

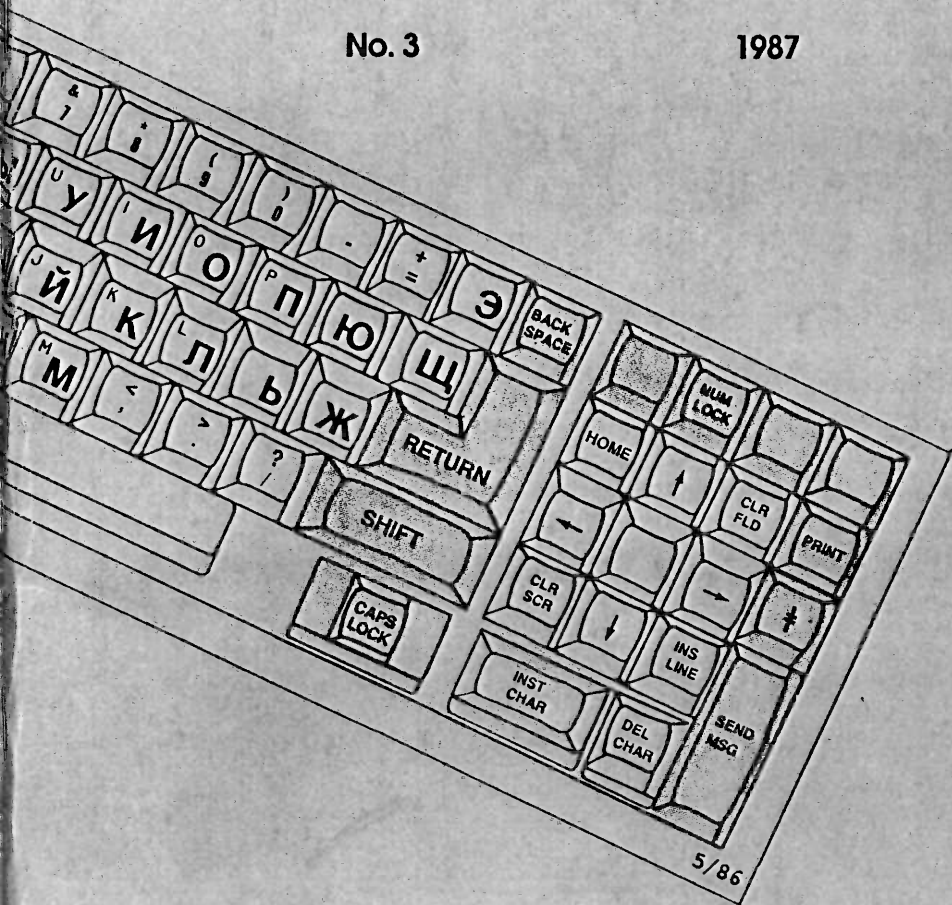
Association of College and Research Libraries

Slavic and East European Section

NEWSLETTER

No. 3

1987



CYRILLIC KEYS AND R/LIN FUNCTION KEYS

ON THE IBM PC/AT

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

The Slavic and East European Section has attempted to focus attention this year on the expansion of links with other ALA units. In particular, it was felt that Section librarians should do more to capitalize on their proximity to other library professionals, one of the main advantages of a continued presence within ALA.

In this regard, a number of Slavic librarians have long thought it legitimate that a Slavic section continue to function within ALA, despite the existence of a larger group under the aegis of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. Those who support this dual arrangement believe that it is just as important for Slavic librarians to communicate with their library colleagues (when you're on speaking terms you tend to receive more favors!) as it is for them to associate with Slavic scholars. On the one hand there are many issues that are more appropriately handled within ALA -- largely having to do with technical questions but also including points of concern to medium and smaller collections which are dwarfed by the dimensions of larger collections. Furthermore there are a number of national-level projects particularly in the field of collection development which are being sponsored by some of the country's leading collection development authorities to which Slavic librarians have been slow to respond or evaluate accurately. These include evaluation projects above and beyond the expansion of Research Libraries Group conspectus activities. Surely it would be valuable for Slavic librarians to keep abreast of these activities through greater involvement in ALA.

With this in mind the topic of this year's conference program -- on administrative views of acquisition by exchange -- was specifically chosen to promote dialogue with other library professionals, and to encourage their attendance an invitation has been sent to all 45 members of the Discussion Group of Chief Collection Development Officers of Large Research Libraries, a group that is of course not affiliated with ACRL but with RTSD (Resources and Technical Services Division).

One other ALA unit which has been approached with a view to greater cooperation is LAMA (Library Administration and Management Division). In connection with a recognized need for greater access to Slavic acquisitions statistics -- also articulated within AAASS -- it was decided to contact LAMA's Statistics Section to see whether a new project to assemble these statistics on a regular basis would benefit from cooperation with that division.

Finally it is worth mentioning that the Section is currently undertaking a review of its activities which must be completed by September 1987. It is possible that old committees may be refocused or new committees formed. Any comments on areas needing attention would be most welcome.

Miranda Beaven
University of Minnesota

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE PROGRAM

ALA will hold its annual conference in San Francisco this year, from June 27 until July 2. The Slavic and East European Section will be hosting a program on Sunday June 28 from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. entitled as follows:

"Acquisition by Exchange: the Administrator's Viewpoint"

Speakers:

Hugh Olmsted, Head Slavic Dept., Harvard College Library
Angelika Powell, Slavic and East European Bibliographer,
University of Virginia
Peter de la Garza, Coordinator, Hispanic Acquisitions Program,
Library of Congress
Carl Deal, Director of Library Collections, University of Illinois
Joe Barker, Head of Acquisitions, University of California,
Berkeley

The program is designed to explore various aspects of acquisitions by exchange of particular concern to administrators. We hope to promote a lively dialogue between subject specialists and collection development/acquisitions personnel from other ALA units.

