PRODUCTION NOTE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library
Hundreds Attend Formal Dedication of Grainger Engineering Library Information Center

The Grainger Engineering Library Information Center was formally dedicated October 14, 1994, amid video computer wizardry worthy of a Hollywood extravaganza. "This is the most important day in the history of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign," U of I Chancellor Michael Aiken told a crowd of more than 500. "The goal of any capital project on campus is to enhance the education of our students. This, more than any other project in the history of this institution, does just that."

Added U of I President Stanley Ikenberry, "This is truly a day of joy and celebration for us at the U of I. In addition to its sheer remarkable beauty, we celebrate the technological sophistication of this building... When you look around outside, you begin to understand how this has truly transformed the north campus in a way no other initiative could have accomplished."

Among the guests of honor were David W. Grainger and his wife Juli. Mr. Grainger is president of the Grainger Foundation of Skokie, Illinois, which provided $18.7 million to construct the building. The building is named for Mr. Grainger's father, William Wallace Grainger ('19), founder of the W.W. Grainger Company and the Grainger Foundation.

"This building might have been created in a very cold, forbidding way, since it is supposed to be high tech," noted President Ikenberry in his remarks. "Yet I can think of no other building on campus with such warmth, a place where students will want to come."

The goal of the Grainger Engineering Library Information Center is not just to provide the best library services for its users in a congenial and spacious atmosphere, although it does exactly that with its light-filled, comfortably furnished rooms.

Just as importantly, however, the University Library plans to use the facility to create and test new, sophisticated library information software, with the goal of making the Library the nation's leading library in terms of information access.

To this end, the Grainger Engineering Library Information Center contains an information retrieval research laboratory to develop new networking technologies; a usability laboratory to conduct controlled studies of user searching behavior; a digital imaging and visualization laboratory to create and transmit full-text images; and a computer and multimedia laboratory, where patrons can do online searches, word processing, numerical analysis and more at a single workstation. Facilities such as these have made the Grainger Engineering Library one of the leading libraries in the country in terms of technology.

"This is the type of leading-edge that will be needed in the coming century to make sure students can compete and succeed in a world dependent on advanced telecommunications technology," Chancellor Aiken told the audience.

Befitting the dedication of a building noted for its technology, the ceremony featured a computerized multimedia show culled from the Grainger Engineering Library's Internet "home page," as well as a video depicting the history of the site.

The actual ribbon-cutting also was electronic. Chancellor Aiken, President Ikenberry, and David Grainger touched appropriate panels on a computer touch screen to reveal a photograph of the new building, while receiving an electronic thank-you from the computer. Then, to computerized music, a wildly floating red ribbon appeared on screen, exploding into fireworks. During the ceremony, engineering senior Andrew Thompson presented David Grainger with a plaque and a custom-designed chair. "I'm just glad everything turned out alright," said Mr. Grainger in response to a standing ovation.

At the ceremony, President Ikenberry announced that The Grainger Foundation is donating an extra $2.9 million for needed site work and landscaping around the building.
The Promises and Pitfalls of the New 'Information Era' the Subject of Recent Symposium

The "information age" is presenting challenges to society that may cause changes as profound as those caused by the Industrial Revolution 200 years ago.

That was the message delivered at a symposium entitled "From the University to the Consumer: Putting Knowledge to Work for Business, Government, and the Public," held October 13, 1994, in honor of the dedication of the Grainger Engineering Library Information Center.

Speaking at the symposium were Robert Allen, chairman and chief executive officer of AT&T; Jeanne Hurley Simon, chair of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; and Robert Wedgeworth, university librarian.

"Some people speak of 'killer technologies,'" said Mr. Allen to the audience of nearly 200. "These are so powerful that they displace, or kill, existing ways of doing things. The transistor, for example, killed the vacuum tube. Today's killer technologies are silicon chips, photonics, and software.

Combined with the current move toward mergers and alliances in the computer, telephone, cable, and entertainment industries, the outcome already is causing a revolution in how people receive and send information, and in how they entertain themselves.

