PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library
Challenge Grant Funds Provide Nearly $200,000 for Library Programs

Interest income generated by endowment funds established as part of the Library's $4 million NEH Challenge Grant program has provided more than $73,000 for expenditures in 1992 and nearly $120,000 in 1993 for library programs.

This amount represents five percent of the interest generated by Challenge Grant endowment funds during the past two years.

Among the subject areas benefiting from the funds were Afro-American, anthropology, architecture, art, Asian studies, classics, documents, education, English literature, gay studies, Latin American, music, reference, Spanish literature, and women's studies.

Purchases ranged from important multivolume works, such as the Tennyson Archive and Deutsches Worterbuch of Jacob Grimm, to major microfilm and CD-ROM acquisitions, such as Records of Southern Plantations...Series H and Index to American Periodicals, 18th and 19th centuries.

Challenge grant funds also were used to purchase and provide archival processing for rare Spanish civil war items, for environmental monitoring equipment for the bookstacks, and for other preservation and access needs.

"These challenge grant funds give us the opportunity to buy expensive items that are far beyond what our normal budget would allow—items that nevertheless are critical to our existence as a research library," says William Brockman, head of the English Library.

Adds Rosemary Stevenson, head of the Afro-American Bibliographic Unit, "One of the biggest areas of need for my collection has always been access to funds for big microfiche collections, which are absolutely essential as resources for the fields our faculty and students are working in. The challenge grant funds are one of my major funding sources, and without them we could not have purchased some of our most important sets."

Funding comes from more than just the endowment created with the many individual donations plus the NEH's $1 million matching amount. During the Challenge Grant fundraising period, several donors responded to the challenge by donating $10,000 or more to create individually named endowment funds, all of which are considered part of the Library's Challenge Grant program.

Among the individually named Challenge Grant funds tapped over the past two years were the George F and Edna Brown Titus Library Endowment, Cordelia Reed Library Endowment Fund, and the Irma Eunice Olson Library Endowment Fund.

In the coming years, these and the other funds established during the NEH campaign will be providing even more income as the individual funds come of age.

Challenge grant funds are allocated by means of an internal Library-wide grant-proposal process. Of the 82 proposals submitted over the past two years, totalling more than $264,000, only 36 were funded.
Library Receives Large Fine Press Book Collection and Endowment

The Library has received a large and beautiful collection of fine press books, as well as a $50,000 endowment to support the collection, from the estate of alumna (Mary) Jane Wilson (’46).

The collection focuses primarily on fine press printers from the San Francisco Bay area, most notably Adrian Wilson. It also includes other well-known fine-press printers, a long run of newsletters from the Book Club of California, printing ephemera, and a book printed in 1892 by the Kelmscott Press of William Morris, the originator of modern fine press printing.

"This is considered by experts to be one of the best collections around of the San Francisco printers," says Nancy Romero, head of the Rare Book and Special Collections Library. "Our own collection is fairly representative and includes many of the very small presses, but we never had too much representation from this area. So, this is a very important addition for us."

Ms. Wilson was a librarian whose career was spent primarily at the Asia Foundation in San Francisco (1951-67), the University of Illinois Chicago Medical Center (1969-71), Roosevelt University (1971-74) and the American Library Association (ALA) (1976-81). She wrote several articles about fine press printing and was a longtime member of the Book Club of California and other bibliophile clubs in the San Francisco area.

She also was a longtime devotee of opera, volunteering for the San Francisco Opera Guild, contributing to the Merola Fund for young opera singers, and traveling frequently to Europe for special opera performances.

"Jane Wilson had an infectious, positive personality," remembers University Librarian Robert Wedgeworth, who hired Ms. Wilson as the ALA’s international relations officer while he was the organization’s executive director. "She was always interested in international librarianship. It was she who helped rebuild the ALA’s international relations program, which had its heyday in the ’50s and early 60’s and then went into subsequent decline. She accomplished a lot of exciting things."

International librarianship was not her only interest, however. While a young librarian in San Francisco in the ’50s, she developed a passion for fine press printing and became a good friend of well-known fine press printer Adrian Wilson.

Wilson, who has produced many limited editions for the Book Club of California, is a scholar of fine printing and is himself considered to be one of the most important of the California fine printers.