The following meeting schedule has been requested for the Slavic Section. Only the Section program has been confirmed, but the other times are unlikely to change:

Sunday, June 28	8:00-9:00am	Conference Program Planning Committee (New Orleans, 1988) Chair: C. Kern-Simirenko
	9:30-11:00am	Continuing Education Committee Chair: M. Beaven
	11:30-12:30pm	Study of Ethnic Slavic and East European Publications in the US Committee Chair: L. Wynar
	2:00-4:00pm	Section Program
	4:30-5:30pm	Membership Meeting
Monday, June 29	9:30-11:00am	Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee Chair: R. Fitzgerald
	11:30-12:30pm	Newsletter Editorial Board Chair: W. Zalewski
	2:00-4:00pm	Executive Committee Chair: M. Beaven

MESSAGE FROM VICE CHAIR/CHAIR ELECT

It is a truism, but one which bears repeating, to say that the section is only as strong and active as its membership. Officers serve brief terms coordinating the section's activities, but the real initiative for projects and programs must come from members willing to make a commitment to carrying out these activities. There seems to be widespread agreement that we should maintain a profile for Slavic and East European librarianship within ALA. The section should serve as a forum for all librarians with interests in the Slavic and East European area.

To these ends, I would like to urge members not only to vote in the annual elections but to actively participate in the ongoing work of the section. Committee meetings are open meetings and attendance at them is a good way to get acquainted with colleagues and become involved. Members

who are unable to regularly attend ALA meetings should nonetheless consider more active involvement via the telephone or the mails. Minutes are published in the newsletter to keep the membership informed, and I welcome inquiries and offers of assistance in response.

We need to continue our efforts to communicate and cooperate with other units within ACRL/ALA. SEES members who are active in other units can assist in this effort by keeping the Executive Committee informed.

Although the deadline for 1987 applications has passed, I would like to call members' attention to the ALA Whitney-Carnegie awards. These annual awards are available to individuals for the preparation of bibliographic aids, which are aimed at a scholarly audience but have a general applicability. Anyone who might be interested in applying for the 1988 awards may contact me for further information and application guidelines.

Cheryl Kern-Simirenko
Syracuse University

I. CONFERENCES

ALA ANNUAL MEETING

New York -- July 1986

ACRL - SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION

Minutes -- Submitted by Leon Ferder, SEES Secretary

Executive Committee

June 30, 1986: 9:30-11 AM

Chair Wojciech Zalewski congratulated the new SEES officers for 1986-1987--Vice Chair/Chair Elect Cheryl Kern-Simirenko and Member-at-Large Robert Karłowich. The Chair will be Miranda Beaven, and Leon Ferder continues as Secretary.

The minutes from Midwinter, 1986, were approved.

Brief committee reports followed:

Miranda Beaven, Incoming Chair of the Continuing Education Committee, reported on future activities discussed at yesterday's meeting. Robert Karłowich expressed his decision to join the Committee and work on the Soviet emigre librarian project.

Robert Fitzgerald, Chair of the Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee reported on the topics discussed at yesterday's meeting and requested that the 1987 San Francisco session of his committee be scheduled on the afternoon of the first day or, preferably, on the second day.

Wojciech Zalewski and Leon Ferder reported on the meeting of the Committee for the Study of Ethnic Slavic and East European Publications.

Wojciech Zalewski discussed the status of the Newsletter, reiterating his desire to expand the circulation beyond the section membership, and explaining the procedures for soliciting paid subscriptions. The Vice-Chair will place a budget request with ACRL for anticipated extraordinary expenses.

Miranda Beaven, Chair of the 1987 Conference Program Planning Committee, outlined her plans for a panel on exchanges involving prominent collection development officers and subject specialists.

Plans for a Handbook of Organization for SEES, to be compiled by Patricia Kelly of George Washington University, were discussed. The work will contain SEES bylaws, ACRL information, and will serve the orientation

needs of section committee members. It was decided that George Toth will contact Ms. Kelly and serve as a liaison between her and SEES.

Other items discussed were the possible use of electronic telecommunication among members, and the feasibility of arranging Slavic/East European traveling book exhibits, such as the one currently featuring Soviet art books at the Capitol rotunda in Washington.

Wojciech Zalewski reminded the group of the required Section review, which is due to be turned in by September 1, 1987. He, Miranda Beaven, and Laszlo Kovacs will begin working on the report, and hope to complete it during Midwinter, 1987.

Membership Meeting

June 30, 1986: 4-4:30 PM

Outgoing Chair Wojciech Zalewski introduced the new SEES officers for 1986-87: Chair--Miranda Beaven; Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect-- Cheryl Kern-Simlrenko; Member-at-Large--Robert Karlowich; Secretary--Leon Ferder (continuing). In announcing the results of the election, it was noted that only 49 section members voted in the last election, and only 17% attended ALA conferences. This pointed out the need to expand the work of the section to the profession at large, involving Slavic/E. European ethnic groups, public libraries, other Slavic organizations, and our colleagues abroad. This outreach will be helped by broader distribution of the SEES Newsletter and the eventual publication of the Handbook.

Brief reports from the chairs of SEES committees followed:

Robert Fitzgerald of the Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee cited a number of issues involving automation, cataloging, and problems in MARC transfers.

Lubomyr Wynar of the Committee for the Study of Ethnic Slavic and East European Publications stressed cooperation with other research centers to establish bibliographic control of ethnic published and unpublished materials, as well as the establishment of advisory boards for various ethnic groups.

Miranda Beaven, new Chair, summarized future projects to be considered by the Continuing Education Committee, among them a study of emigre publishing, updating bibliographic materials in the Slavic field, a preconference program, and collecting the experiences of Soviet librarians who have emigrated to the West. This last point was enthusiastic programs, in order to draw larger audiences.

Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee

June 29, 1986: 9:30-11 AM

Chair Robert Fitzgerald opened the meeting with a discussion of the NYPL/RLIN Cyrillic vernacular project. Vickie Seymour reported on Stanford's brief experiment with online Cyrillic, citing difficulties with authority control and forms of names, among others. She also reported on Stanford's decision not to use Cyrillic, based on staff shortages, LC's decision not to use it, linkage problems, and the unavailability of Cyrillic for in-house online catalogs. Zora Kipel then described New York Public Library's pilot project which began in June. The project uses an IBM PC/AT with standard student Cyrillic keyboard plus an IBM Enhanced Graphic Adapter and high speed printer. It is capable of handling all Slavic languages using Cyrillic--Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Serbian, Bulgarian, and Macedonian. Although the 100 field appears only in Cyrillic, the following

fields are paired with LC romanized equivalents: 245, 250, 260, 400. NYPL no longer uses reversible romanization. The major problem still to be solved involves punctuation, which must be in standard ISBD romanized form. NYPL is currently the only library inputting Cyrillic into the RLIN data base. John Ells of RLG commented on problems with non-roman alphabets, especially languages written from right to left such as Hebrew, and the non-standard romanization of Chinese.