Even more changes are on the way very shortly, Mr. Allen added, as the communications industry works on wireless technology that potentially could provide wireless connection with interactive multimedia services.

"This will empower people with two capabilities that are vitally important to the human spirit—mobility and interaction," he said.

Until that time, however, access to the so-called information superhighway will be limited to those with computer and Internet access.

Globally, according to Mr. Allen, that means that nearly two-thirds of the world's households are at a disadvantage because they don't even have a telephone.

Even in the United States, however, where more than 94 percent of households have a telephone, access to the information superhighway is still a problem. According to studies done by the National Commission for Libraries and Information Science, only 20 percent of the country's 20,000 public libraries have Internet access, and some of those access points are available only to library employees, not the public.

"New information technologies that bypass libraries are destined for chaos," warned Mrs. Simon, the commission's chair. "We must find what government policies are needed to promote libraries as consumer access points to the new technologies."

Mrs. Simon admitted that she was "not exactly a cheerleader" for the information superhighway, "If you live, as I do, with someone who still uses a Royal typewriter, you don't feel comfortable surfing the information superhighway," she chuckled.

Causing some of her discomfort are concerns about privacy and intellectual property. "Government must be sure that rights of privacy and intellectual property are safeguarded," she warned. "We must make sure that our democratic processes do not become roadkill... The choices we make will involve what kind of future we will have.

As great as the challenges facing individuals in accommodating to the new information age are those facing academe, according to Mr. Wedgeworth.

"The ability to routinely combine motion, video, sound, and text will radically change what we perceive as knowledge, and the university is not ready for that," he said.

One of the goals of the new Grainger Engineering Library Information Center, he noted, was to provide greater understanding of this new kind of knowledge and of how we communicate.

The fact that the Library now receives about 1.5 million log-ons to its online catalog every week means "we must be doing something people want," he said, but libraries must go farther than that at a time when some question whether libraries as a repository of books will even be needed in the future.

In response to a question from the audience, Mr. Wedgeworth also acknowledged the problem libraries and users will face in a world where a text can be changed daily without leaving a record of the changes.

This could become an important issue as more and more books and journals are published electronically instead of on paper.

"How will we know what is an authentic document? How will we know if a document has been revised?" Mr. Wedgeworth asked. "Publishers will be vitally concerned with this issue. But while we can lament the easy way in which text can be changed, that is one of the features users like the most."

The fact that the Internet is now being used by millions has already caused portions of it to 'collapse' under the weight of use, according to Mr. Allen. That's despite the fact that it is not easy to use.

"Surfing the Internet is not an easy thing for most Americans, even if they do have access," he commented. "... We must try to make it more user-friendly in the future. I am convinced that we will be able to do this by voice commands one day, and when that happens, my keyboard will be the first to go."

Speakers also had words of praise for the new Grainger Engineering Library Information Center.

"This is truly a unique combination of printed and electronic access to the information of this information age..." said engineering dean William Schowalter in his welcoming remarks. "If this library works as it should, no government auditor will ever be able to tell what fraction of this magnificent structure is devoted to teaching and what fraction to research. They will coexist."

"Some pundits say networks will replace the need for libraries by providing information electronically, so why build libraries when we have links to interactive communications networks?"

"We must move in the direction of the traditional with the electronic. These are the people who are the true visionaries."

The Library Office of Development and Public Affairs will be publishing the symposium proceedings, which will be sent to all Library Friends.

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**Presidents Council Requirements to Increase in January**

The U of I Foundation Board of Directors has approved an increase in the financial requirements for entry membership to the Presidents Council. Beginning January 1, 1995, the requirement will rise from $10,000 to $15,000 over a ten-year period ($30,000 with a deferred gift instrument). Joint membership will be offered at all levels of giving.

The board of directors also approved creation of two new recognition levels within the Presidents Council. Effective immediately, donors of $100,000 ($200,000 with a deferred gift instrument) become members of the new Century Circle; donors of $500,000 become members of the Pentad Circle.