"I think it was through Adrian Wilson that she became interested in these books," remarks Mary Sandner, one of Ms. Wilson’s closest friends. "His wife Joyce had been my children’s nursery school teacher, so I had known them for years and years. And she may have met him also through the Roxburghe Club. It was he who taught her about books."

According to another longtime friend, Dorothy Whitnah, Ms. Wilson’s decision to donate her book collection to the Library’s Rare Book and Special Collections Library was made with great deliberation.

"She thought about the Bancroft Library at Berkeley, but she knew they already had the Book Club of California books and a collection of other local printers," explains Ms. Whitnah. "She wanted her books to go where they would be taken care of and used, and she went to considerable effort to ascertain that her collection would not result in much duplication."

Ms. Wilson’s choice of the U of I Library turned out to be perfect. Despite its good collection of fine press books, the Library had to cancel its membership with the Book Club of California, which sponsors fine press books, because of budget cutbacks in 1987.

Books from the club, particularly those produced by Adrian Wilson’s Press in Tuscany Alley, are amply represented in the new Jane Wilson collection, as well as a long run of the club’s newsletter.

However, according to retired U of I professor of art and design Doyle Moore, himself a fine press printer, the collection also includes examples from most of the important periods of fine printing since the late 1800s. As such, it will provide a means for students of the art form to trace the influences printers had on each other.

Among the printers represented in the collection, besides Adrian Wilson, are John Henry Nash, Ward Ritchie, Jane Grabhorn, Robert Grabhorn and Andrew Hoyem, and Saul Marks.

The collection also includes several examples of “bibliophile curiosities,” such as little hand-printed give-away books like the 1986 For the Friends of the Brick Row Bookshop. There are also several boxes of printed ephemera and even some printer’s plates.

"Most of these books are historical reprints with little essays or stories in the front about the historic precedents, so they are mostly of bibliophile interest," explains Professor Moore. "So, the interest is not in actually reading the books, but in the book as an object, as an example of the printer’s art. It’s something for other printers to enjoy, and for bibliophiles to thrill to them."

Eleven Friends Join Highest Donor Groups

Eleven Library Friends have joined the University Librarian’s Council since the fall of 1993. They are Arnold W. Thompson, William W. Lovett, Paul E. Gantertz, Arte Johnson, the estate of Marian E. Estep, the estate of Paul B. Dusenberry, Vicki L. Howie, Arnold Kiburz III, Charles Marshall, Millicent Bruner Marshall, and the estate of Mary Jane Wilson.

Four of them also have become Life Members: Vicki L. Howie, Arte Johnson, Charles Marshall, and Millicent Bruner Marshall.

Friends become members of the University Librarian’s Council by donating $5,000 or more within a five-year period, and Life Members by donating at least $3,000 within a twelve-month period.

from Jane Grabhorn’s typographic laboratory
Jumbo Press San Francisco 1937

Title page of Jane Grabhorn’s A Typographic Discourse for the Distaff Side of Printing, a book by ladies, from the Jane Wilson San Francisco Bay Area Fine Press Collection.
Mortenson Director Visits Albania

One of the most important legacies of the framers of the U.S. Constitution was their conviction that democracy cannot survive without an informed, literate citizenry. Yet even today, the United States struggles with the natural human urge to censor.

That was the message the director of the Library’s Mortenson Center for International Library Programs, Marianna Tax Choldin, delivered to a seminar of seventy-five Albanian librarians last December in Tirana, Albania.

The seminar, sponsored by the U.S.-based Soros Foundation, also featured talks by Aleksandra Horvath, a professor of librarianship from Zagreb, on education of librarians, and a talk by Bohdana Stoklasova and Martin Svoboda, librarians from the National Library in Prague, about library automation.

The subjects addressed at the seminar are just the latest signs that Albania, a country that had been closed to nearly all foreign contact for nearly forty-five years, had definitely moved away from the ultra-Orthodox Communism of its former ruler, Enver Hoxha.

Professor Choldin’s talk covered not only issues of censorship, but also the American concept of free access to information.

