Many people associate the name John Wilkes with Abraham Lincoln’s assassin, not knowing that John Wilkes Booth was named after his great great uncle, an infamous eighteenth-century freedom of the press advocate.

Although Booth may have overshadowed his ancestor in terms of infamy, John Wilkes played an equally important role in United States history through his influence on the development of our First Amendment freedoms.

Wilkes was a British aristocrat and politician. Like many of his position in society, he thought of himself as a libertine, and he was a member of the Medmenham Friars, one of the “hell-fire clubs,” which met secretly to engage in lascivious behavior. In his youth, he and a fellow Friar drafted Essay on Woman, a pornographic parody of Alexander Pope’s Essay on Man. This parody circulated in manuscript form for years among British aristocrats, many of whom were members of Parliament.

As a politician, Wilkes was a member of a parliamentary faction led by William Pitt the Elder, which was opposed to a faction led by Lord Bute. When Bute came to power in Parliament, supported by King George III, Wilkes started writing and publishing the weekly political serial, The North Briton, which included serious and satirical pieces opposing Bute’s positions. Wilkes had a real talent for radical journalism, and The North Briton quickly became popular among Londoners who followed politics. Bute and his supporters, including King George, became increasingly concerned they would lose public favor among readers of The North Briton. For the forty-fifth issue of The North Briton, Wilkes

continued on page 5 . . .
Message from the Dean

The Inevitable Topic: Budget

It’s time I talked about the budget—but please don’t move on to the next article in Cornerstone! We are all aware of the extraordinary economic challenges nationally and in Illinois. I would like to address the four major strategies the Library has employed to address our economic challenges.

Strategic adoption of online full text. In the case of journals (and generally speaking, not books), we have moved aggressively to online full text. It is what students clearly prefer, and it is my observation that most faculty, who may have had their doubts three or four years ago, are comfortable with online full text of scholarly resources. The ubiquity and stability of digital technologies combined with the ability to access full-text resources from anywhere on campus or remotely from home are compelling factors.

However, publishers charge for content whether that content is print or online. For the Library, the primary savings with online resources is the reduction in various processing costs, such as material check-in, binding, and shelving; direct savings may be available when the library gives up accompanying charges for the print-based equivalent of the online material.

Materials budget held harmless. To its credit, the University has held harmless the Library materials budget from cuts. The Library must still address budget cuts on its operational side, and this crisis poses real challenges, but it is a major benefit for the materials budget to be held harmless. Unfortunately, publishers do not feel an obligation to hold their prices steady at a time when library budgets are not increased. Thus, a level-funded materials budget is a budget cut on our capacity to purchase materials.

Serials cancellations. No one likes it when the library cancels journals—we at the Library don’t like it, faculty and students don’t like it, no one likes it. Nonetheless, sometimes it is an unavoidable budget necessity. It must be said that a serials cancellation can be an opportunity to review the subscribed base of titles. When Morris Library makes a decision to subscribe to a journal we do so with the intent of a long-term commitment. Without such a commitment, our journal holdings would be chaotic, spotty from year to year, and difficult to manage and use. But things change: the University’s curriculum, teaching interests, research programs and faculty specialties are dynamic areas that change over time. So despite a long-term commitment, we cannot view our journal collection as static and inviolable in a dynamic educational and scholarly communications environment. Journal cancellations do provide an opportunity to hone and trim, however painful and difficult, and to ensure our journal commitments are still relevant and cost effective.

Friends and supporters. The generosity and support of friends, supporters, and alumni who have given to Morris Library have been critically important. Your assistance enables us to support resources and develop services that we could not otherwise consider. These gifts help more than in the simple economics; your gifts are wonderfully supportive affirmations of our mission and the work that we do with faculty and students. For these gifts, for this generosity and support, we are and shall always be very grateful and we express our sincere thanks.
$265 for *The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933–1945, Volume 1*, edited by Geoffrey P. Megargee. "This book is the first in a projected multivolume reference work on the thousands of concentration camps and ghettos administered by Nazi Germany both prior to and during WW II. All told, millions of prisoners from all over Nazi-occupied Europe were placed in these camps. Although Jews were the special targets, other groups included were Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), homosexuals, resistance fighters, common criminals, communists, prisoners of war, and more. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum undertook this project to provide a reliable, up-to-date reference based on the massive amount of archival material that has become available since the expiration of the fifty-year archival restrictions in many countries." —Choice

$265 for *Encyclopedia of Giftedness, Creativity, and Talent*, edited by Barbara Kerr. This two-volume work aims to bring theoretical and research materials about giftedness, creativity, and talent, across various disciplines, to educators, students, and the public. Included in discussions about concepts of giftedness is the history of their development, and changes in meanings and definitions over time and across cultures. The work also updates readers on some of the latest neurophysiological findings that have affected the understanding of giftedness and creativity. Additionally, it brings to light some of the current controversies surrounding research on the nature of intelligence, creativity, and giftedness. A list of entries gives the scope of the articles alphabetically.