For more information, contact Joan M. Hood, the Library's director of development and public affairs, at 227 Library, 1408 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, Illinois, 61801, or call (217) 333-5682.
Library Receives Second Major Preservation Grant

The Library has received a second major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to help preserve a select group of books whose paper is slowly crumbling to dust.

The grant of $601,463 will enable the Library to provide for the preservation microfilming of approximately 6,700 volumes in the fields of German and Latin American literature, and Irish and American history over the next two years.

"Preservation activities are not only essential, but are of strategic importance in protecting our investment in our collections, many of which are printed on poor-quality paper that continues to deteriorate over time," says university librarian Robert Wedgeworth. "Therefore, preservation projects are an important investment in controlling the cost of access for our future generations of students and scholars."

The new project comes on the heels of the recently completed Humanities Preservation Project I, also funded by the NEH. During its four-year term, the project microfilmed more than 5,400 books in the fields of German, Latin American literature, and Argentine and Brazilian literature.

"These areas were chosen for microfilm preservation because they represent nationally significant collections," explains assistant university archivist William Maher, who has headed the preservation project since 1990. "In the area of German literature, we have found that many volumes of both the belles-lettres and the secondary sources are in extremely fragile condition, with a brittleness rate of 52 percent.

In the area of Latin American literature, we will be concentrating first on Mexico because, despite the number of preservation microfilming projects already completed elsewhere, more than 80 percent of the brittle volumes at Illinois have yet to be filmed. Once we've accomplished that, we will focus on literature from Chile, Uruguay, Peru, and Venezuela."

As the Humanities Preservation Project staff found during the first grant period, selecting and preparing books for microfilming involves an almost mind-boggling amount of minute work.

Not only must staff check every book in the bookstacks in the designated Dewey classifications, but also they must check to make sure a book has all its pages, that other institutions haven't yet microfilmed the book, and even calculate how much space a book will take up on a microfilm reel. Usually, says Professor Maher, between five and fourteen books can be placed on a single reel.

Once the books are filmed, staff must check each reel to make sure it has proper density, resolution, and legibility.

And what happens to the actual volumes themselves? "If they can still be circulated, we return them to the stacks," he says. "If not, they are withdrawn according to long-standing cataloging Library procedures."

A side benefit of the project is enhanced catalog access to the books. "Many of these books only had minimal cataloging information before we came along," he says, "so the new cataloging is another improvement for the user."

Beyond the obvious benefit of salvaging books that would soon turn to crumbs, Professor Maher says the ongoing preservation projects have a further value to the Library.

"These grants have enabled the Library to increase its participation in the national preservation effort as identified by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Commission on Preservation and Access," he notes.

"But beyond that, the projects have provided a basis for understanding how to conduct other bulk preservation projects using other formats. Thus, as other options, such as digitization, become available at minimum preservation standards, we will have in place a methodology for smoothly handling the work."

New Endowment to Benefit Engineering Library

The university has received a bequest of $290,000 from the estate of alumnus Paul B. Dusenberry, to be shared equally by the University Library and the Department of Civil Engineering.

The Library will use its $145,000 portion to create the Paul B. Dusenberry Library Endowment Fund to support the Grainger Engineering Library Information Center.

"The Grainger Library has some special laboratories for research purposes that need to be funded on an ongoing basis so the library can serve its function as a test bed for new information technologies," says university librarian Robert Wedgeworth. "This new endowment is essential for that kind of work and represents an important advance for library computing on our campus."

Mr. Dusenberry received his bachelor's degree in civil engineering in 1922. While a student at the U of I, he was a member of the track and cross-country teams and was a member of Theta Tau fraternity.

After graduation, he worked for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Liberia, where he helped build a rubber plantation for the company. He retired and returned to the United States in 1952.

During the 1950s, Mr. Dusenberry established a successful walnut and prune ranch in Marysville, California, which he ran for about ten years. He sold the ranch in 1966 and moved to Bath Township, Ohio.

According to his niece, Marian Olson, Mr. Dusenberry remained very active even after his second retirement, making home repairs and building a retaining wall for a patio shortly before his ninetieth birthday.

