ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign Library
Library Faces Third Budget Crisis in Eight Years

For the third time in eight years, the Library's acquisitions and operating budgets have been crippled by a zero-percent increase in funding from the state of Illinois.

This blow comes on the heels of more than a decade of severe underfunding by the state of the entire University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

For the Library, the lack of funds to keep up with inflation has been particularly devastating. Over the last ten years, the average yearly increase in state funding for the Library has been only 5.5%, while the yearly inflation rate for books and serials (foreign and domestic) has averaged more than 15% per year.

"The cumulative effect of ten years of underfunding is that we have reached the point where the viability of this Library, as it has existed in the past, is threatened," says University Librarian David F. Bishop. "If this were a single-year phenomenon, we could probably deal with it, but we have had two other years—1983 and 1988—with no increases. It's a multi-year phenomenon.

"The downsizing that the University is undergoing is particularly devastating to the Library because we really don't have the autonomy to determine what we will deemphasize," he continues. "We are driven by and must be responsive to the University's priorities, and we are therefore unable to set our own independently. We can't arbitrarily decide that a particular subject area is unimportant and therefore deemphasize it."

In fact, it was only three years ago, during the last period of a zero-percent budget increase, that Engineering Librarian William Mischo, having just cancelled 250 journals and delayed purchase of requested reserve books, lamented, "That's a disgrace, but we're beyond disgrace now."

And this year? "I've just cut another 108 periodicals, 87 of which were unique titles and 50 of which are listed in Current Contents, which means that they are the core or important scientific journals," he says. "We went beyond fat back in 1987."

Because he's had to use monograph funds to staunch the loss of serials, he's also been unable to buy many needed books in computer science, applied engineering mathematics, and computer programming. The bright spot: he managed to obtain one important database on CD-ROM, although he needs another $30,000 to purchase three others that are considered basic to a good engineering collection.

In the humanities, too, the lack of funding has hurt tremendously. "It's only December, and I've already spent my entire monograph fund for art books," laments Art and Architecture Librarian Jane Block. "I still have $15,000 to $20,000 in orders that I could place just on requests from faculty. With the price of art books being more than $100 per volume for a fifteen-volume set, or catalogs raisonnés, where the cost is $200 per volume, you can imagine that a budget like mine is shot in no time."

And prices of $900 and $1,000 are no longer considered expensive for art history books with reproductions of paintings, she notes. "Most times I feel so desperate, I wish I could rob a bank," she adds.

Even the availability of professional library service has been affected by the dismal budget picture. In the Reference Room, for instance, two positions could not be renewed for the 1991 fiscal year because of budget cuts, causing staffing at the reference desk to drop from 66% of the Library's hours to only 48%.

"Unfortunately, it will be particularly critical to have experienced staff around when the Library implements its enhanced catalog this spring, especially at a busy place like Reference," says the unit's head Jo Kibbee.

Even worse, the loss of the two librarians has meant the end of the unit's substantial series of bibliographic instruction programs for undergraduate and graduate students. "We used to teach 35 classes, meaning we reached more than 800 students," says Mrs. Kibbee.

Because of the Library's central role in the function of the University, the campus has helped over the years by permanently reallocating some funds to the Library and by providing various one-time allocations, such as the $80,000 this year from the vice-chancellor's office to help defray the cost of maintaining the Library's traditional hours. And Chancellor Morton W. Weir has made improved funding of the Library one of his top priorities.

However, it has been the private support from the Library Friends annual funds program and from major gifts that has made the most difference for many of the Library's units. Overall, private support has increased substantially since 1981, to $2,318,660 for the last fiscal year.

And during the past year alone, six named, endowed book funds have been established in conjunction with the Challenge Grant: by George and Sarah Patterson Nagels, by James and Mary Givens, by Robert and Emily Watts, and by the estates of George and Edna B.
Three Grants Received to Improve Access to Important Collections

Access to several important Library collections will be enhanced with the receipt of three new grants.

The Library's unique historical collection of elementary and secondary textbooks will be the subject of a new catalog, thanks to a $5,000 Whitney-Carnegie Award to Education and Social Science Librarian Nancy O'Brien. The award, sponsored by the American Library Association, will fund publication of Alice, Jerry, Dick and Jane: Catalog of Historical Curriculum Materials at the University of Illinois, 1821-1940. The compilation will be a descriptive record of materials that reflect the educational history of the United States. “Our textbooks cover all areas, from preschool to high school, and that includes a number of bilingual materials in standard Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese, and Korean,” says Ms. O'Brien about the 29,860-volume collection. “Keeping up with the cataloging has been difficult because other institutions around the state routinely weed their old education materials, and then they send them to us to add to our collection.”