$1,250 for an Aria Powerheart AED G3 defibrillator. This innovative unit presents new user-friendly features such as more instructive voice prompts, improved voice quality, new lighter weight, and the industry's first four-year, full replacement battery. It features simple, one-button operation eliminating rescuer confusion and uncertainty. This life-saving equipment is an essential addition to any high-use, public facility.

$320 for *Brill’s Companion to the Study of Greek Comedy* by Gregory Dobrov. This volume is designed as a resource for understanding and interpreting the classics of Athenian Comedy from its inception through Menander. It will also be useful for navigating the principal corpora of texts, fragments and scholia that have been revised and augmented in recent years.
Some of my fondest memories of growing up in a small Iowa town are my childhood trips to the massive old Carnegie library. The children’s section was in the basement, and you could sit for hours on the cool, clean floor thumbing through books. Unlike today, where the smell of a library is often that of brewing coffee, the basement smell of the library back then was that of old paper and ink. Today, I consider the smell of a new book a “comfort smell.”

Sometimes the children’s librarian, Maybelle Davis, would suggest things to read or ask questions about what you had been reading. A smart lady of a certain age, she loved to talk in those whispery voices that must be hard-wired into the vocal cords of librarians. Quiet. Respectful. This was a place a little like church—a place where you knew something serious was happening just by the way it looked and sounded. You weren’t to bother other people, and the books were treasures to be respected and treated with care.

In high school, the library became a social place. People “hung out” outside. (You could tell your parents you were going to the library but that didn’t mean you went inside.) You stood on the lawn and talked to your friends while watching other people “ride around.”

Or you met that girl you were interested in. It was a topic of social buzz the next day to be seen studying with someone of the opposite sex at the library. And woe to the person who studied with someone who wasn’t their significant other at the time. (Lots of education was taking place at the library in those days. It just wasn’t out of a book.)

I had another reason to go to the school library. The librarian was the debate coach in our high school, and I loved debate. We’d do research, write briefs, and hold trail heats. All those were skills I’ve used the rest of my life. I also learned a lesson there that served me well in my career in journalism: You don’t need to know all the answers in life but you do need to know the right questions and where to go to find the answers.

My third reason to go to the library was the circular reference I got from my debate coach who was also the school librarian. She’d give me library cards that would get me any of the book I needed for my research. I’d get the book, and she’d get the card. For thirty-four years, I covered Iowa politics and presidential campaigns for the Chicago Tribune, and I never once returned a library card.

In college, some of my social life centered around the massive library on the University of Iowa campus. Quiet nooks and hideaways were a respite from noisy roommates and the commotion of campus life. (I didn’t engage in it but others stole many a kiss back in those stacks deep in the bowels of the place.)

In Des Moines, the town recently built a new modern library just two blocks from my office, and it became a place for community political meetings as well as a nice refuge from all the clamor of a newsroom.

Refuge. A place to get away from it all. Even today, with our Kindles, Nooks and Google, a library is a pleasant retreat where one can go to think, soak it up, write it out and, yes, socialize in quiet tones.

So when I took this job at SIU, a lovely fringe benefit I discovered was this lovely “new” Morris Library. As I opened my laptop, spread my papers and sipped my gourmet coffee, I thought: Mrs. Davis would approve.

Well, she probably wouldn’t approve of paying two bucks for a cup of coffee, but she would like this place and her spirit is near.
wrote a piece criticizing a speech written by Bute and given by King George. For disparaging the king, Wilkes was charged with seditious libel and arrested. However, the case against Wilkes was weak. Although members of Parliament knew he wrote *The North Briton*, he did not sign his name to it, and they had no proof of his authorship of the libelous piece. The case against Wilkes was dismissed, and he successfully sued the king’s ministers for arresting him, claiming that the warrant issued against him was illegal and that the arrest violated his parliamentary privilege. Although Wilkes was released, copies of the forty-fifth issue of *The North Briton* were collected and condemned to be publicly burned by the Common Hangman, which was the usual treatment for banned books. However, a mob of Wilkes supporters, chanting “Wilkes and liberty,” stormed the platform and reclaimed the issues before they could be destroyed.