"My uncle was always very loyal to the U of I, and he attended class reunions and gave money during his lifetime," she says. "He always attributed his success to the education he received at the U of I."

Adds David C. Sirlouis, a trustee for the Dusenberry estate and a long-time friend, "Paul was always a proud alumnus and believed in the university. He was a tremendous individual and very generous when he felt there was a real need."
Congress and Campaigning are Main Focus of New Archives Collection

The 1994 election season is over but somewhere in this country, potential candidates are already thinking about the 1996 elections, plotting political and financial strategies to beat their opponents.

A new collection in the University Archives just might help them in their quest. It's the personal papers of U of I alumna Lynn Martin (60), an Illinois state legislator for four years, a five-term congresswoman, a candidate for the U.S. Senate, and secretary of labor during the Bush administration.

Included in the collection are items ranging from printed brown paper bags from an early campaign to demographic data by precinct for the years of Ms. Martin's congressional and Senate campaigns.

"This collection will be of value for studying the political process during the 1980s, particularly from the viewpoint of women," says university archivist Maynard Bridford.

"Among the topics that researchers will be able to develop from this collection will be several women's issues, such as the 'glass ceiling' and the political role of women. But more importantly, researchers will be able to evaluate the strategies and politics involved in providing constituent services and running both successful and unsuccessful campaigns."

Although Ms. Martin is often remembered best by the public for her role in coaching George Bush for his vice-presidential debates with Geraldine Ferraro in 1984, in congressional circles she is known for much more than that.

Ms. Martin had the good fortune to enter politics at a time when opportunities were beginning to open up for women. Convinced, as she once told the Chicago Tribune, that "how you spent money defines government," Ms. Martin always sought membership on finance-related committees, beginning with her first elected office on the Winnebagos (Illinois) County Board and extending through her stints in the Illinois House and Senate, and finally in the U.S. House of Representatives.

When elected to the House in 1980, she was one of only nineteen women, nine of whom were Republicans, in the 435-member body. Despite that, she became the first freshman congress member ever appointed to the influential House Budget Committee, a seat she gained by impressing fellow Illinois Republican (and, more importantly, House minority leader) Robert H. Michel with the depth of her knowledge and expertise. As her years in Congress progressed, Ms. Martin also became a member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, best known for approving federal road, water, transit, and building projects, and the Armed Services Committee, another rare post for a woman. By her third term, she also became the first woman to join the GOP leadership, winning the post of vice chairman of the policy-making Republican conference.

Her work on all of these major House committees is amply documented in the collection.

Congressional employees also have reason to remember Ms. Martin with fondness, for it was she who spearheaded a successful campaign in 1985 to extend the protections of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to congressional staff members, who had been specifically exempted from the act.

And although she was a member of the GOP leadership and a staunch fiscal conservative, she voted to override presidential vetoes of the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1990, and a bill to raise the federal minimum wage. Her efforts on behalf of these bills, as well as letters to colleagues and to President Bush about these issues, are also in the new collection.

What she learned about her fellow House members during her ten years in Congress she summarized up for the Chicago Tribune with the wit her colleagues came to both enjoy and dread: "It's never wise to keep the House in session past 11. It's like managing a nursery school without a nap time for the kids."

In 1989, the national Republican party convinced Ms. Martin, now a five-term congresswoman, to challenge Democrat Senator Paul Simon for his Senate seat. Her papers contain copious information on this ultimately unsuccessful campaign.

For instance, from a manual prepared by her campaign media consultant, Roger Ailes, comes the warning that because of a huge deficit in name recognition, she must beware lest Paul Simon define her in negative terms before she can do the same to him. Warns the manual, this is "a situation which, as we all well know, she would never recover from."

Although Ailes was the president's own media consultant, his advice apparently did not go over well with Martin's staff. In his "post-mortem" of the campaign, written to Ms. Martin on November 27, 1990, campaign manager Mark Schroeder remarked, "You had the President's team. That meant a lot early in the game. I think one of the big questions is what kind of commitment do you get... Consideration should also be given to a consultant's experience and success with women candidates. They are different."