The Library also has received two Title II-C grants from the U.S. Department of Education to fund the full cataloging of two important Library collections and to enter them into national databases. The first, for $174,766, will enable the Agriculture Library to continue its project of cataloging its massive collection of publications by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and agricultural experiment stations in all fifty states. This is the fourth such grant received by the Agriculture Library for the project.

The second Title II-C grant, for $100,901, is for the Library's Latin American collection, one of the top five such collections in the country. The project is part of a nationwide effort to provide full cataloging information on Latin American books for two national databases, OCLC (a national database) and AGRICOLA (an international online database) by author and subject. After four years of cataloging, Mr. Carlborg and his staff have finished 106 series, covering thousands of titles from the 1880s through 1986, when the National Agriculture Library started author-title cataloging of current material. The Library is the only research library in the nation that has received support annually from the Title II-C program since its inception in 1976.

Randolph Collection Featured in Fall Exhibit

The passions of the Depression, of Spain during its civil war, and of the besieged writers of the Left during the McCarthy era briefly lived again during the Library's fall exhibit of the new Edwin Rolfe Archive.

To help celebrate the acquisition of this important collection, Rolfe's widow Mary visited the UI on October 16—her first chance to look at her late husband's papers since they were unpacked from the boxes in which they had sat for more than thirty-five years.

“When Eddie died in California in 1954, the one person I had wanted to go through the papers was the poet Tom McGrath,” reminisced Mrs. Rolfe during her campus visit. “It didn't work out, so I left the papers in the cartons that you found, and when I moved back to New York, I moved the cartons, too. I wasn’t going to part with them.”

She knew the papers contained some items that others thought were valuable, such as Rolfe's long-running correspondence with Ernest Hemingway, but it was not until she invited UI English Professor Cary Nelson and his colleague, Centenary College Professor Jefferson Hendricks, to sort through the boxes in 1988 that she realized just how important the collection really was.

For these papers include, in addition to the literary correspondence and unpublished manuscripts, two extensive clipping files of Rolfe's newspaper dispatches from Spain and much internal correspondence from the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, many theater and literary reviews from the 1930s, and important, first-hand accounts of the impact of the Communist witch hunts of the 1940s and early 1950s, particularly in Hollywood.

“Eddie saved anything that was written—he even saved the little 'whatchamacallits' from fortune cookies, which I finally filed under the name of...”

Mary Rolfe, widow of poet Edwin Rolfe, spent several days on the UI campus as guest of UI English Professor Cary Nelson (right) and Centenary College Professor Jefferson Hendricks (left).
Your act of survival betrayed not your friends, but yourself most of all—no need now to cavil. Live on, as you must, but be happy with Waller, not Milton, or Marvell.

For you’ve toppled the bridges you had with your youth, your promising present and excellent future. No masterpiece ever can heal such a wound, nor a surgeon’s suture.

You killed your own scope, sad stranger, lost friend. My affection is dead; it’s too frayed now, and grieving. And that was your crime; in the noon of your life you resigned from the living.

The last three stanzas of The Ballad of the Noble Intentions, written by Rolfe after playwright Clifford Odets testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1952.

The Hong Kong noodle company that made them," remembers Mrs. Rolfe. Other institutions, as far back as the late 1930s, had been in touch with the Rolfe family. For some years before Rolfe’s death, the company was interested in Rolfe’s career in the Spanish civil war or his work as a screenwriter and his correspondance with the blacklisted “Hollywood Ten” screenwriters.

Rolfe, however, never considered himself a screenwriter, nor even primarily a journalist, although that was an important part of his career. “Poetry was his first love, and his everlasting love,” says Mrs. Rolfe.

Thus, when Professors Nelson and Hendricks contacted her in 1988 about publishing the collected poems of Edwin Rolfe, whose works had virtually disappeared from print because of blacklisting, she broke down and cried.

“It really had been my dream to get some of Eddie’s poems published—not even grandly thinking all his poems— but at least First Love, which is my favorite book,” she says.

Professors Nelson and Hendricks, however, are just as interested in publishing the many poems that remained unpublished in the early 1950s, or were published posthumously, because of their political content—the poems that prove, according to Professor Nelson, that contrary to popular belief, poets did write about the McCarthy era.

