very esoteric ones.

To place our interlibrary borrowing in context, let me share some figures with you. During the past year, the UI Library borrowed more than 157,000 items from other libraries. Boston University, the research library that borrowed the second largest number of items, borrowed approximately 40,000 items, nearly 120,000 fewer. The median library among the 116 largest academic libraries in North America borrowed approximately 7,000 items. Therefore, we borrowed 150,000 items more than the median of the largest research libraries in North America.

This very unusual borrowing pattern has not existed for long. If one looks at the figures from ten years ago, one finds that the UI Library was borrowing less than the median at that time, or approximately 4,600 items.

What caused the UI Library to move from borrowing 4,600 items in 1978 to more than 157,000 10 years later? The answer is the Library Computer System, or LCS. LCS makes it possible for users of the UI Library to locate books at any of 28 other libraries in Illinois that participate in the LCS system and have those items automatically retrieved and delivered. This system is so simple for users that it makes those other 28 collections almost a part of the UI collections. It also is the case that users at those other 28 libraries have equally easy access to the UI collections.

These borrowing patterns have a number of implications for libraries in the state of Illinois. Collection development practices are changing in Illinois because smaller libraries can rely on the UI Library for little-used and unusual materials. The students and faculty at the UI rely on the smaller libraries in the state for multiple copies of items that are, in many cases, owned by the UI Library but are out in circulation.

This is a situation in which everyone wins. The smaller libraries do not have to buy esoteric and little-used materials because they can borrow them from the UI Library. We, at the UI, do not have to buy multiple copies of many popular items because they can be easily borrowed from other libraries, if needed. As a result, the UI Library is able to collect in much greater depth and avoid the purchase of duplicate copies, in most cases. This has made our collections stronger and has allowed us to do a better job of supporting the research needs of our users.

Most people who are accustomed to using this library do not realize how unusual this interlibrary borrowing pattern is. It has enriched the resources available to our users, has increased the amount of material available in the state, and has made library service an exceptionally good value for the citizens of Illinois. We have the vision of Hugh Atkinson to thank for this unique capability.

David F. Bishop

New Fund Reaches Endowment Level

A special fund created six months ago to purchase books for the Slavic and East European Library has reached the endowment level.

The Ralph T. Fisher Library Fund was established last winter to honor Professor Fisher upon his retirement as the longtime director of the Russian and East European Center. Since then, the fund has received more than $10,000, qualifying the fund for endowment status.

Further contributions will help the endowment grow to the point that interest from the fund will make a significant difference in the Slavic and East European Library's ability to purchase books. Contributions may be sent to the UIF/Ralph T. Fisher Library Fund, UI Foundation, 224 Illini Union, 1401 W. Green St., Urbana, IL 61801.

Library Publications Win Awards

Two Library publications have won awards for excellence in design and content.

The Association for College and Research Libraries (ACRL) has awarded its Katharine Kyes Leab and Daniel J. Leab American Book Prices Current Exhibition Catalogue Award to a catalog from a 1986-87 exhibit in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Library, entitled Three Fine-Press Printers: Harry Duncan, Kim Merker, Doyle Moore.

According to Sally Leach, chair of the ACRL's Rare Books and Manuscripts section, "the entire committee was attracted to the imaginative, gracefully written, sparsely elegant presentation of the works and guiding principles of the three printers."

The Library's brochure Unlocking the Experience of the Past to the Builders of the Future has won the 1988 Best of Show award in the user orientation category from the public relations section of the Library Administration and Management Association. The award was presented at the Summer 1988 American Library Association meeting in New Orleans.
Africa on the Prairie? It's on the Third Floor of the Library

How far is it from the sands of the Kalahari to the prairie of central Illinois? For travelers, the answer is nearly 8,000 miles, but for scholars it's only as far as a trip to the third floor of the UI Library.

There, tucked away in a small office near the Rare Book and Special Collections Library, is the nerve center of one of the best collections on sub-Saharan Africa in the country—the Africana Reading Room.

Although visitors won't see many books when they peek in the door (most of the collection is housed in the main book stacks), the Reading Room provides access to the Library's approximately 45,000 books, 2,200 journals, 45,000 maps, and 4,000 microforms dealing with the continent.