The "post-mortem" also contains other pertinent information for potential candidates, such as a candid assessment of what turned out to be fatal mistakes in planning early media blitzes and in financial planning. As Mr. Schroeder concluded in the document, "You have important information that can be valuable to a candidate. It will save a candidate considerable time and money."

The new collection also shows the constituent-service side of Ms. Martin's job. This includes many files on projects she supported or was asked to support in her congressional district, a file of letters from women prisoners asking for help in obtaining clemency from the governor of Illinois, and dozens of letters from constituents.

Although there were those who complained that she never deviated from President Reagan's policies, many more valued her for her hard work regardless of party affiliation. As one self-professed lifelong Democrat wrote, "I have not always agreed with your positions, but I have never questioned either your integrity or intelligence."

The Prophetstown Echo wrote in an endorsement during her second congressional campaign, "While her opponent looks good, talks good and does a good job of addressing insignificant issues as dredging the Rock River, the end result is one of eating a Chinese dinner: an hour after eating you are hungry again. Martin is an easy choice. She is effective. She is better by far than we THOUGHT she would be when they changed districts on us."

Library Welcomes New Members of Highest Donor Groups

The Library welcomes eight Friends who have joined the Library's highest donor groups, joining the University Librarian's Council are C. Donald Ainsworth, Marilyn Ainsworth, Richard L. Conn, W. Peter Hood, Robert M. Joyce, Ralph E. Kelly, Thomas E.
Development Director Visits Russia for Second Time

The Library's director of development and public affairs, Joan M. Hood, traveled to Russia as a Mortenson fellow last May to present workshops for Russian librarians about the fundraising process.

This was Mrs. Hood's second trip to Russia as a consultant to the Russian Ministry of Culture and the All-Russian State Library for Foreign Literature (Rudomino Library). During her visit, she presented a workshop on working with international foundations as an external source of support to 90 librarians from the St. Petersburg area, and a workshop on basic fundraising to 100 librarians from the sixteen regional libraries of the Yaroslavl system.

For some of the librarians from St. Petersburg, this was not the first time they had attended one of Mrs. Hood's workshops. Several had attended her presentations in January 1993, which turned out to be the first by anyone in Russia on the subject of fundraising. As Mrs. Hood found out during the May visit, her efforts then in St. Petersburg and Moscow had not been in vain.

"Probably the most rewarding part of the May trip for me was learning about some of the libraries' fundraising success stories, which the directors kindly attribute to information they learned at my January 1993 workshops," says Mrs. Hood.

"For instance, in my 1993 presentations, I encouraged librarians to look around their cities for international companies, if some were doing business there, as sources of support, but I also suggested that they not overlook Russian businesses, some of which are very successful. I suggested ways they try to form partnerships, to extend visibility for the company and in turn for the company to support a library activity.

"The library director in Razan, a city southeast of Moscow, turned to a successful lace manufacturer. The public library held an exhibit and sale of the lace products. In turn, the company donated the profits to the library. This enabled her, the director, and others to attend the IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) meeting in Barcelona this year, where IFLA was held last August.

"This past spring, the director of the Omsk Public Library in Siberia received in rubles the equivalent of one million U.S. dollars from a Siberian oil businessman. He donated the money to reconstruct the public library in Omsk. The director told me that she took my advice to identify a donor and to go out and ask. She did, and the public library was the grand recipient."

Despite the success stories, Mrs. Hood says that fundraising still is in its infancy because the idea of philanthropy, and the notion of taking responsibility for one's own needs, were erased during the years of Communist rule.

"The reason philanthropy is more developed in the United States than in any other country in the world is that it is a direct result of our democratic process and free enterprise system," explains Mrs. Hood. "Even though our societal and economic freedoms are guaranteed to us by our constitution, democracy carries with it many responsibilities. One of those is to support through taxes and voluntary contributions those institutions that exist for the common good. So, the most fundamental change that the Russians face, in my opinion, is a change in attitude. It is important for them to accept responsibility for their own actions, a mindset that we know is basic to a democratic society."