“Eddie was slow to anger, but betrayal made him angry,” reminisced Mrs. Rolfe. “I remember coming home one day to find Eddie sitting on the couch, pale and shaken. He had just heard on the radio that Cliff Odets had just appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee and had made his little whatever-you-want-to-call-it [Odets provided names to the committee in 1952].

‘Eddie was absolutely destroyed. They had been good friends for so long. That’s when he sat down and wrote The Ballad of the Noble Intentions. It just came out—I don’t think he ever changed it. That’s the kind of feeling he had.’”

Forgotten Boxes Yield Literary Manuscripts

Accent, the little literary magazine with the big reputation, may have died in 1960, but its ghost is still alive and well on campus.

At least, that’s what UI English Professor George Hendrick found last June when he was asked to check out some old closets in the English Building prior to some planned renovations to the building.

For among the old soup cans, long-unused shoes, and an ancient gym bag filled with student papers was an item of a different sort. “This box was the kind you used to get a half-dozen shirts in—a flimsy thing in really terrible condition,” recounts Professor Hendrick, who coordinated the 1989 symposium honoring Accent and its successor, Ascent.

To his surprise, it contained letters, manuscripts, and other material related to authors whose works had appeared in Accent.

The latest cache includes a manuscript portion of Richard Wright’s novel The Man Who Lived Underground, a letter from Grace Paley thankingAccent for accepting “the first story I have published anywhere,” and letters and manuscripts from such noted authors as Richard Aldington, Walter Van Tilberg Clark, and Horace Gregory.

According to University Archivist Maynard Brichford, the items apparently had been used in an exhibit mounted in the early 1990s by Accent’s editor, the late J. Kerker Quinn, and then left in the closet. They now are part of the Archives’ Accent collection.

That the papers had been stashed and forgotten in a closet does not surprise Mr. Brichford in the least. “After Quinn died and left his papers to the University in his will, we went out to his house to look around,” remembers Mr. Brichford. “We found files relating to Accent in the garage, in his closets, and even under his bed—things like unopened letters from LeRoi Jones asking what had happened to his manuscript.”

Also this past summer, in a more normal acquisition, the Archives received eleven more boxes of personal papers of the late Daniel Curley, founder of Accent’s successor, Ascent.

Most of the papers are typescripts and manuscripts of Curley’s own short stories and novels, including such titles as The Mosquitoes—A One-Act Play by Daniel Curley from a Private Nightmare, Lies and Ceremonies, and The Lady with the Great Big Dog (A Fable of Urbana).

Also included are the comments he received from magazines and publishers criticizing his own works, including a turndown of his last novel, Mummy, which eventually was published in 1987 by Houghton-Mifflin to excellent reviews.

Oscar and Pauline Dodson (left and center) and Beth Armsey (right) were among the more than 100 Presidents Council members of Library Friends who came to view the Edwin Rolfe exhibit during a reception October 11.
One Library Unit Brings Together Seven Social Science Disciplines

If you were to make a list of problems facing the country today, the list might include the state of education, crime, drugs, homelessness, nuclear proliferation, the Persian Gulf crisis. No wonder use is up at the Library's Education and Social Science Library. It's the one unit that covers every one of those topics, and many more besides.

That's because the Education and Social Science Library has one of the broadest mandates of any unit in the library system, covering the College of Education, the School of Social Work, and the departments of Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Speech and Hearing Science, and Political Science.

How did such an eclectic grouping come about? "Historically, education was the major discipline served—the others were much smaller at the time," explains Nancy O'Brien, the unit's acting head and the education subject specialist.

"And, at the time, education was considered a social science. So, rather than having individual departmental libraries for each of the other disciplines, they were all considered part of the social sciences."

Education materials, not surprisingly, make up the largest single subject of the unit's collection. Not only are there books on educational theory and practice, but also a tremendous collection of textbooks and children's literature dating back to the early 1800s, multicultural and bilingual education, and the status of education in other countries. "Our holdings in education are just massive," she notes. What makes this collection unique, however, is not just the breadth of subjects—it's the depth as well.

And the collection includes just as much important information on higher education, such as nationwide information on enrollment statistics, funding, physical plants, ethics, and much more.

When taken as a whole, however, the social science collection far outweighs education's more than 230,000 volumes. And fundamental to all the social sciences is the unit's sociology collection.