Because no representative from Illinois was present, a detailed discussion of UI's cooperative cataloging project with LC for certain Russian publishers was postponed.

The Soviet satellite television project at Columbia was mentioned and it was decided that the Committee should look into the availability of information on this type of instructional material. In particular what AATSEEL is publishing in its newsletter.

The Chair commented on difficulties encountered in transferring LC MARC records on RLIN into local data bases. The situation is particularly acute with Cyrillic Slavic, although no obvious reasons for this problem have yet been found. Another matter discussed was the use of pure and compatible AACR2 within the same bibliographic record by LC, creating a number of discrepancies.

George Toth briefly commented on LC's plans for dealing with backlogs in descriptive cataloging, its production schedule for next year, and indicated that a discussion of pseudonyms is currently taking place.

Committee for the Study of Ethnic Slavic and East European Publications

June 29, 1986: 4:30-6 PM

Chair Lubomyr Wynar discussed ongoing studies of cultural institutions of the various Slavic and East European ethnic groups and the books, periodicals, and audio/visual materials published by these groups. He contemplated coordinating the committee's work with other institutions such as the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies and the Immigration History Research Center, and the possibility of establishing advisory boards for each ethnic group to assure bibliographic control of all publications. Results of surveys will be reported at 1987 Midwinter. Publication of research results will appear in *Ethnic Forum*, published at Kent State.

Natasha Bezugloff reported on her directory of language collections in North American public libraries, which has just been published by ALA's RASD. She spoke on the methodology used to compile the directory, based on responses obtained from 102 libraries, and the feasibility of expanding such a survey to include state libraries and Canadian libraries.

Celia Shores of the Center for Research Libraries spoke on CRL's preservation project for ethnic newspapers, which will eventually result in the microfilming and cataloging of 550 titles in 38 languages. Although present Title IIC funding is not sufficient for completing the project, CRL hopes to have bibliographic data for all 550 titles shortly, entering the information in a local data base for eventual inputting into OCLC. Target date for completion of the filming is October, 1987. CRL will make every effort to build and preserve complete runs, cooperating with other holding institutions and research centers such as the Balch and the IHRC. Ideally the project could be expanded to include bilingual and English language ethnic publications, although IIC will currently finance only foreign language papers.

The committee enthusiastically endorsed these projects, and discussed the advisability of continuing research on these and other undertakings.

leading to more surveys and union lists of Slavic and East European ethnic publications.

Conference Program Planning Committee

June 29, 1986: 8-9 AM

Chair Miranda Beaven is submitting a preliminary program to ACRL for the 1987 San Francisco conference. She plans a panel on library acquisition by exchange, concentrating on library administrators' views. In order to attract a broader audience, thereby raising the profile of the section within ALA, plans are to invite some prominent collection development officers to participate, along with Slavic and Ibero-American specialists.

Already accepting invitations to speak on the panel are Carl Deal, head of collection development at the University of Illinois, and Peter de la Garza, Coordinator of Hispanic Acquisitions at the Library of Congress. Three additional members of the panel will be selected, in an attempt to provide a balanced view of this controversial issue.

Newsletter Editorial Committee

June 29, 1986: 11:30-12:30

All in attendance expressed their enthusiasm for the first two issues of the SEES Newsletter and supported the general philosophy and editorial policy of the publication. Chair Wojciech Zalewski belatedly acknowledged Zora Kipel's submission of the Newsletter title page art.

Samples of newsletters from other ACRL sections were examined, and it was decided to maintain the smaller, shelvable format for future issues of the SEES publication.

Because it is desirable to expand the distribution of the newsletter outside the Section, to the profession at large, ACRL will produce 50 additional copies of No.2 to be used for promotional purposes. Paid subscriptions of \$5.00 per year will be solicited by sending samples of No. 2 with a cover letter to institutions which have memberships in AAASS. SEES members would continue receiving their copy gratis. Because ACRL, which will continue producing the Newsletter, cannot handle billing, the Chair will investigate having a dealer such as Faxon distribute the Newsletter outside the Section and handle the paid subscriptions.

Since materials submitted to the editorial board cannot be retyped, it was requested that all submissions be sent on a diskette converted to ASCII so that the material can be edited on other word processors.

Questions of format were discussed, including placement of indexes, table of contents, and lists of contributors. The editorial board will make final decisions on these matters.

Closing Remarks by Outgoing Chair

Closing remarks by Wojciech Zalewski, outgoing Chair at the SEES Membership Meeting, New York, 1986 (abbreviated)

Our Section is the smallest section within ACRL. In Sept. 1985 the count was 184 members, and the annual conference was attended by 32 members, i.e., 17% of the total membership. This was also the smallest participation as compared with other ACRL sections.

Because of that we are thinking much beyond our own membership. We look toward the profession at large and I would dare to say not only nationally but also internationally. In our thinking we are in concurrence

with ACRL goals and objectives. We cannot contribute much to broad administrative issues, therefore, we are concentrating on the professional developments: publications, dissemination of information, we are involved in documentation, and one of our active members, Prof. Karlowich, is contributing to education of young librarians through a Seminar offered at the University of Illinois, Urbana, although we cannot claim credit for that.

More specifically our accomplishments are: In the realm of dissemination of information: nationally we report and monitor the developments of automation as applied to Slavic languages and bibliographic data through our Committee on Cyrillic Romanization and Automation. Through our Newsletter, which is much beyond the scope of other ACRL Section Newsletters and which is distributed internationally, we provide links with other professional organizations such as the AAASS in the U.S., ABDOSD in Germany, and SCONUL in England, we report national developments, we provide a forum for research reports, opinions, and discussions. We insist that the Newsletter be not only the Section's tool but a vehicle of professional communication, education, and documentation.