Keeping track of this tremendous collection is the Reading Room's most important resource—Yvette Scheven. As the African studies bibliographer since the collection's founding in 1969, she knows the whereabouts of virtually every work dealing with Africa in the Library's holdings. She is, in fact, the author of the most comprehensive listing to date of all available African studies bibliographies.

"We want to be able to answer people's questions when they come in," says Mrs. Scheven, "so we try to have the basic reference tools to satisfy everyone's curiosity."

That's no mean feat, considering that Africa contains fifty-four countries of considerably different languages, cultures, and backgrounds. Compounding the problem is a distribution problem that most librarians would find daunting.

"Because of something as simple as a paper shortage, or someone not getting an annual report done on time, if you're not right on the spot when some of these government reports come out, you don't get them," Mrs. Scheven says.

Still, the collection contains nearly complete information on every sub-Saharan country, including statistical reports, census reports, and development plans. "Development plans, in particular, are essential to studying the current status of African countries," she says.

Patrons also have access to the national bibliographies of thirteen nations, many of the most important current African journals, the Library of Congress's acquisitions list for Eastern Africa, a guide to dissertations on Africa, and even many African telephone directories.

The collection also is rich in historical information that, on the surface, might not appear to have much to do with Africa, such as eighteenth- and nineteenth-century geographic journals containing first-hand accounts of westerners seeing sub-Saharan Africa for the first time.

Why sub-Saharan Africa? "From the beginning, parts of North Africa have been known because of the Roman Empire and, later, because of Islam, which related them to the Middle Eastern countries through a common language and religion," explains Mrs. Scheven.

"So, Egypt, Ethiopia, and other parts of the north were well known to westerners. But beyond the Sahara, as far as the West was concerned, it was very difficult to penetrate the continent—there was no Suez Canal then—and the languages and cultures were entirely different. Gradually, there grew a split between the two areas to westerners studying the regions."

Taking the mystery out of that large portion of Africa has been Mrs. Scheven's life work. "I'm always trying to dispel the 'Tarzan' view of Africa," she chuckles.

"Some people even think Africa is a country, rather than a continent with many countries and peoples. So, I don't just answer questions for patrons, I also try to educate them. Most people are astonished, for instance, when they learn that Zaire is as big as the United States from the east coast to the Mississippi River."

Most questions, however, are trickier than that. Take, for instance, a request from the UI Foundation for information on tuberculosis in Rwanda, one of the continent's smallest countries.

"There's not much data on this subject," Mrs. Scheven says, "but I finally found the answer in some statistical abstracts we have on microfiche. There was information on respiratory diseases, and I deduced that most of that would be tuberculosis, so I was able to provide a set of long-range statistics.

"It turned out that the Urbana Rotary Club wanted to write an article for the International Rotary Club about a local doctor who was going to Rwanda to work in a hospital."

"Sometimes the questions come from African students themselves. "Many African students learn a lot about their own countries when they come here because they can often find things in our library that they can't find at home," she explains.

"The problem is a combination of inflation over the last ten years and a paper shortage. Universities there just can't afford to buy the books they need."

So, Mrs. Scheven tries to help libraries in Africa by sending them duplicate books; in return, the African libraries often send her works she otherwise could not obtain.

But even this arrangement is not easy. "Uganda used to have such a wonderful library, but after the Amin era, I read that the library was in terrible shape," she remembers. "I did send some books out through our embassy in Kenya, but this was a time when it was dangerous to even try to drive a truck through Uganda and I couldn't be sure the books would make it. I found out a few years later, though, that our embassy did get the books through, and they're being used by the Uganda Teachers' Association."
Music Collection a Boon to Local Performers

When the family of Walter Kasura, the late conductor and domra virtuoso, donated his collection of Russian folk music to the UI Library in 1987, the family hoped the music would not sit unused on a shelf.

Thanks to the UI's Russian Orchestra, the family has gotten its wish. Within this gold mine of nearly 13,000 titles of folk, gypsy, and popular music, the Russian Orchestra has found enough music to provide fresh repertoire for years to come.

Mr. Kasura, an insurance executive by day, also conducted a well-known, twenty-piece Russian folk orchestra for many years in New York. To keep his group supplied with music, he managed to amass one of the most extensive collections of Russian folk-orchestra music in the country.