“It’s a subject she is well qualified to discuss since her area of expertise is censorship in Russia and the former Soviet Union. “No outsider can really understand what it is like to live under Communism, especially the really virulent Albanian variety,” says Professor Choldin, “but I probably come as close as a foreigner could from studying censorship for more than twenty years.”

That’s why she chose to begin her talk with a discussion of the history of the First Amendment in the United States. “I read it through to them and explained that it is so important to our society that we almost take this freedom for granted,” she remarks. “It’s almost part of our folklore and mythology—part of how we see ourselves. “Yet this freedom is constantly under siege, with one interest group pitted against another all the time. In other words, people in our country accept free speech in a general way, but most are willing to sacrifice it for what they think is right. It’s remarkable that we have been able to maintain it over a period of time despite what seems to be a human instinct to censor.

The fact that even in our democracy we seem to have this problem sort of took them aback, I think.”

In discussing the American commitment to free access to information, Professor Choldin pointed out that nearly everything an American library does is geared to this concept, whether it’s the ease of obtaining a library card or the arrangement of tables and chairs within a room.

“This, of course, means that there is a lot librarians in Albania can do to improve access without costing them a lot,” she notes. “Maybe it’s just a matter of more furniture or a stronger light bulb, although that brought a laugh since they have almost no light bulbs right now.”

“I gave them the example of our own University Library, which many years ago had an elevated reference desk, which users found very intimidating. When the decision was made to lower that desk to normal floor level, there was a great change in attitude, not only with the users, but with our own librarians. Why, just getting people to smile is worth a tremendous amount.”

The reaction from librarians used to forty-five years of the most orthodox Communist regime in the world? “Many librarians are only now beginning to think about how to improve access, and here I was able to be helpful. I think, by suggesting a number of ways to open up the libraries and provide service to users without new funds.”

“But just like in our own country, it’s a case of those who see the glass half-full or the glass half-empty. There was one very sharp young man who puts up exhibits at his library as often as he can, brings in the local press to publicize them, and promotes his library as much as he can despite the enormous constraints of money and space. Then there are the types with the typical Communist attitude of ‘If you don’t give me any money, I can’t do anything.’”

During her week in Albania, Professor Choldin also traveled around the country to visit several Albanian libraries.

“All the libraries I visited showed the effects of the country’s history since 1945,” she reports. “The legacy of Communism is evident in the heavily ideological tilt to the collections, and the extreme isolation imposed by Enver Hoxha, which resulted

in a peculiar collection profile, to say the least! It is estimated that about 40% of all collections are Soviet publications on all subjects, there are very limited collections from Western countries, and Albanian publications had to be so politicized that many are deemed worthless now.

“At some point (or maybe more than once) libraries were forbidden to acquire foreign materials. The director of the Agricultural University Library told me that they were not able to receive any foreign publications in their main fields after 1975. I had a similar conversation with the director of the Library for Physical Culture and Sport. They would gladly offer us Albanian publications in exchange, but at the moment they haven’t any paper.”

Although Professor Choldin had never visited Albania before, she was not among strangers. Her guide for the week was 1992 Mortenson Fellow Lindita Bubs, the Albanian National Library. The seminar’s organizer, Valtete Sala, as well as speakers Aleksandra Horvath and Bohdana Stoklasova, also had visited the Library for a week two years ago, under the auspices of the Mortenson Center, as Library of Congress-Soros Foundation fellows.

Quotables

“Any library boasting eight million volumes has to be impressive and a delight to researchers. When I did a book on early Pluviculture (rain-making), the richness of 19th century scientific and meteorological literature among our library holdings both delighted and astoned me. When I researched the Salvation Army and its American farm colonies, I found our first-rate collection of farm journals in the Agriculture Library vital to what I was doing, and were beautifully complemented by our splendid stacks collections of literature on religion, early social welfare movements and general colonization attempts.

“More recently, when researching the gold dredging industry in Alaska, I discovered that about ninety percent of the early, often rare Alaskan printed materials were right here in our own library. During the course of this project, when I sought a volume to explain oil-burning engines in the pre-World War I era, I found not one, but a whole shelf on the topic.