In order to provide a basic tool for our trade, we embarked five years ago on a courageous venture to prepare and publish an encyclopedic handbook on books, libraries, archives and bibliography in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Through it we have learned a lot about the subjects and ourselves. There was an initial enthusiasm and support from our colleagues both within SEES and outside it, but when the pinch came we have experienced outstanding work and adherence to deadlines by some, and neglect in keeping them by others. Obviously this places the editors in an uncomfortable position. Fortunately the majority of the work is done and of high quality. We hope to begin its submission to the publisher this year. I would like to express my gratitude to all who contributed to this project. Special thanks goes to our foreign contributors all of whom have fulfilled their commitments on time. We have provided a forum for research in progress during our Conference programs. Several programs have resulted from the work on our Handbook. Today's program illustrates well some of the research currently conducted outside the handbook.

We have begun working on a SEES Handbook/Directory. We are working on documentation of ethnic materials in the United States.

Among our failures is the inability to involve a greater number of librarians from ethnic collections and public libraries. At the beginning of my term I have made some effort to mobilize them but I was not successful. I wish to repeat my call now. There are several tasks for possible consideration: More intense work with ALA on contacts with East European librarians; Contacts with library associations in East European countries as well as with individual librarians. We should have liaison persons who would establish such contacts. We could offer our Newsletter as a forum for exchange of information and ideas with them; Stronger ties with book dealers to learn more about trends on the East European book markets and in publishing; Book exchanges with East European libraries; Bibliographic control on international scale; Travelling book exhibits to promote cultural exchanges. Mentioned here can be the book exhibit organized by Congressman Tom Lantos for which the Soviets have provided books exhibited in the Cannon Rotunda of the United States Capitol. This exhibit is a travelling exhibit. Our input would add professionalism to such and similar ventures.

In conclusion, I believe that we have the potential and the obligation to participate in the promotion of Slavic cultures through Slavic books. We can always strengthen our sense of mission and offer greater support to each other. The ACRL is willing and ready to support us in these endeavors.

I would like to thank all those who supported me during my term of office: the secretary Leon Ferder, Past Chair Laszlo Kovacs, Chair Elect Miranda Beaven, Edward Kasinec, member at large and organizer of this interesting program, all committee chairs, members of the Newsletter editorial board and all active committee members. Chairmen are only facilitators, the real work is done elsewhere. I am grateful to you for the fine work you did during the last year during which we have advanced the causes of East European librarianship in America.

ALA MIDWINTER MEETING

Chicago, January 1987

ACRL-SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION

Minutes -- Submitted by Cheryl Kern-Simirenko, Vice Chair/Chair Elect

Continuing Education Committee

January 18: 9:30 - 11:00 AM

Chair Miranda Beaven reported that three new members had joined the committee in 1986: Barbara Galik, Robert Karlowich, and Harold Leich. The minutes of the June 29, 1986 meeting were read and approved with the following correction: Michael Esman did not join the committee, but expressed interest in one of the projects.

Reporting on the status of the handbook project, M. Beaven announced that the Handbook on Book Culture in Russia and the Soviet Union is nearing completion and will go to the publisher within the next couple months. W. Zaleski reported on the status of the East European portions of the handbook project, which are in varying stages of preparation, translation, and final editing. General discussion followed on the pros and cons of publishing the sections all together or in fascicles, the main advantage of the latter being prompt publication of completed sections.

H. Leich outlined the possibilities for the section holding a pre-conference. He will get the exact details on requirements and deadlines from ACRL. The possibility of holding a pre-conference on "current issues in Slavic and East European librarianship" at the 1988 New Orleans conference, in lieu of a regular program, was discussed. The New Orleans Program Committee (M. Esman, R. Karlowich, C. Kern-Simirenko) could merge with the group which originally proposed the pre-conference (S. Corrsin, H. Leich, D. Norden), to form a steering committee. H. Leich would coordinate the effort. A decision will need to be made soon on whether to proceed with a program or a pre-conference for 1988, since deadlines are rapidly approaching.

Several other projects proposed for the committee were discussed. There was general agreement that emigre publications could be covered as part of a continuing handbook project. The definition of "emigre" as distinguished from "ethnic" publications was debated. A committed volunteer is needed to take charge of this project, which will be on the agenda again in San Francisco. English-language bibliographical guides on various topics are also greatly needed. M. Esman is working on an annotated bibliography of post-war Soviet domestic politics. More discussion of bibliographical projects will take place in SF. M. Beaven reported on the

ALA publishing services awards: the Carnegie Reading List awards for which official units may apply and the Whitney-Carnegie awards, which are made available to individuals. Although this year's deadlines are already here, these awards could be good sources of funding in the future.

There was no report on the status of the Soviet emigre librarian project, but R. Karlowich has indicated that there will be a panel of Soviet emigre librarians at the March Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference.

M. Beaven indicated that she will continue to chair this committee after her year as Section Chair.

Under new business, L. Kovacs raised the possibility of finding funding sources to provide stipends for recent library school grads who would intern at strong collections or in critical language areas. M. Beaven added this proposal to the list of possible projects to be discussed further.

L. Kovacs also announced the availability of Hungarian books for exhibit during 1987 and 1988. There is no fee for making the volumes available. Each institution would pay the cost of shipping the books (approximately 6 boxes) to the next location. Anyone interested in having the books for exhibit should contact L. Kovacs.

Committee for the Study of Ethnic Slavic and East European Publications

June 18, 11:30AM - 12:30PM

Miranda Beaven chaired the meeting at the request of absent chair L. Wynar. The minutes of the June 29, 1986 meeting were read and approved.

Discussion followed on Wynar's plans to coordinate the committee's work with the Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications at Kent State and other institutions and to establish an advisory board, or boards, with representatives of the various ethnic groups. (L. Wynar will report further on these plans at the SF meetings.)

The CRL ethnic newspaper preservation project is proceeding with microfilming. The target date for completion of filming is still October 1987. The possibility of obtaining grant support from or through ALA to assist with publication costs for committee projects was discussed.

Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee

January 18, 2:00 - 4:00 PM

Chair R. Fitzgerald discussed the ongoing problems of LC MARC records failing to transfer into local databases. He noted that changes in the position of delimiter "b" in the title field are being made at LC in order to use the PTK search strategy.