From the University Librarian

(The following is taken from Mr. Wedgeworth's remarks at the recently held symposium on "From the University to the Consumer: Putting Knowledge to Work for Business, Government, and the Public.")

There are some who question the future of libraries and their role in managing access to knowledge. They question the capabilities of librarians to meet the challenges posed by these dramatic developments. They question the ability of libraries to respond to an information world that is predominantly online and not in the stacks. In the words of one questioner from the information industry at a symposium last summer, what could libraries have to offer on the information superhighway? My response was that Illinois we are not entirely sure. But with an average of 1.5 million log-ins to our online catalog each week, we must have something that people want.

In some respects, our more cautious approach to the new world of online knowledge will be a stabilizing factor in the university environment. We know that requirements for the education of librarians will change. We know that the mix of materials that the University Library will own or lease is already changing. However, we also know that the cumulative investment in the comprehensive collection we now have will continue to be of value. Even the Nobel Prize committee recognizes the current value of discoveries made decades ago.

Ours is a simple vision for the university and the University Library. At the heart of our academic programs will be a comprehensive network of information services and technologies that support teaching, learning, and research using both local and external knowledge sources.

—Robert Wedgeworth
New Proust-Kolb Archive for Research Takes Shape at Library

Marcel Proust (1871-1922) was a literary inspiration to many writers of the twentieth century the world over. Along with his novel, Remembrance of Things Past, and other works, Proust left in chaotic order an important corpus of correspondence. The letters in his notoriously indecipherable handwriting were scattered and mostly undated.

In 1945, Philip Kolb, a scholar of French literature, joined the faculty of the University of Illinois. He planned to remain for one year, but instead, he remained for the rest of his life.

He had already obtained his Ph.D. from Harvard on Proust's correspondence and had just served for four years in the United States Navy. Kolb soon discovered the rich resources of the University of Illinois Library. He immediately resumed the monumental project of editing Proust's correspondence: collecting, dating, and editing the thousands of letters Proust had written to contemporaries far and wide.

Shortly before his death in 1992, Kolb completed the twenty-one volume edition of Proust's correspondence published by Plon, in Paris. In addition to his research on Proust, Kolb taught courses in French literature from the sixteenth through the twentieth centuries, and directed numerous Ph.D. theses.

Fortunately for scholars, Professor Kolb documented his scholarship in a very orderly fashion. Researchers and librarians alike are benefitting from his system of impeccably organized notes and cross-references as well as a mountain of photo-copies of Proust correspondence, Kolb's own correspondence, books, and journals.

This entire collection is now being processed into the Kolb-Proust Archive for Research. The goal of the project is to make available to scholars this gold mine of knowledge about Proust and the society of his time. The information will be available both in hard copy and online.

“We are transferring into machine-readable form the inventories of Philip Kolb's materials and his note cards,” explains Professor Thomas Kilton, Acting Head of the Modern Languages and Linguistics Library and Coordinator of the project.

“Ultimately we hope to create hyperlinks, so that a name in one document can be linked to other related documents or images.”

With funding from the Library and from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Archive was able to acquire the expertise to establish a database linking information on the note cards with persons and events in Proust's correspondence.

In addition, the staff from the University Archives has been making Kolb's personal correspondence, course notes, and other items for transfer to the Archives. The Proust-related materials, including the note cards, will be deposited in the Archives as well.

“Eventually,” explains Professor Kilton, “the Kolb-Proust Archive for Research will consist of an archival collection of all of Professor Kolb's papers, a computer workstation in the Modern Languages and Linguistics Library devoted to the Proust databases, and a Kolb-Proustiana collection study area with basic reference materials on Proust. On the horizon are also plans for an endowed chair in the French Department for a Proust scholar. The impact of the Archive will reach far beyond the confines of Proustiana. "Proust corresponded with countless European intellectuals in all areas of the arts and sciences," says Professor Kilton. There was certainly a vibrant intellectual life throughout Europe around the turn of the century, and many of the prominent artists, musicians, authors, and critics appear in Proust's correspondence.