“For my purposes over the last 32 years, for half a dozen major research projects focusing on the late 19th and early 20th centuries, this library has been nothing less than remarkable. It is indeed exceptional, especially for American history, as both faculty and graduate students here soon come to realize.”

—Clark C. Spence
Professor Emeritus of History
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

A librarian from the Berat Public Library in Albania surveys a mountain of publications deemed too ideological to save.
Library is Home to a New Multimedia Computer Laboratory

The Library is home to a new computing facility designed to provide undergraduates with the ultimate in electronic access.

It's the new multimedia computer laboratory, located next to the microcomputer laboratory in the Undergraduate Library. Here students can do everything from computerized class assignments to word processing to sending their completed papers electronically to their professors all from one computer station.

Inaugurated in September 1993, the laboratory contains twenty IBM Value Point 486/33 MHZ machines with 12 RAM, five IBM PS/2 Multimedia machines with video adapter boards, CD-ROMs and laser disc players, and a color LCD projection screen for classroom instruction.

Funding for the laboratory came from the university's Computing and Communications Services Office (CCSO), which was looking for a high-profile site on campus for this kind of facility. Most libraries provide only print versions of books, magazines, and journals, says the Undergraduate Library's media librarian, Yaping Liu. "So, for a library to have multimedia is a challenge to our entire profession!"

As the name implies, the multimedia laboratory is designed for more than just word processing. Here, students can use software that combines text with graphics and sound. For instance, a chemistry lesson on multimedia software might have the usual multiple-choice questions, but it might also include video-like graphics and sound to show what happens when a particular chemical is combined with another.

Students can even bring in their own compact discs, plug them in the lab's high-fidelity earphones, and listen to music, a convenience to music students who don't relish the long walk from the central campus to the Music Building.

The main purpose for the laboratory, however, is to provide faculty with the opportunity to create multimedia class instruction packages. "There has been overwhelming interest from the faculty, including faculty from the social sciences and humanities, in our multimedia workshops," says Professor Liu.

"Fortunately, we have one of the best science and engineering departments in the country, so many of the professors already are integrating this kind of courseware into their curriculum."

In fact, he says, the lab's morning hours, allotted solely to classroom use, are just about full, and usage throughout the day is nearly 75 percent.

And one of the first users has been the Undergraduate Library itself. "We like to use the laboratory for our online catalog workshops," he says. "Before the multimedia lab, we would have to send an entire class of students to one of our public terminals while we showed them what to do. Now we send them to the multimedia lab, project the information on a screen, and let them do things themselves at their own terminal. It works much better."

But Professor Liu has higher aspirations than that for Library-related multimedia offerings.

"Say you want to find a movie with a particular actor in it, but you won't be sure of the actor's name until you see his face. We could have a database that would show not just text, but also the actors' faces. We have the technology to do this, so this is not farfetched."

Unfortunately, some of Professor Liu's best ideas have run into problems because book-based notions of copyright have not kept up with the computer revolution.

"I tried to create a multimedia reference-service database, but I had to stop because of copyright problems," he laments. "The problem comes with full-text delivery, where you would see the full text on the screen. There is no clear-cut law covering such things as yet."

Still, Professor Liu says such multimedia applications are the wave of the future, and something no library can afford to ignore.

Russian Folk Orchestra Provides Lively Library Friends Program

More than 250 Library Friends attended an unusual Library Friends event April 8 - a concert by the U of I's nationally acclaimed Russian Folk Orchestra.

The orchestra, some forty members strong, regaled the audience with standards like the "Peter the Great March" and "Saturday" as well as more modern works, including one written by the orchestra's conductor, Victor Gorodinsky.

Much of the music used by the orchestra comes from the Music Library's Russian folk music collections, including the more than 13,000-item Walter Kasura Collection.

For most concert attendees, it was probably the first time, other than seeing the film Dr. Zhivago, that they had heard (let alone seen) such an assemblage of balalaikas and domras, as well as other traditional Russian instruments.

The orchestra, considered the largest of its kind outside Russia, was founded in 1974 by music professor John Garvey, who was captivated by the sounds of Russian folk music while touring Russia with his U of I Jazz Band.

Over the years, the group has had the help of internationally known artists, including Walter Kasura, the long-time music director of the New York Balalaika and Domra Society, and Leonard Davis, whose balalaika playing was featured in Dr. Zhivago.