There was no report on the NYPL/RLIN Cyrillic vernacular project. NYPL discontinued use of Cyrillic vernacular capabilities in August. Brigham Young Univ. is about to start using Cyrillic vernacular capabilities. In response to a query about why Cyrillic vernacular was desirable, R. Fitzgerald pointed out a major difficulty with romanization, namely that AACR2 rules do not always follow standard LC transliteration tables. All agreed that it would be desirable to have a representative from BYU speak at the next meeting.

There was some discussion of the status of GEAC in the light of bankruptcy proceedings. However, they are still active in working with RLG.

R. Fitzgerald read a report from H. Leich on the U of Illinois Cooperative Cataloging Project with LC. U of Ill is cataloging materials from seven Moscow publishers for the project. The work is going fine. Three hundred records have already been sent to LC, which LC then immediately puts on

MARC tapes. The only drawback is the difficulty in doing subject cataloging without benefit of LC's strong "oral history" tradition. However, those involved are pleased with the progress to date.

R. Fitzgerald mentioned the continuing problem with LC authority records. AACR2 pure and compatible headings sometimes appear in the same bibliographic record. He has also found authority records which do not match the bibliographic record. The problem seems inherent in the existence of these two types, pure and compatible. Fitzgerald also commented on the existence of multiple authority records for the same person. Apparently authority headings are sometimes entered within a few days by both LC and contributing libraries.

R. Fitzgerald reported that LC cataloging priorities have changed. Date of receipt is now a priority factor: the last book received will be the first book cataloged. This has meant that generally, for 1986, a record has appeared within six months. It also means that materials from 1979-1982 will not be cataloged in the foreseeable future due to budgetary constraints.

General discussion followed on AACR2 rule 22.3A (April 1986), which restricts use of copyright and colophon data as cross-references. Concern was also expressed at the lack of connection between Russian emigre writers' current and previous works when a new AACR2 name authority form is established without the patronymic at LC using TOSCA.

The increasing dissemination of Soviet satellite television was discussed, along with the cataloging implications in view of the tapes being made of these programs.

J. Ellits reported on RLG's work on non-Roman alphabets. The Hebratic character set will be coming up soon and will be used at several institutions. Araboid scripts, and perhaps Urdu, will follow. He answered a variety of questions from the committee.

Newsletter Editorial Committee January 18, 4:30 - 5:30PM

W. Zalewski reported on plans for Issue 3, which will follow the expanded format of the first issues. Material to be covered includes minutes of annual and midwinter meetings, papers from last year's program, biographies of new Slavic librarians, the program for SF, reports from AAASS, travel notes, and information on grants.

Production issues, such as quality of printing and size of margins, were discussed. Design of the cover was also talked about. The possibility of producing the issue in-house at Stanford rather than at ACRL was raised, especially if it can be done less expensively. W. Zalewski will explore the two options. There is the question of who is responsible for mailing if it is produced at Stanford.

W. Zalewski outlined the method of distribution to non-members. Sample copies of Issue 2 were sent out, along with a memo indicating that future copies would be available on a prepaid basis.

There was discussion of whether or not the additional funding would be forthcoming for Issue 4 in the expanded format. George Eberhart has indicated to W. Zalewski that the additional funding will not be continued and has suggested applying for a journal. W. Zalewski has written to Ruth Person to explore the possibility of a journal. The need for changes in the editorial board if a journal is begun was discussed. The current board would step down and a new journal board would be appointed, although there could be overlap.

Executive Committee
January 19, 9:30 - 11:00AM

Miranda Beaven reported on the 1987 program, "Acquisition By Exchange: The Administrator's Viewpoint," to be held on June 28. The speakers will be Hugh Olmstead (Harvard), Angelika Powell (UVA), Peter de la Garza (LC), Carl Deal (U Ill), Joe Barker (Berkeley). Since the program is aimed at a broader audience, publicity will be going out to other sections in ALA. Alan Urbanic plans to arrange a tour of the libraries at Berkeley and may try to include some part of the exchange operation.

W. Zalewski reported on the status of the expanded newsletter. Issue 3 will follow the same pattern as issues 1 and 2. Fifty extra copies of issue 2 were sent out as sample copies along with a memo indicating that future issues would be available at a prepaid cost of \$4 per year. It seems likely that the additional funding for a fourth issue in expanded format will not be approved. Only the standard funding for 2 eight-page or 1 sixteen-page newsletter is apt to be approved. This information is based on communication from George Eberhart, who also suggested the possibility of applying for a journal. W. Zalewski has written to Ruth Person to explore this possibility. The need for changes in the editorial board if a journal is begun was discussed. The newsletter editorial board would step down and a new journal editorial board would be appointed, although there could be overlap. There was discussion on how to respond to a note from Ruth Person inviting presentation of the journal proposal at the Publications Committee meeting that afternoon (Jan 19). In view of the fact that an actual application for a journal had not been made, it was decided to discuss the matter further at SF. M. Beaven will contact Ruth Person on the matter.

M. Beaven read a letter from L. Ferder, in which he outlined UCLA's project for reviewing newspaper holdings. A list of partial runs will be compiled and UCLA would be willing to give these to other libraries provided an accepting institution would make the entire run available for loan. He wondered if the section could possibly play a role in a resource sharing project such as this. Discussion followed and there was general agreement to publish such information in the newsletter but not to set up any formal mechanism for resource sharing.

M. Beaven announced that the section had been approached by a representative of CLR on the possibility of soliciting information on budgets for non-ARL Slavic collections. She noted that the question of sharing information on budgets has come up in AAASS and that this seems to be a useful activity for the field. Melvin George, liaison from the ACRL board, noted that ACRL plans to gather statistics for years in which federal statistics are not compiled, and perhaps a questionnaire could be included from time to time specifically on Slavic collections.

Work on the SEES handbook, an orientation manual for section officers and committee members, has apparently not progressed. M. Beaven has written to Patricia Kelley of George Washington U, who had volunteered to compile it, but has not received a reply. M. Beaven will follow up on the matter.

There was discussion of the ACRL Board's move to reduce the number of meetings. Feb. 1 is the deadline for the section's response. SEES meetings have really not proliferated and the section is currently under review. It seems appropriate to wait until the review is complete before making decisions on the number of meetings in the future.