Included in the collection are some 250 pre-Revolutionary items, Russian and gypsy folksongs, instrumental solos, orchestral and small-ensemble arrangements, research and reference notes on performance practice, and even the libretto and twelve songs for a 1975 musical, entitled Wall Street, Russian Style.

The collection has been a real boon to the UI's Russian Orchestra. "Folk music is usually issued in very small numbers and in sets of ten or sixteen volumes," explains orchestra manager Bruce Wood. "We'd get two or three volumes and miss the rest because it pretty much depended on who was in Moscow to buy them on the spot. And we had run out of things for our vocalists.

"With the Kasura collection, though, there are more than 2,000 turn-of-the-century gypsy and art songs. We have to arrange them for the orchestra, but at least the material is there."

Because Mr. Kasura's group did so much nightclub work, the collection contains many arrangements one wouldn't normally expect for combinations of balalaikas, domras, bayans, and accordions.

"We have a fantasy he did for the bicentennial that includes Yankee Doodle for balalaika and domra, for example, and things like Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer and Jingle Bells," says Mr. Wood.

Mr. Kasura's association with the UI began in 1979, when he and colleague Leonard Davis, the virtuoso balalaika performer, gave master classes here and appeared in concert with the Russian Orchestra. Mr. Kasura returned again in 1981 as a member of the Summer Research Laboratory, sponsored by the UI's Russian and East European Center.

"Walter wanted the collection to be used by as many people as possible," says Mr. Wood, "which is why we got the collection, rather than his ensemble. There was also a concern about how it would be maintained and cataloged. If it had stayed with his orchestra, then if somebody moved, the music might end up in boxes in somebody's basement."

To make the collection more accessible to users, Mr. Wood and co-workers are developing a computer program that will allow cataloging of the music by composer, lyricist, orchestration, key, etc.

Currently, the collection is grouped by major categories only. Funding will be needed to complete the cataloging, as well as to restore some of the more fragile items in the collection.

Meanwhile, the public already has enjoyed music from the collection. A concert in October for the midwest chapter of the Music Library Association featured small-ensemble pieces from the collection; approximately half the music in the Russian Orchestra's annual Christmas concert also will be from the collection (see Calendar for details).

Adds Mr. Wood, "Having this collection at the UI has been a real shot in the arm for us."

Volunteering Is a Great Way to Meet People, as Helen Millard (left) and Michelle Hillard (center), of Ivesdale, and Robbie Hayes (right) of Champaign discovered at the Volunteer Orientation reception on September 15, 1988.

Library Evokes Fond Memories

For some of you, our requests for donations to the Library have unleashed a flood of fond memories. Here's one from UI alumna Susan Herrick Bosworth.

I'm delighted to make a contribution to the U of I Library. To me the library was the U of I. I spent more time in it than at any other university locale. Growing up as the daughter of a U of I English professor (Marvin Herrick), I got acquainted with the building very early (starting with the rest rooms) and eventually felt comfortable everywhere in it.

My last two years of college were at the U of I. The main reading room in the library was my daily study hall, as well as where I made wedding plans with John Bosworth (also a U of I graduate and an announcer on WILL for several years).

After graduation in 1954, I had my first full-time job, as a research assistant in the then-brand-new H.G. Wells Collection in a little room at the back of the English Library. And I'll never forget my excitement while accepting a job in New York in a phone booth on the ground floor of the library.

When my husband and I returned to the U of I after his army duty, I again worked full time in the library, typing book manuscripts for the noted Milton scholar, Harris Fletcher. Fletcher's garret office was in a dim world high up under the roof eaves—no windows, no air conditioning. But the big room was a wonderful, rowdy stockpile of books, and Fletcher ranged the library halls between office and Rare Book Room.

My father, Marvin Herrick (who spent many hours every day in the Rare Book Room), once told me it was impossible for him to accept more lucrative offers from other universities for one reason—the U of I Library. "There's nothing like it," he said. "I can't leave it. It's got the best damn 16th-century stuff in the nation. Only the London and Paris libraries house anything comparable. In some ways, the U of I Library is superior even to those."