Paralleling the diverse scholarly interests of the Department of Sociology, the collection covers such topics as criminology, demography, the sociology of science and technology, and human rights. Access to this collection has recently been enhanced by acquisition of the CD-ROM index sociofile.

Although technically for sociology, this new index is just as important to the other social sciences. A look at the subjects covered in the social-work collection, as an example, shows why: child abuse and neglect, school social work, adoption, adult children of alcoholics, and adult survivors or victims of child abuse.

Alcoholism, drug abuse, welfare, homelessness, and aging also form an important component, reflecting the wide interests of the faculty.

There's even a unique, though uncataloged, collection of nearly 1,000 primary-source documents about social work in India, assembled twenty years ago by Mrs. Shuda Mazumdar, who was involved in social work in India for more than fifty years.

"Until I worked with this collection, I never realized how diverse a field this was," says Jim Williams, the librarian in charge of the unit's social-work collection.

One of the problems, she notes, is that there is no full-service medical library on campus on which psychology faculty and students can rely because the university's main medical campus is in Chicago. "Medical libraries usually support clinical psychology, neuroscience, and related topics, which our psychology budget must bear here," she adds.

Unfortunately, however, researchers on campus and around the state in psychology and other disciplines, ranging from English to kinesiology, rely on the Library in Urbana to serve their needs for psychology materials.

Bronze object, China, late Chou. From The Many Faces of Primitive Art, by Douglas Fraser, part of the Education and Social Science Library's anthropology collection.
"Our library is still looked to to provide to other institutions or persons in the state titles they can’t afford," notes Mrs. Sutton.

Luckily, that same problem does not affect the other subject area she oversees—anthropology—thanks to the Fred E. Switzer endowed book fund for anthropology, established in 1978. This fund supplements the regular anthropology book budget.

With the approximately $3,000 per year generated by this endowment, Mrs. Sutton is able to purchase important items from nonstandard presses, such as from anthropology programs or natural history museums in third-world countries. This purchasing ability is important, considering that faculty interests focus particularly on Asia, Oceania, Latin America, and Africa.

"It would be very difficult to maintain a research-level collection in anthropology without this fund," she says.

Rounding out the Education and Social Science Library is its political science collection, which includes a burgeoning collection in support of the University’s Program in Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Security (ACDIS), and the United Nations depository collection.

"The arms-control field is truly multidisciplinary," says librarian Liz Cardman, who oversees this collection. "It embraces not only political science, but even philosophy, psychology, and physics. We have some highly technical materials, such as three- to five-years’ worth of the Jane’s publications readily available, with back issues in the stacks, almost 500 reference works, and more than 100 serial titles.

There’s also the United Nations depository material, a collection that contains information on virtually every field of interest, from agriculture to zoology, since the founding of the organization.

"This is an extremely challenging and complicated collection to use because it is uncataloged," says Mrs. Cardman.

"We’ve recently begun receiving a CD-ROM index to these documents and publications, which will significantly improve access to the collection. But I would love to get the retrospective index back to 1946. This would be an invaluable research tool for so many people in history, political science, and all the social sciences. It costs $585,000, though."

Given the current situation in the Persian Gulf, interest has increased tremendously in both the ACDIS and United Nations collections.

"We’ve gotten calls about the Middle East from people wanting information on resolutions that have passed the U.N. General Assembly, but we’re not that current—we’re about a half-year behind," she says. "And the most current Yearbook of the United Nations is from 1985, so it’s difficult to answer questions on voting patterns of particular countries on particular issues. Still, this is a rich collection."

Not all of the Education and Social Science Library’s material is so weighty, however. In 1966, Merton J. Mandeville, a UI professor emeritus of management, donated 400 works from his own library on the occult sciences and created an endowed fund to support future purchases for the resulting Mandeville Collection on the Occult Sciences.

"Mr. Mandeville wanted us to collect only on the positive aspects of the occult," explains Mr. Williams, who oversees this unusual collection, "so, for example, we cannot collect items about satanism, voodooism, shamanism, or any kind of black magic under terms of the endowment."

Over the years, the collection has been augmented by many journal and book titles, particularly rare books, such as a 1573 work that is considered an important summation of the convergence of astrology with astronomy.

Astrology and UFOs, notes Mr. Williams, are the most popular topics. However, even this collection has not escaped current events. A recent astrology journal featured an article on "Saddam and Oil."
"You are There" with New Map Collection

Combine the skills of a mapmaker with the vision of a film animator and what do you get?