Since Professor Garvey's retirement in 1991, the orchestra has been conducted by the Library's assistant Slavic Librarian, Victor Gorodinsky. Before emigrating to the United States in 1982, Professor Gorodinsky was graduated from Moscow's Gnessin Institute, a leading conservatory specializing in the study of folk music, and played contrabass balalaika with both the Osipov and All-Union Radio and Television Folk Instruments Orchestra. He became assistant conductor of the U of I Russian Folk Orchestra in 1984.

After the concert, Friends attended a reception and exhibit at the Music Library, featuring items from the unit's Russian folk music collections.
History Library Provides Everything a Historian Needs

Here's a quiz to test your familiarity with the University Library. Where in the Library can you find information on subjects as diverse as the French Revolution, animal rights, military reforms of the late Ottoman empire, business ethics, Abraham Lincoln, and ancient Israel?

With such a seemingly unrelated list, you might just plan to spend a few hours searching through the bookstacks. On the other hand, you could make a stop at the one library unit that covers them all—the History and Philosophy Library.

"This unit covers at least 150 fields of study in history, philosophy, and religion," explains unit head Martha Friedman about the unusual mix of subjects found in her library, "and that's a conservative estimate!"

It's a daunting task, to say the least, to keep up with such a broad mandate, but nearly 12,000 undergraduates enrolled in history, philosophy, and religion courses (not to mention dozens of professors and graduate students in many fields) depend on this unit for their studies.

"This is really a reference and bibliographic center," says Professor Friedman of her cramped domain. "I want a student, whether undergraduate or graduate, to be able to come here and learn something about virtually any topic in any field of history or philosophy or religion.

"So, we have approximately 600 periodical titles here, a reference section, some basic government documents, magazine indexes, bibliographies, and about 22,000 volumes all crammed into this little space. That's in addition to about two million more volumes in the bookstacks."

It's not easy riding herd over this kind of collection, especially at a time when the very notion of what constitutes 'history' is being questioned.

"There's a great deal of disagreement on what constitutes history," says Professor Friedman. "I contend that if the treatment of a subject is historical, if the author uses historical methodology—even if it's not written by a historian—then it's history. And anything a historian needs I consider history—novels, poetry, whatever."

That's led to what some might consider eclectic collecting. But as one scholar, Professor Emeritus of History Clark Spencer, put it, "Our history collections are almost impossible to describe...[but] I would begin by using such words as 'superb,' 'astonishing,' and 'remarkably rich.'"

"We do have one of the best collections of American history in the world," agrees Professor Friedman. "It would be hard to think of a topic in American history that couldn't be written using our collections alone. We have one of the best collections on Irish history—some say better than any in Ireland. Our Italian history collection is probably the best in the western hemisphere. The Slavic and Latin American history collections are just superb."

"As for British history, the collection is so broad and deep it astonishes people. This is one of the most important libraries in the country for many fields of history."

The philosophy collection also is outstanding, containing the collected works of all the major philosophers (and, according to Professor Friedman, some no one has ever heard of) as well as a very good periodical collection.

But philosophy, perhaps even more than history, has undergone a revolution in what scholars are addressing, something that is reflected in Professor Friedman's collections.

"There has been a lot of attention focused in the last ten years on what is called applied ethics, particularly medical ethics, business ethics, and the treatment of animals, all of which are expressed in the society in which we live and work," she explains. "These are fascinating fields, and publications about them are increasing by leaps and bounds."

The History and Philosophy Library also is the home of the Library's Lincoln Room, a separate collection created in 1951 by Harlan and Henrietta C. Horner. Since 1965, an endowment bequeathed to the Library by the Horners has continued to provide funds for this important collection.

"This is a good working collection of works about and by Lincoln and the issues he dealt with," says Professor Friedman. "I should note that this is not a Civil War collection except for Lincoln's direct role in the war, and it is not a manuscript collection. However, it is one of the best print collections of Lincoln material in the country. In fact, the State Library in Springfield often sends people here because we have things in print that they don't have."