His sabbatical trips to Europe were spent tracking down unpublished sixteenth-century Italian plays, which he procured (among other bits) for the U of I Library, and he was among many scholars who helped make it the unique, magnificent institution that it is.

No building on campus was more impressive to me, but at the same time it was approachable, lively, and comfortable. It was one of my real homes. I pray it will go on being so to thousands, for centuries.

—Susan Herrick Bosworth '54
Like many U of I graduates, I never really appreciated the quality of the education I received while I was in Champaign-Urbana. Now that I look back, of course, I can appreciate all of the advantages I had there. I guess college, in a way, is like your parents—you don’t realize the full value until later.

“One of the University’s most outstanding features is the Library. I spent many hours in the physical education library reading for my classes. But I also spent a lot of my free time researching everything I could find on my favorite subject—football.

“And I wasn’t disappointed, either. The Library was a gold mine of information—I found books and articles on football history, training, strategy, statistics, rules—just about everything there is on the sport. Having all of that information really made a big difference in my life and prepared me well for a career in professional athletics.

“When I returned to campus in the Fall of ’86 to witness the retirement of my jersey, the value of our University really hit home. I’m truly proud to be associated with such a great institution. The U of I is a great university. I know many things contribute to its quality: faculty, coaches, students, and excellent resources like the Library.”

—Dick Butkus, former member of the Chicago Bears, member of the Football Hall of Fame, and former Illini linebacker

Class of 1965

The Library is Looking for...

Microfiche reader with dual lenses for the Geology Library. The unit’s only microfilm reader gave out last semester. Unfortunately, U.S. Geological Survey research results are distributed to libraries only in microfiche format. Researchers now must walk across campus with the films to read them. Cost is $343.

$150 to purchase Food Industry Manual and $150 to purchase Architectural Graphic Standards for the Home Economics Library.

$280 to purchase two volumes of Pittura in Italia dealing with the Quattrocento for the Architecture and Art Library. The unit also is looking for donations to purchase the updated 1987 edition of Caravaggio, by Maurizio Marini ($110).

CD-ROM Workstation is New Gift

The Library and Information Science Library has received a new CD-ROM workstation, thanks to the generosity of the Alpha Chapter of Beta Phi Mu and funds from the Ernest J. Reece endowment.

The workstation has enabled the library to purchase one of the most important library science bibliographies Library Literature, in CD-ROM format.

“This technology is much more user-friendly than the old paper format,” says Library and Information Science Librarian Pat Stenstrom, “so this will greatly enhance the ability of the people who use the index.”

Previously, Library Literature was available in a format similar to the Reader’s Guide to Periodicals; to search for material, users often would have to peruse several volumes of the index.

The CD-ROM index, however, is a one-stop source for information from 1984 to the present because all information is cumulative—no more flipping between different volumes. Each quarterly update also will be cumulative.

“The CD-ROM version has the ability to do title searching and key-word searching, which you can’t do with the paper version,” adds Ms. Stenstrom, “and it’s possible to find some subject matter that is difficult to find in the old format.”

The Ernest J. Reece endowment was established in 1965 by Mr. Reece in recognition of the courtesies and benefits extended to him by the UI Library and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science.

Beta Phi Mu is a national library honors society founded in 1948 at the UI. Over the years, the Alpha Chapter of Beta Phi Mu has donated nearly $2,000 to the Library and Information Science Library to help purchase badly needed items, according to Ms. Stenstrom.
Calendar

November
“Robert E. Lee.” Main Corridor
“U of I Religious Foundations.” University Archives

December
“Deaf Heritage.” Main Corridor
“Images of Terra Sancta: Maps of the Holy Land.” Rare Book and Special Collections Library
“Photojournalism.” University Archives

January
“Afro-America’s Black History Month.” Main Corridor
“Images of Terra Sancta: Maps of the Holy Land.” Rare Book and Special Collections Library
“Seventy-five Years of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.” University Archives

SPECIAL EVENTS
December 1, 3:30-5:30 p.m., Rare Book and Special Collections Library. Reception celebrating the opening of the Maps of the Holy Land exhibit.
December 4, 7 p.m., Playhouse Theater of the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts. UI Russian Orchestra’s Christmas concert, featuring music from the Kasura collection.

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
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