Another part of the project involves Katherine Kolb Reeve, Philip Kolb's daughter and a member of the French Department at the University of Minnesota, who is completing a volume containing selected Proust letters to be published by Plon in Paris. This volume will include a biographical dictionary of Proust's correspondents, compiled by Professor Kolb's last assistant, Vigdor Greene.

Jocelyne Kolb, another of Philip Kolb's daughters and a professor of German at Smith College, is overseeing an English-language translation of selected Proust letters to be published by Harper Collins. Mrs. Philip (Dorothy) Kolb serves as a valued advisor for all personnel involved in the work of the Archive.

The Rare Books and Special Collections Library owns 1,138 pieces of original
The Library is Looking For...

$300 for the purchase of a video camera for the University Archives' student life and culture collections. The camera would be used to videotape class reunions, oral histories with alumni, and other events.

Also for the Archives, $100 for a CD/cassette player to provide access to the unit's growing collection of these formats.

$360 to purchase Chung-kuo cheng fu chi kou ming lu (Directory of Chinese Government Organizations), a 10-volume set for the Asian Library.

Funds to purchase a compact disc storage cabinet for the Map and Geography Library. Through an arrangement with the Illinois State Library, this unit has begun to receive a 3,600-CD set of the entire orthophotoquad series for the U.S., but currently has only cardboard boxes in which to store them. Cost is $800-$1,000.

$500 to purchase an Epson LQ870 printer for the public terminal in the Women's Studies/Women in Development unit. The current printer continually malfunctions, making public service extremely difficult.

Funds to purchase Organic-Chemical Drugs and their Synonyms, 7th revised edition, for the Chemistry Library. This four-volume set includes over 3,000 newly developed drugs and now compiles more than 12,000 chemically unique drugs with more than 105,000 synonyms. Cost is $235.

Funds to purchase videotapes of the London International Advertising Awards for the Communications Library. Among the categories available are advertising by country, 1994 product categories and technical categories, advertising from the '60s and '70s, and political advertising. Sixty-two videotapes are available. The unit welcomes donations for any or all of the videotapes, at a cost of $95 per tape.

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.

Japan Foundation Provides Generous Grant to Asian Library

The Asian Library has received a Library Support Program Award of approximately $18,000 from the Japan Foundation to purchase works in the field of modern Japanese drama and theater.

The award is one of only six granted in this country for established Japanese-language collections and is the second such award given to the Asian Library in three years.

"It is very unusual for an institution to receive this award twice in three years," says Karen Wei, head of the Asian Library.

"It is a recognition of our work and status here, and we are very pleased and excited." According to Professor Wei, the field of modern Japanese drama and theater was chosen by the Library because very few U.S. libraries collect material about this subject, and it would complement the Asian Library's strong holdings on traditional Japanese drama and theater.

"One of the criteria for the award is that a title not be held by many libraries, so we did a very thorough search of OCLC (the international bibliographic database) to see if particular volumes were either in the state or the region," explains Professor Wei.

"What we found was that for most of the titles we were interested in, there was either no record of them being anywhere in the country, or there were perhaps one or two. So, this new collection will be valuable not only to the U of I, but also to scholars in the region, and nationally and internationally as well."

Unlike kabuki and no drama, modern Japanese drama has not gotten much attention either from libraries or scholars, according to David Goodman, U of I professor of East Asian languages and culture and one of the country's leading scholars on the subject.

"This might be because in pre-war Japan modern drama was identified chiefly with the left and with progressive political movements, and the government discouraged it, for the most part," he explains. "In the post-war era, however, it has been very important in Japan, but highly experimental and sort of overshadowed by mass media forms of entertainment, like television and movies, just as in the United States."

To correct this lack of attention, Professor Goodman is working on a history of modern Japanese drama as well as teaching undergraduate and graduate courses on the subject.

"The books we will be purchasing with this award will be immediately useful to my research, as well as to the research of the students in my classes. And because there is no concentrated collection of modern Japanese drama in the United States, these works will become a national resource as well."

The award should enable purchase of approximately 400 volumes and 32 videos. All will have been received by the Library by the end of January.
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, 1408 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801.