Unfortunately for Wilkes, *The North Briton* was not his only publishing endeavor. In the early 1760s, while he was writing *The North Briton*, he also commissioned twelve printed copies of his pornographic poem, *Essay on Woman*. Wilkes’ political enemies, most of whom had been aware of the poem for years, were able to obtain a proof copy, which they used to charge Wilkes with obscenity. The obscenity case against Wilkes was much stronger than the libel case had been. He was tried, convicted, and expelled from Parliament in absentia in 1764, having fled to Paris to avoid the charges.

While Wilkes lived in exile, his popularity in England grew. Readers of *The North Briton* saw the obscenity charge as a circuitous attempt to end Wilkes’ political writing. Knowing that he had a great deal of popular support, Wilkes returned to London in 1768 and ran for Parliament again. He was elected, but barred from entering government because of his outstanding conviction. He surrendered himself to King’s Bench Prison, where he was incarcerated. After Wilkes was imprisoned, his supporters held demonstrations in the streets of London to demand his release. Many of them carried banners with the number 45 painted on them, referencing the suppressed 45th issue of *The North Briton*. The demonstrations became increasingly rancorous, and violence ensued. Demonstrators threw rocks at soldiers, and soldiers responded by firing on the crowds. Benjamin Franklin, who was in London at the time, described the chaos in the city: “[London] is now a scene of lawless riot and confusion. Mobs patrolling the streets at noonday, some knocking all down that will not roar for Wilkes and Liberty; courts of justice afraid to give judgment against him . . . soldiers firing among mobs and killing men, women, and children.”

Wilkes pleaded with the crowds to settle down and end the violence, and order was restored to the city after several days. While imprisoned, Wilkes was elected to several political offices, though his elections were always overturned because of his conviction. He was released in 1770 and was eventually able to join Parliament again. He continued to support the freedom of the press and other individual liberties. In his later career, he successfully introduced a bill that legalized the printing of transcripts of Parliamentary debates.

Throughout his career, Wilkes’ exploits were widely printed in American newspapers, and celebrated by American colonists who were increasingly mistrustful of King George and his ministers. Trinkets with the number 45 on them were almost as popular in the American colonies as they were in England, and “Wilkes and liberty” was a chant often heard in Boston in the 1760s. Wilkes surreptitiously supported the American Revolutionary War and had
Morris Library's Preservation Unit has a new addition, the Wei T'o Book Dryer and Insect Exterminator (BDIE). Purchased in the summer of 2008, the BDIE was designed by the Illinois-based company Wei T'o and its proprietor, Richard Smith. The company takes its name from the Chinese god that protects books from fire, worms, insects, and robbers. The machine's function is to aid in the disaster recovery of wet books or insect infested library materials through freeze drying.

The BDIE allows the Preservation Unit to provide a more efficient disaster recovery of library materials. Typically, recovery of water logged books requires plain paper towels or blotter paper made from 100% rag cotton to be physically interleaved between the pages of wet books. The books are then placed in front of fans and air dried. When water disasters occur, it can take many hours, days, or weeks to restore the materials to a usable condition. With the BDIE, the wet books are placed in the freezer and, when the temperature reaches a specified point for several hours, the freezer conducts two defrost cycles and then returns to room temperature through the use of heaters located inside the freeze dryer. The entire process takes four to five days.

Adapted from a commercial freezer, the BDIE is designed to hold up to 200 wet volumes. Thermocouples, which are small thermometers attached to the end of a wire, are placed throughout the freezer and can be inserted within the wet volumes. This helps ensure that the inside of the volume is freezing to a temperature below -40°F. A switch on the control panel allows the user to monitor the various temperatures inside the BDIE during the freeze drying process.

Another function of the BDIE is the eradication of insects. One of the most effective non-chemical ways of exterminating insects is by freezing them. Insects can cause irreversible damage as they are attracted to the adhesives used in bindings and the paper cellulose. The BDIE is a flash freezer which reaches freezing points very quickly. Books with insect infestations are sealed in plastic bags and placed in the freezer. BDIE then crystallizes the water in the insect's body, killing the insect. The freeze drying process for eradicating insects takes two to three days. Once the books have been through a freeze drying cycle, they are kept in bags for up to a couple months. Certain stages of the insect life cycle are less likely to be affected by the freezing; in particular the egg life cycle. By keeping the books in bags, any potential egg hatching can be monitored.