Over the years, Professor Friedman has worked to make access to the Lincoln materials as easy as possible for users, including using a special classification system for the collection ("The Dewey system is not very good for large collections on one person," she notes) and a recently completed computerized database of some 5,000 scholarly articles about Lincoln going back to 1888. She and a colleague in Springfield will shortly begin searching for funds to create a new CD-ROM-based bibliography of Lincolniana.

Her particular delight, however, remains in seeing students—not just faculty—learn about history from resources she has helped gather and acquire.

"Not long ago, we used some NEH Challenge Grant funds to purchase some microfilmed government documents from Brazil," she says. "Just recently I received a letter from one of our professors who writes that his students are now using these materials. I like to hear that—it brings your work to a full circle, to see faculty use it and the students learning to read and interpret history from that kind of documentation."

Caricature of Irish novelist "George Bermingham" (pen name of Rev. James Owen Hannay), from V.L. O'Connor's A Book of Caricatures (ca. 1918). A theater version of Hannay's novel Major John Regan (note chess figure, far left) caused a riot when produced in Hannay's parish of Westport (note jester, far right). From the History Library's James Collins Collection.
“O.G. [Olympic Games] are a sport event & not a business confined to sportsmen & not for those who want to make money. Don’t intend to allow O.G. to advertise skins boots [sic]. If we tread on toes of those who are trying (to) make sport a business it’s their fault.” Note written by Avery Brundage as he prepared his unpublished autobiography. From the University Archives’ Avery Brundage Collection.

Archives Collection Shows Figure Skating Controversies Not New

(The following article, by Julie Wurth, appeared in the Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette on February 9, 1994. Reprinted with permission.)

Two top figure skaters make headlines, caught in a controversy involving Olympic competition.

The year isn’t 1994 but 1952. Canadian skater Barbara Ann Scott and French skater Jacqueline du Bief are debating whether judging in their sport is based on merit or “back-room deals.”

Not exactly the same circumstances as the Tonya Harding-Nancy Kerrigan fiasco.

But it shows that pressure on figure-skating champions is nothing new, says U of I Archivist Maynard Brichford.

Brichford included the newspaper account in an exhibit on the Winter Olympics on display at the U of I Library.

The U of I Archives houses the complete collection of papers from the late Avery Brundage, a U of I alumnus and former member of the team.

In an unpublished autobiography, Brundage called the creation of the Winter Games “a deplorable mistake which has done much to tarnish the Olympic image.”

By the end of his term, Brundage was even calling for discontinuing the Winter Games because they were highly commercialized.

It was during his term as IOC president—from 1952 to 1972—that television came to dominate the Olympic Games, bringing with it a demand for publicity and endorsements, Brichford said.

In an unpublished autobiography, Brundage wrote one respondent from the College of Science.

In open-ended questions, the Library ranked third, behind excellence of faculty and facilities/resources, as an aspect of campus that was most helpful to the students’ education.

Undergraduates at the U of I have good things to say about the Library, according to results of last year’s exit survey of graduating seniors.

In a questionnaire asking outgoing 1993 seniors to rate their satisfaction about more than fifty areas of campus life and facilities, nearly three-quarters of respondents rated the Library highly. Another 21 percent rated the Library as good.

In open-ended questions, the Library ranked third, behind excellence of faculty and facilities/resources, as an aspect of campus that was most helpful to the students’ education.

The library resources were most helpful in my pursuit of an education at UIUC, wrote one respondent from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The smaller libraries, i.e., history and geography, provided a good atmosphere where I could study and do my homework undisturbed.
There were plenty of materials to aid me in my research for term papers.

Noted another respondent, "The Library resources are better than any other library, including the Library of Congress!"

Some students, however, complained about lost books, short hours in the departmental libraries, and poor and uncomfortable facilities.

"We are very pleased with the overall rating of the Library, but at the same time we continue to study the services we provide to undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty," says University Librarian Robert Wedgeworth. "Users will be encouraged to talk with us this spring as part of a study we are conducting about user policies, reserve policies, hours, and access for users with disabilities."

Some changes in the Library's services are already being planned or are underway. In March, the Engineering Library moved to its new quarters in the Grainger Engineering Information Center, a move that should relieve some pressure on the main Library building and the Undergraduate Library, according to Mr. Wedgeworth.