If you're artist/cartographer Eugene Derdeyn, it's maps with "perspectovision"—a unique map form that puts an area into three-dimensional perspective, complete with buildings and skyline.

Now the results of Mr. Derdeyn's twenty-three years of work can be found in the Library's Map and Geography Collection, to which he has donated 520 maps and related sketches from his firm, the Perspecto Map Company.

"The style of these maps is definitely unique," says Map and Geography Librarian David Cobb. "It's the way the maps kind of curve off over the horizon. A lot of contemporaries have tried this, but everything blurs when you get to the horizon so that there's no information there at all. Derdeyn's continue right up to the horizon, and that's really unique."

The hallmark of a Perspecto map is its focus on a particular part of an area—a downtown in the midst of a city, a college campus in the midst of a county, or even the individual floors of a hospital in the midst of a hospital complex. Perspective drawings of buildings, landmarks, and topographical features give the reader an almost "you-are-there" feel. The surrounding areas, however, seem to recede into the distance and are not drawn to scale because they are not crucial to the main focus of the map.

The result is a map that provides the kind of visual information a visitor to a strange locale needs to get around easily and comfortably—information not found on the usual two-dimensional road or building map.

The vision for creating this unique blend of flat map and three-dimensional art came from Mr. Derdeyn's background as a film animator for Encyclopaedia Britannica Films.

"Animation really was the key, and I couldn't have done this without that background," explains Mr. Derdeyn. "That's because in animation, you can think in terms of bending and twisting things any way you want. It gives you the freedom to distort, but it also gives you the ability to reach a higher reality, to do things you can't even do with a camera."

For instance, a flat road map can provide detailed, blueprint-like information about distances, but very little about terrain or landmarks. An aerial photograph can provide information about terrain and landmarks, but if a tree is in front of a building, the building is obscured from view. With Mr. Derdeyn's maps, both problems are solved.

Purists, however, complain that Mr. Derdeyn's maps are not accurate because the relative distances are exaggerated, rather than strictly accurate. Counters Mr. Cobb, "These are not meant to be scaled maps. They are very much maps of information, not for specific distances."

For the artist in Mr. Derdeyn, the maps serve yet another purpose. "To me, Earth is our home. It has beautiful land forms like hills and rivers, and most maps are just hideous," he says.

"And that's a shame because here we're trying to teach people about the planet, and what's important is not the counties or the states—these things come and go, they're not permanent. But cities live beyond countries—Rome was there long before Italy became a nation, and New York City will be a city long after our nation is gone. So, it's the land forms, the plains and mountains and prairies, that are important. We need to show the visual beauty of these landscapes."

Mr. Derdeyn's maps will be on display in the Library in April.

Budget Crisis (cont'd.)

Titus, Cordelia Reed, and Eunice Olsen. One endowment, from the Stewart Howe Foundation, is funding a desperately needed staffing position at the University Archives.

"I couldn't exist without our endowment funds," says Mathematics Librarian Nancy Anderson about her two endowment funds. "I was only able to respond to the special needs of our faculty this year by using these endowed funds."

Adds English Librarian William Brockman, "We use our fund to purchase things we normally couldn't buy with our standard budget."

"Clearly, private funding is what is carrying us through this difficult year," adds Joen M. Hood, the Library's director of development and public affairs. "If we didn't have these endowment funds this year, I don't know what we'd do. But it's the state that must come forward with the funding—in particular, increased state support for the University of Illinois. Private support should not be a substitute for state support."

Library Friends interested in contributing to the Library during this time of crisis may contact Joan Hood or Sharon Kitzmiller, the Library's annual funds development officer, at (217) 333-5682. Friends are also encouraged to write to their state legislators to urge them to approve more appropriate funding levels for the University of Illinois, the state's leading institution of public higher education.

Library Friends board member Katheryn Hansen autographs a copy of her new autobiography, Whispers of Yesterday. Miss Hansen donated the work to the Library on October 11, 1990.
Library Hosts Three Mortenson Fellows

Library visitors from Greece, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China are among the latest recipients of fellowships from the C. Walter and Gerda B. Mortenson Professorship for International Library Programs.

Their common goal was to learn about library automation, a field in which the UI Library is considered a leader, and about how a major American research library operates in general.

For fellow Sophie Papageorgiou, the visit was almost like a homecoming—she received her graduate degree in library science from the UI in 1967, and was a cataloger here until 1969. Since then, she has been the librarian of the Gennadius Library in Athens, a small library devoted solely to works dealing with Greek archaeology.