Richard Smith visited Morris Library in November 2008 to provide a two day workshop that was attended by conservators from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the Indiana State Library. Though it’s always the hope that we will not experience a large scale disaster, Morris Library’s Preservation Unit is now well-prepared. ☑

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Insects can cause irreversible damage as they are attracted to the adhesives used in bindings and the paper cellulose.
many contacts among the leaders of the emerging American nation. His case was one of the primary reasons that the freedom of the press was upheld as one of the most important individual liberties among the authors of the Bill of Rights.

Morris Library’s Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) holds one of the most significant collections of rare books related to the freedom of the press and other First Amendment freedoms in the world. The original collection was formed by Ralph E. McCoy, a former SIU libraries director and author of the monumental Freedom of the Press: An Annotated Bibliography. The collection came to Morris Library in the 1980s, and SCRC continues to develop its holdings. McCoy’s original collection includes some unique material related to John Wilkes, including his personal annotated copy of the second edition of all the issues of The North Briton. McCoy’s collection also includes a unique eighteenth-century copy of Essay on Woman. The origins of this copy are somewhat obscured, but scholars currently believe that it was printed as evidence by Wilkes’ prosecutors. No copies of the original edition are known to exist. SCRC’s copy, which has been digitized, contains eighteenth-century marginalia written by someone who was obviously amused, rather than offended, by the poem. These and other items collected by McCoy make Morris Library one of the most important Wilkes repositories in the world. Additionally, SCRC has recently acquired a Wilkes’ scandalous Essay on Woman is available online at http://tinyurl.com/yfx8uee supplementary collection of Wilkes material. Highlights of the new acquisition include Wilkes' personal copy of nine volumes of The Political Register, another eighteenth-century serial to which Wilkes occasionally contributed. In some cases, material in The Political Register was censored, so that blank lines appear within the text. In these copies, Wilkes has filled in the censored material by hand. The newly acquired collection also includes an original issue of The North Briton issue 45. Although there is no way to confirm this, it could be one of the copies rescued from the Common Hangman by the mob chanting “Wilkes and liberty.”

These rare Wilkes books, and other items in the Ralph E. McCoy Collection of the Freedom of the Press, are available for research in the Special Collections Research Center. For more information, please visit SCRC’s website, http://www.lib.siu.edu/departments/speccoll/index.html.

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It was curiosity that lured Barry W. Birnbaum from a train stop in Carbondale to investigate the town and the university, and he has since become a dedicated and ardent supporter of Morris Library. Named the Florida Gifted Teacher of the Year in 1991 and the IBM/Technology and Learning Teacher of the Year in 1992, Birnbaum completed his BA at SIUC in 1974. He said, “The City of Miami made a stop in Carbondale and I would get off and walk around a bit. That’s how I found out about SIUC and I fell in love with the area and the school.”

Currently, he is the specialization coordinator for the special education PhD program at Walden University. He supervises twenty-three faculty members who provide services to doctoral students. He is also professor emeritus at Northeastern Illinois University.

He recalls, “SIUC impressed me as a beautiful institution that could offer me a chance to grow away from Chicago while providing me an opportunity to learn in a truly academic environment.”

SIUC, Birnbaum remembers, “Someone who gave her time to help her students was Beverly Goodiel in the Department of Speech. She was always available, patient, and affable. She truly was a gem, and only one member of an outstanding faculty in the College of Communications. Drs. Marvin and Marion Kleinau, both scholars in their own right, had a tremendous influence on my career. I learned from them the importance of speech communication and interpretation of language, which taught me how to work with students from elementary school through college.”

A humorous moment occurred early in his time on campus, “Like most freshman, I wanted to find my buildings and classrooms independently. My first class was in the Wham Building, and like all new students, I thought it was pronounced ‘whom.’ I felt so foolish when I first had to ask for directions, and I was corrected. I found out, however, that most new students misspoke the name of that building—it was just a ‘new student’ thing.”