And planning is underway to reorganize the location of departmental libraries within the main library building. "We plan to concentrate the units so that similar disciplines are near each other," says Mr. Wedgeworth. "This should create more space for users."

Work on the reorganization is scheduled to start this summer and will take two to three years to complete.

From the University Librarian

I was recently at a meeting in Washington in which Librarian of Congress James Billington announced that the first Library of Congress files placed on the Internet were already attracting 6,000 computer log-ins daily from patrons.

Dr. Billington is right to be proud of this accomplishment. It provides an interesting perspective on the daily usage that our own Library receives from patrons with computer access. At the UIUC Library, we receive an average of 150,000 log-ins every day—more than one million every week—from patrons all over the globe. That's in addition to the more than 10,000 users per day who actually enter our doors. These statistics clearly show that our library is the most actively used university library not just in this country, but in the world.

That's an accomplishment of which I am particularly proud. By policy this is a library dedicated to service to any and all researchers, regardless of whether they are from the university community or not. By policy, this library is also committed to utilizing the most advanced technologies possible in order to further enhance access to our collections and to further enhance our local users' access to collections elsewhere.

This is not to say that the Library does not value its traditional roots in collection-building—these are aspects of librarianship that must and will remain strong and preeminent. However, this is also a library that lives in the present. The recent emphasis on access and service to patrons shows what can happen in a library the size of ours when the frontiers of librarianship are pushed to the limit with the use of new information technologies. Our collections, from rare books to the newest acquisitions, are not here just to store away—they are here for scholars to use.

—Robert Wedgeworth

The Library is Looking For...

$475 to purchase the latest edition of The Information Industry Directory for the Library and Information Science Library. This excellent directory lists anything related to online information, databases, consultants, vendors, and the people who work in the industry.

Funds to purchase Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Series A, Part 2: Mexican Immigration, 1906-1930 for the Latin American Library Services Unit. This 17-reel microfilm set is especially valuable for research in economics, labor, and the development of the Southwest. Cost is approximately $1,000.

$149 to purchase Digging for Slaves: The Excavation of American Slave Sites, a video from Films for the Humanities and Sciences, for the Afro-American Bibliographic Unit.

Funds to purchase an upgrade to DOS 5.0 for the public online catalog in the Labor and Industrial Relations Library. The upgrade would significantly enhance the efficiency of the unit's CD-ROM database. Cost is $150.

Also for the Labor and Industrial Relations Library, $250 to purchase a legal-size filing cabinet to house the unit's ever-expanding collection of collective bargaining agreements.

Funds to purchase two Conner 250 megabyte external parallel port tape backups with software for the Slavic and East European Studies Library. These are needed to provide secure and reliable backup for the new and larger databases the unit is creating for reference and acquisitions operations. Cost is $299 each, or $598 for both.

$400 to purchase Encyclopedia of Virology for the Biology Library. This unique three-volume work is the largest single reference source of current virological knowledge and is an essential source of information.

To donate any of the items mentioned above, please contact Sharon Kitzmiller, the Library's annual funds development officer, at 227 Library, 1408 Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801, or telephone (217)333-5683.

Correction

The John Ross Key chromolithograph shown in the Winter 1993-94 issue of Friendscript was Louis Sullivan's Transportation Building, not the Peristyle.
Calendar
EXHIBITS
May
"Commencement, 1894, 1919, 1944, 1969." University Archives
"Abraham Lincoln at the University of Illinois." Rare Book and Special Collections Library
"Proust-Kolb Exhibit." Modern Languages and Linguistics Library
June
"D-Day, 1944." University Archives
"How Does Your Garden Grow?" Rare Book and Special Collections Library
July
"Notable Acquisitions." Rare Book and Special Collections Library
"Avery Brundage and Douglas MacArthur in Nippon." University Archives

Library Friends Board

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. Today, more than 3,000 Library Friends are dedicated to the support of the Library’s collections and services.

Moving?
Please let us know your new address so that you can continue to receive your copy of Friendscript. Send your new address to the Library’s Office of Development and Public Affairs, University of Illinois, 227 Library, 1408 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801.

YES, I/we wish to become members of U of I Library Friends.

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