M. Beaven also discussed the ACRL Strategic Plan, to which the section must react by April 30. The goal of this strategic planning is to coordinate the activities of all units within ACRL. M. Beaven will distribute copies of the abbreviated document to the executive committee, along with her comments to which committee members may react. M. George commented that the strategic planning process is intended to be a continuing one, and the section may expect to be asked to review the plan annually.

The section review is due by Sept. 1, 1987. The section has ad hoc committees, but no standing committees. L. Kovacs has conferred with C. Bourdon on this matter, and the internal decision to establish standing committees can take place concurrently with the review. These decisions can be made at SF. Members of the section review committee are Laszlo Kovacs, Chair, Miranda Beaven, and Wojciech Zalewski. This committee will make recommendations on who should provide input by April 15, 1987. L. Kovacs will notify absent committee chair L. Wynar. M. George noted that changes would probably need to be made to the section by-laws if standing committees were established and the new by-laws submitted to the ACRL by-laws committee, where they would be reviewed for agreement with ACRL practice. M. Beaven will obtain a copy of the current section by-laws from C. Bourdon.

M. Beaven discussed the problem of overbureaucratization and the flood of mailings which result. She questioned whether all the information really needs to be distributed so widely and noted the unnecessary expense involved in mailing fifty copies of a form when two are needed. M. George took note of these observations and agreed to bring them to the attention of the ACRL board.

The final topic of discussion was the ACLS/IREX - USSR Ministry of Culture Joint Committee on Art and Arts Research, which includes seven subcommittees in various areas of the arts. Members of the subcommittee on libraries are Robert Stuart, Marianna Tax Choldin, and Wojciech Zalewski. W. Zalewski reported that the subcommittee wants to propose an agenda of specific issues to its Soviet counterparts. Areas suggested include bibliographic control, access to library resources, availability of publications, such as exhibition catalogs and internal guides to collections, and scholarship. Including conferences and exchanges of personnel. Preservation/conservation was suggested as a neutral topic of interest to both sides. Exchanges of both library school faculty and practicing librarians were also recommended.

Committee reports were not given, due to the length of the meeting.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC
STUDIES 18TH NATIONAL CONVENTION: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND
DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE**

New Orleans, November 20-23, 1986

Minutes -- Submitted by Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii

About 45 persons were in attendance.

1. Reports from the Chairs of Bibliography and Documentation Subcommittees:

Preservation - Hugh Olmsted

Nothing to report (see Hugh's later comments below)

Collection Development - Miranda Beaven

Nothing to report

Cataloging - Harry Leitch

The recon pilot project undertaken by ARL is progressing slowly. Jutta Reed Scott is coordinating this attempt at bibliographic control in which Berkeley, Indiana, Michigan, Stanford, Washington, and Hoover are participating. The real key is still the exchange of tapes between RLIN and OCLC. The NACO cooperative cataloging project which originally involved LC and the University of Illinois has begun. There is talk of expanding the number of libraries to include Harvard, Chicago, Berkeley, Texas, Indiana, Michigan, and Yale. The project may founder due to technical costs and difficulties in how to divide up cataloging work.

Exchanges - Nadia Zilper

The results of three years' work was published in the proceedings of the III World Slavic Congress. The next subcommittee might look at East European exchanges.

2. BIRD

The Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval, and Documentation of the two Joint Committees (ACLS/SSRC Joint Committee on Soviet Studies and Joint Committee on Eastern Europe) is chaired by Ned Keenan at Harvard. Marianna Tax Choldin, Edward Kasinec, David Kraus, and Hugh Olmsted are the librarian members. They have little money, but mainly meet to discuss projects to propose to their parent committees. The completed projects to date include the international directory of Slavic librarians. Robert Karlowich is working on a new edition of this. Please send in any corrections, additions, etc., by February 1, 1987. In July of this year the seminar for beginning Slavic librarians was held at the University of Illinois. Robert Karlowich and the staff of the Slavic Library at Urbana conducted this successful course. Still in progress is the Guide to Archival and Library Resources of the Soviet Union and Russia in the New York Metropolitan Area. There is an ongoing discussion of "big" projects of urgent need for the field as a whole.

3. ACLS/Subcommission on Information and Documentation Problems in the Humanities and Social Sciences

Under this structure there are several projects: Symposia on Information and Documentation (held every two years in alternate countries of USSR and USA), Information Searches in Bibliographic Data Bases, Exchange of Machine-Readable Information, Bibliography on Problems of Linguistics of the Text, and so on. ACLS has just established, with the help in IREX, a new Commission on Research of the Arts, which will be dealing with the Soviet Ministry of Culture. Vartan Gregorian, NYPL Director is the Chair of the Commission. A subcommission on libraries has been appointed with Robert Stuart of Simmons College as chair, and Marianna Tax Choldin (University of Illinois) and Wojciech Zalewski (Stanford University) as members.

4. ALA ACRL/Slavic and East European Section

Miranda Beaven (Minnesota) who is the current Chair of this section, announced that plans were being made for the ALA conference in San Francisco in mid-1987. The topic for the main session will be on exchanges. The focus is to isolate the pros and cons of exchanges with the aim of convincing administrators of the importance of obtaining materials from the Eastern block countries via this mechanism. The Continuing Education Committee is nearing completion of the handbook to emigre literature and to English language bibliographies on the Soviet Union/East Europe. The experiences of Soviet emigre librarians now in the West is a topic for future consideration.

Wojciech Zalewski (Stanford) announced that the last issue of the Newsletter for the Section will be this year. ACRL has suggested that the Newsletter become a paid enterprise, but Wojciech felt this would not do well since ACRL will not bill subscribers. ACRL also might be willing to let a journal be established, but that decision has not been made yet.