Birnbaum has been a dedicated friend of Morris Library, consistently providing underwriting for items in this newsletter’s Library Is Seeking column, “I believe that libraries are essential institutions for learning and—particularly at the university level—libraries are the main institution that makes a university great. I feel that supporting Morris allows others to know that I have a love for SIUC and for the high quality of services it delivers. I feel that SIUC would not be the school it is today if Morris Library didn’t exist. Therefore, I feel that supporting Morris is one way of making it even a better library for all the current and future students who will attend SIUC.”

“SIUC impressed me as a beautiful institution that could offer me a chance to grow away from Chicago while providing me an opportunity to learn in a truly academic environment.”
The Library Is Seeking ... continued from page 3

$180 for *Living Forever: the Longevity Revolution*. A fifty-four-minute DVD. In this program, gerontologist Michael Rose introduces viewers to recent breakthroughs in life extension science—and approaches to staying alive until those technologies become readily available. Biological age measurement, caloric restriction, stem cell therapy, cryobiology, and artery-cruising nanobots are discussed, as well as experiments being conducted to increase the life span of mice via nutritional supplements, of nematodes through genetic engineering, and of fruit flies by tricking the natural selection process into promoting the well-being of the species' adults.

$195 for *Masters of the Dark Eyes: Late Medieval Manuscript Painting in Holland* by Klara Broekhuijsen. This study deals with the work of the most prolific Dutch book illuminators, the so-called Masters of the Dark Eyes, named after the most conspicuous aspect of their style: the dark, heavily accentuated shadows round the eyes of the figures. With their elaborately illuminated manuscripts, these masters completely dominated book production in the County of Holland during the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Their work is characterized by an overwhelming wealth of decorative and pictorial richness, which is especially evident in the unusually ornate programmes of the Books of Hours, and a new type of border decoration derived from the Ghent-Bruges School. This style of painting was practised by many artists of differing talents, as demonstrated by the painting was practised by many artists of the Ghent-Bruges School. This style of

$20 for *Outline of Swahili Literature: Prose, Fiction, and Drama*, second edition by Elena Bertoncini Zubkova et al. This is a major study and reference guide of modern prose and drama in Swahili—one of the largest languages of sub-Saharan Africa. This second edition of the eponymous study first published in 1989, is extensively revised and enlarged. It contains new and updated information, mapping trends, and writers. In addition, the book contains a resourceful bio-bibliographical index of modern Swahili writers and an annotated bibliography of all known works in Swahili modern prose and drama published from the late 1950s up to 2008.

$315 for *The Palgrave Dictionary of Transnational History*, edited by Akira Iriye and Pierre-Yves Saunier. Transnational history is a term used since the late 1980s to describe the historical analysis of concepts, movements, technologies, and phenomena that transcend the boundaries of nation-states. Sometimes referred to as world history, international history, or global history, this approach is described by editors Iriye and Saunier as concerning “what moves between and across different polities and societies.” Written by an international collection of scholars, the volume's 400-plus entries cover a somewhat quixotic range of topics from liberalism and love to steamships and statistics.

To underwrite any of these items contact Kristine McGuire at kmguire@lib.siu.edu or 618-453-1633

$390 for *The Solar System*, edited by David G. Fisher and Richard R. Erickson. This three-volume reference on the solar system is designed to meet the needs of general readers and students enrolled in courses in Earth science, astronomy, planetology, and cosmology. Alphabetical entries, illustrated with about 200 b&w photos, cover 180 major topics related to all major aspects of the Earth’s solar system, encompassing the major planets, their satellites, small bodies, interplanetary phenomena, the cosmological context, and methods for studying the solar system.

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$355 for *Encyclopedia of Applied Spectroscopy*, edited by David L. Andrews. Spectroscopy is used to detect the physical composition of just about everything. There are a number of different methods employed, and together they comprise essential techniques in biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. This latest comprehensive reference set on spectroscopy and spectrometers systematically covers the theory, hardware and applications.
Andrea Imre has been the Electronic Resources Librarian at Morris Library since August 2004, and this is her first position as a librarian. Diversity and variety mark her academic career. She holds an undergraduate in music from her native Hungary, a master’s in music from Illinois State, a doctorate in musical arts from Rutgers, and a master’s in library science from the University of Illinois. Accordingly, her published articles have ranged in topic from issues with LP record collections to citations in organismal biology to intellectual property issues.