During her stay in July, Mrs. Papageorgiou focused almost exclusively on the Library's automated catalog in anticipation of a major automation project involving her library and several others in Europe devoted to archaeology. "The European Economic Community felt it would be important for the catalogs to be on a computer system so that the information can be used all over the world," she explained.

She also held discussions with Library and Information Science Librarian Patricia Stenstrom and Library and Information Science Professor F.W. Lancaster about creating a new CD-ROM product based on the Gennadius Library's holdings.

"I would focus on European travelers to Greece starting in the sixteenth century, such as pilgrims, scholars, and tourists, who thought their education was not complete if they didn't see these places," Mrs. Papageorgiou said. "Some of the places they wrote about, such as monuments and temples, no longer exist today."

Valerii Popov spent most of the fall at the Library learning about library automation. An engineer by training, he is the chair of the committee on the automation of libraries of the USSR State Committee on Public Education.

"My first job is to raise the level of automation in our libraries, but when I studied the situation of libraries in my country, I saw that not a single one could serve as a model, not even the Lenin Library," said Mr. Popov. "Just reading foreign literature on the subject wasn't sufficient either, and it became clear that one has to be on the inside to understand the most progressive state of automation and mechanization."

"So, I was pleased to come to the University of Illinois, which is clearly, from the literature, one of the leading libraries and one of the most progressive models."

Currently, a small number of Soviet libraries use two levels of automation—a cataloging system similar to the national one used by the UI Library, and a small online catalog system developed by Mr. Popov's own company, Information Systems.

The quality of user service also impressed Mr. Popov. "I have never seen anything like it anywhere or at any time in my life," he enthused. "I thought maybe it was because I was exotic because I'm from the Soviet Union, but I saw that the librarians were as helpful to everybody, whether they were faculty or students. This kind of relationship is really unusual and not known in the Soviet Union."

Patron service also impressed Qiao Ling, the international liaison officer of Beijing's National Library.

"Service is really very good at your library," said Ms. Qiao, who also arrived at the Library last fall. "In China, librarianship is not well enough developed, and the quality of library service is by far not satisfactory. We still don't have enough libraries or sufficient resources to meet the demands of the large population. That is one of the reasons why we can't be very good at service."

Her country is currently constructing many new libraries to alleviate the problem.

But as with Mrs. Papageorgiou and Mr. Popov, Ms. Qiao's main interest is in automation. During her stay, Ms. Qiao held discussions with the head of Automated Services, the head of the Reference Library, and the principal cataloger. She also audited courses at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science on online searching and evaluation of libraries.

"I have visited American libraries before, but the visits were not in-depth enough," she explained. "Since the fellowship allows me to be here for four months, I will be able to gain a more detailed view of how the system really works."

The purpose of the Mortenson fellowship program is to establish mutually beneficial links between the UI Library and libraries around the world. The ultimate goal is to improve communication and stimulate understanding and tolerance between countries all over the world.

The program expects to host several more fellows in the spring.
Calendar

February
“Word Sorcerers and Spell Binders: Black People as Writers, Orators, Linguists and Vocalizers.” Main Corridor
“United Germany.” University Archives
“Mozart: An Anniversary.” Music Library

March
“25th Anniversary of the Linguistics Department.” Main Corridor
“March Madness: Illinois High School Basketball Tournament.” University Archives
“Mozart: An Anniversary.” Music Library

April
“Worker’s Memorial Day.” Main Corridor
“Chien Collection: Notable Acquisitions.” Main Corridor
“Illinois Farm Records.” University Archives
“Mozart: An Anniversary.” Music Library
“Maps from the Eugene Derdeyn Collection.” Rare Book and Special Collections Library

Continuing Exhibits
“Current Events, from the Documents Library.” South Main-corridor Wall Case
“Campaigns from the Advertising Council.” Basement Hallway Wall Case

Special Events
April 25, 4:00-6:00 p.m., Rare Book and Special Collections Library. “The Lorado Taft Papers,” lecture presented by noted UI art historian, Professor Emeritus Allen Weller.

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
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• 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:
• 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 more than 3,000 members of Library Friends.

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Friendscript
University of Illinois
Library Office of Development and Public Affairs
227 Library
1408 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Friendscript (ISSN 0192-55-39)
Appears quarterly in April, July, Oct., and Jan.
Editor: Terry Maher. Office of Publication: Library Friends, 227 Library, Univ. of Illinois, 1408 W. Gregory, Urbana, IL 61801.

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