5. Library of Congress and Grants

a. David Kraus was unfortunately absent. He provided the following report:

"For the Library of Congress the period between the last annual meeting of the AAASS and this one has been a traumatic one. Those of you who follow the newspapers will recall the closing of the Library evenings and weekends as a result of budget cuts, the dramatic evictions of readers who refused to leave, and the eventual partial restoration of funds which permitted the Library to reopen evenings and weekends. Funds were also cut for the purchase of materials. European Division specialists, among others, went through the exercise of reducing the dollar amounts of subscriptions in their areas of specialization by 15-20%, and examining blanket-order and other purchases of books and non-book materials with special care. The principal problem for the European Division came in the lack of funds to replace staff who retired, resigned, or otherwise left the Division's service. As of this moment, we lack a Chief, a Russian/Soviet specialist, an automation specialist, a Finno-Ugrian specialist, and two processing assistants (from a normal staff of twenty). The Chief and Russian/Soviet specialist positions have been posted so that we hope to begin our return to normalcy in the near future. Our division has been affected in particular because many of the staff members joined the division at its beginning (1951) or nearly so and were ready for retirement. Fortunately, we were able to hold our own during this period, chiefly because we had an automation specialist who was invaluable for acquisitions, bibliographic, and reference assistance. However, we were and still are in a holding pattern, unable to initiate new projects, except for several publications. The final, revised version of Robert Allen's major work, *Forty Commissars in Chicago: Imperial Russia Looks at America*, is scheduled for publication by the Library in 1987, as are Janina Hoskins' *Polish Genealogy and Heraldry and Resources for the Study of Poland* in the Library of Congress, George J. Kovtun's *Masaryk and America*, and Elemer Bako's *Hungarians in the American Revolution*.

b. " The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies received a big boost with the addition of a COMPAQ minicomputer, a laser printer, and appropriate software. These equipment additions are particularly important because the permanent staff of the project now stands at two, the editor and the assistant editor/bibliographic assistant. The automation equipment saves considerable time in indexing and manipulating

the entries. The 1983/84 combined volume has been published and should be available for your inspection at the AAASS booth. The equipment arrived in time to prepare the index of this volume; future volumes will be created entirely with the automation equipment.

c. "On a broader scale, there are several developments at the Library that should be of general interest. The Library of Congress and the University of Illinois are engaged in a cooperative cataloging project, whereby each of the libraries agrees to catalog, with high priority, the publications of certain Soviet publishers. The project promises to get Soviet works onto the shelves of research libraries more quickly and consistently than before. The project also holds promise of expansion. Research and development of the Library's automated serial record is progressing rapidly. I attended a demonstration of the system of searching and identifying foreign-language titles in the system. The system itself will not be "in place" for everyday use for some time, however; another system, SERLOC (Serial Location), which gives basic information (but not holdings) of serials held by the Library and their location in the Library is now available in MUMS through letter "O" and will be completed, for use in the Library, by the end of this calendar year.

d. The Higher Education Act, Title II-C, provides for strengthening research library resources, in recognition of the fact that the major research libraries of the nation represent the bibliographic foundation of its research resources and that financial stringency and increased costs have severely reduced the capabilities of these libraries for resource sharing. Grants under Title II-C help major research libraries maintain and strengthen their collections in recognition that they are essential to scholarship and research on a national and world-wide basis, and help them make their holdings available to individual researchers and scholars and to other libraries whose users need such research materials.

e. "This fiscal year two grants were announced that pertain to the Slavic field. One at the New York Public Library and one at the Ohio State University Library.

"The New York Public Library, Slavonic Division project directed by Edward Kasinec, with funding of \$135,718, will conserve, enrich, and catalog the Slavonic Division's holdings of Russian pre-revolutionary, social, political, and literary journals published in the Russian empire from the late eighteenth century to the revolution in 1917 by reconvertng its extant collections of Soviet-produced microfilm to safety film and nitrate-based film, by microfilming Russian periodicals not available in republished form, by filling all lacunae with microforms obtained from the Helsinki University Library, or from its exchange partners in the Soviet Union, and by converting its rare indexes to Russian, pre-revolutionary newsletters and enhancing these indexes with additional index titles from Helsinki and Soviet repositories.

"The Ohio State University project, directed by Jill Fatzner, with funding of \$88,355, will preserve and provide online bibliographic access to the unique collection of medieval and medieval tradition (13th through 20th century) Slavic Cyrillic manuscripts in microform in the Hillander Research Library of OSU. OSU will catalog the collection on the OCLC system, employing the standard MARC format, observing all conventions of AACR2. Bibliographic records thus created will be copied to a discrete archive tape. This tape and the computer-output microform produced from it will allow these data to be provided to RLIN and other bibliographic networks, to individual scholars, and to research centers in the United States and abroad. It will also be the basis of derivative bibliographic publications."

f. Next is a summary of a meeting held in March on the use of Title VIII monies. The document on this meeting is entitled Report on Workshop on Publications, Library Activities, and Conferences (For Assistance to Advisory Committee on Title VIII, the Soviet-East European Research and Training Act of 1983). It is available from John P. Hardt at the Congressional Research Service at LC. The conclusion as to use of such monies for libraries was that the magnitude of problems is so great (preservation, cataloging of backlogs, etc.), that any awards of funds would make a minuscule contribution. The best use of Title VIII funds might be through agencies such as the Joint Committees to work on projects that would yield large grants of money from other sources.

6. Solidarity Center (Harvard)

Hugh Olmsted reported that in January 1985 the NEH money ran out which established the Center. However, the project is not over yet, and has grown from 500 records in the first effort to over 7,000 items now listed in the fiche holdings. Grazyna Slanda was funded by ACLS for a trip to Paris, London, and Munich to record holdings in collections in these cities. Some titles are not complete and some errors appear in the latest fiche. Please send any corrections, comments, etc., to Harvard by January 31, 1987. The library/scholarly community owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to Grazyna for her dedication and hard work. Hugh said that they are working on obtaining funding from other sources to carry on this work. He may call on us for further letters of support in the future.

7. NACIP

The North American Collection Inventory Program is a national survey to determine the location of strength in collections using the RLG conspectus. It also may possibly be used for cooperative collection development. There was a discussion about the more controversial aspects of trying to rate certain subject areas from 1 to 5 (on the conspectus). Questions were raised about the meaning of the data, the evaluation mechanisms, and so on. Some felt that the evaluations were not very meaningful at a national level; others wondered if the information from this project will be used as a basis for judging grant applications.

8. 1987 AAASS Convention in Boston

Several suggestions have been submitted. Edward Kasinec will be working on formulating the panels after December 15.