What are the requirements of your position?
As the Electronic Resources Librarian I play several roles in managing Morris Library’s growing online collection. Unlike print resources, library electronic resources subscriptions require licenses that govern the terms of use of the resources purchased. I review all licenses to ensure that they provide the most favorable terms for the library and for our patrons. The main focus of my position is to ensure that we have access to all electronic resources that we have paid for and that these resources are included in such library tools as the catalog, the library’s link resolver, and the library’s web pages. The link resolver database tracks over 28,000 unique journals and is used not only to generate the library’s electronic journal list, but to make seamless connections between our electronic resources, print resources, and other library services. I am also a member of the team that manages OpenSIUC, Morris Library’s institutional repository, which aims to collect, preserve, and provide free access to the research output of SIUC faculty, researchers, and students.

In reflecting on her career choice, Imre said, “Librarianship offered the opportunity to combine my language skills, previous educational background in music, and my interests.”

What are the challenges of your position?
Since online resources are hosted on publishers’ servers the library has less control over its online subscriptions than it does with items purchased in print. While some publishers do an excellent job notifying the library about access, activation procedures, and changes in access, others take no action even after our payment is received. Monitoring, updating, and checking our title lists against the publishers’ records is a never-ending process. In addition, the sheer number of online resources to which we subscribe poses its own challenges. I prefer to do bulk processing of data using MS Excel and Access, but you can only use these tools efficiently when you have consistent data. I work with data from hundreds of publishers or hosts which present challenges all the time.

If an anonymous donor gave $10,000 for use in your area, what would you do with it?
I would love to provide easier access to our online resources by subscribing to one of the new library discovery tools that can search across all of our print and electronic library resources making it easier to find library resources. The $10,000 might cover one year of service, but hopefully we could get continued support if the product provides easier and better access to our resources.

What do you like best/least about your position?
I have an abundance of projects that I can work on. This has its pros and cons. The fact that there are no standards in the industry requires me to change strategies, use different techniques and be creative all the time. Keeping up with the constant change in the publishing industry and with technology ensures that there is always something new to discover and learn. The downside is that electronic resources are unstable and the job is never done. There is no guarantee that something fixed today will work tomorrow.

Can you elaborate on your research and publications?
In my research projects I have focused on gathering data, identifying trends through data analysis, and

continued on page 11 . . .
recommending changes to eliminate inefficiencies or resolving problems. My areas of interest fall into four categories: electronic resource management, collection development, music librarianship, and scholarly communication. I have presented and written articles on electronic resource management practices in libraries, e-books, use of electronic journal backfiles, LP collections in libraries, librarians’ publishing and self-archiving activities, and open access.

Why did you become a librarian?
Librarianship is my second career.

Librarianship offered the opportunity to combine my language skills, previous educational background in music, and my interests. In library school I started to work with electronic resources in technical services and I liked the challenges and the variety electronic resources presented.

What’s the future of libraries?
We have to do more with less all the time. Libraries will continue to provide access to and preserve their print resources, purchase more and more online resources, and engage in digitization projects to make their unique materials accessible to a larger audience. We try to stretch our money and negotiate for better electronic deals but the scholarly publishing landscape will see some dramatic changes since library budgets can’t keep up with inflation rates. Library services like OpenSIUC will become more important, providing alternative avenues for disseminating research findings and scholarly knowledge.

What books would you take with you to a desert isle?
A field guide to desert islands with description of edible plants and a Hungarian historic novel, Egri csillagok by Geza Gardonyi.

A native of Lawrenceville, Illinois, William “Mac” McAndrew first came to Southern Illinois Normal University in 1913. This 1939 football team was one of the first to play in the stadium that would later bear his name. Although, in later years he coached only the basketball teams, he had at other times been the mentor of every sports squad at the school, “Although, in later years he coached only the basketball teams, he had at other times been the mentor of every sports squad at the school,” the Egyptian observed. In eulogizing McAndrew, SINU President Roscoe Pulliam said that the recently completed stadium would stand as a “monument to a great man’s vision, planning, and perseverance.”
Financial gifts from library friends empower Morris Library and ensure its position as one of the top research libraries in the country. We appreciate this tradition of private support, which is critical to the quality of the library’s collections, programs, and services. In furtherance of the goals of Southern AT 150, SIUC and the SIU Foundation retain six percent of all gifts to strengthen the advancement program.

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Library Affairs
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Word and image fuse flawlessly in this flash video that celebrates Morris Library’s renovation. Staff videographer Greg Wendt has combined his contemporary photographs with the words of Allison Joseph’s ghazal for a journey through the building. Go to http://www.lib.siu.edu/inthisplace.html