9. IV World Congress in Harrogate 1990

The volume of the proceedings from the III Congress held in Washington, D.C., last November 1985 is now available from Russica Book and Art Shop in New York. Marianna Choldin was the editor of this impressive volume. Gregory Walker at the Bodleian Library will be handling the library sessions. Send ideas for panels to Marianna Choldin by August 1987, as she will be the US coordinator in planning the 1990 Slavic library panels.

10. Center for Research Libraries

Ray Boylan reviewed the project that CRL undertook to evaluate the receipt of USSR Academy of Sciences publications. Thirty institutions participated. Marianna handed out a summary of some general statistics gathered to date. To evaluate the finding in more detail a task force has been established that will meet in January in Chicago. Miranda Beaven

(Minnesota), Hugh Olmsted (Harvard), Howard Robertson (Oregon), and Marianna are on the committee. More data will follow after their meetings.

11. Archives

Patricia Grimsted spoke about the new US ACLS and USSR Main Archival Administration Commission. There are hopes for real improvement in obtaining better archival access for IREX grantees (both US and Soviet researchers). A Sub-commission on Manuscripts and Archives under the B & D committee of AAASS has been established to monitor access to archives, and to work on any other problems. The members are J. Bowlt, M. Choldin, J. Dunlop, P. Grimsted, J. Grossman, C. Leonard, D. Matuszewski, and A. Rabinowitch. The sub-commission will work to help Americans going to the USSR to be better prepared; to help Soviets who work in American archives; to update the Steve Grant/John Brown book on US archival materials in the Slavic field; and other such projects.

12. Notes from England

I (Pat Polansky) stopped in Oxford after my trip to the Soviet Union in early November. Gregory Walker passed on these notes: hopefully the first issue of Solanus will be issued by Spring 1987 at \$10 a volume. The subtitle has finally been decided upon--International Journal for Russian and East European Bibliography and Publishing Studies. Collection development is a new "trend" in British libraries and the RLG conspectus is being tried by the British Library. Future Slavic British librarians' meeting will be in Leeds in 1987 and Oxford in 1988.

13. Other Business

Hugh Olmsted (Harvard) announced a pre-Petrine Studies group was formed at this year's AAASS. They will try to issue a newsletter and you may write Hugh to get a copy. Hugh also suggested that there is a need for bibliographic control of archival and manuscript materials in the hands of individuals. As these are discovered they should be copied and reported to the larger Slavic librarian group. Just how this would work was not discussed further. Edward Kasinec also suggested that a union list of early Slavic printed works in US repositories is needed.

14. Seventh Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography

There is a \$1,000 annual prize given for the best bibliographical work on a topic of Ukrainian studies. Entries, in English or in Ukrainian, must be submitted in four copies by March 1, 1987. Manuscripts must be in their final pre-publication form, with names and addresses of authors.

For information write:

Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography Harvard University
Ukrainian Research Institute
1581-1583 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

The 1986 Sixth Cenko Prize was awarded to Eugentusz Mistlo, a research associate of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, for his work entitled Bibliohrafiia ukrain's'kol presy v Pol'shchi (1918-1939) i Zakhidno-Ukrains'kii Narodni Respublitsi (1918- 1919).

Members of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee

Edward Kasinec
Patricia Polansky, Co-chairs 1983-1986

David Kraus Ex officio
June Pachuta Farris 1985-1988
Paul Magocsi 1984-1987
Robert Karłowich 1985-1988
Wojciech Zalewski 1987-1990
Ellen Scaruffi 1987-1990

Library-related Panels Held at the AAASS 16th National Convention

Soviet Central Asian collections at U.S. Libraries - A Roundtable Chair:
Harold M. Leich, University of Illinois, Urbana

Participants: Murlin Croucher, Indiana University
Barbara Galik, University of Washington
Nina Lencek, Columbia University

Early Soviet Librarianship and Bibliography: Three Studies

Chair: Barbara Galik, University of Washington

Panelists: "Genrietta Karlovna Abele-Derman: From the Library of Congress to Vorkuta." Robert A. Karłowich, Pratt Institute

"Kost'Dovhan: An Advocate for the Social Influence of the Book."

Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library

"Anna Grigor'evna Kravchenko in America; Henrietta Eddy in Soviet Russia." Molly Molloy, San Francisco Public Library

Discussant: Sheila Fitzpatrick, University of Texas, Austin

New Research in Nineteenth-Century Russian Publishing and Printing

Chair: Sidney Monas, University of Texas, Austin

Panelists: "Publishers and the Expansion of Readership in the Early 19th Century." Miranda Beaven, University of Minnesota

"Russian Publishing in the European Context: Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries." Charles Ruud, University of Western Ontario (Canada)

"Workers and Entrepreneurs in Russian Printing: Social Consciousness and Social Conflict, 1867- 1905." Mark Steinberg, University of California, Berkeley

Discussants: Gary Marker, State University of New York, Stony Brook
Deborah Pearl, Cleveland State University

Bulgarian, Belorussian, and Ukrainian Collections in North America: Problems of Collection Development, Cataloging and Bibliographical Control

Chair: Dmytro M. Shtohryn, University of Illinois, Urbana

Panelists: "Belorussian Collections and Bibliography in North America." Zora Z. Kipel, New York Public Library and Vitaut Kipel, Belorussian Institute of Arts and Sciences

"Bulgarian Collections and Bibliography in North America." David H. Kraus, Library of Congress

"Ukrainica Collections and Bibliography in North America." Paul R. Magocsi, U. of Toronto, (Canada)

Discussants: Joseph Dwyer, Hoover Institution
Edward L. Keenan, Harvard U.

Russian Art, Architectural, and Photographic Collections in American Libraries

Chair: Elliot S. Isaac, New York Public Library

Panelists: "The Russian Art Collections of the Harvard University Libraries." Jaryna T. Bodrock, Harvard College

"The Russian Art Collections of the University of Texas Library Austin." John E. Bowl, University of Texas, Austin

"Little-Known Russian Art Collections of the Hoover Institution." Hilja Kukk, Hoover Institution

Discussant: William C. Brumfield, Tulane University

Sources in Western Repositories for Slavic Book Studies

Chair: Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii

Panelists: "The Archives of the Springer Verlag in Heidelberg as a Source on Russian Book History." Marianna Tax Choldin, University of Illinois, Urbana

"The Memoirs and Papers of I.U.V. Got'e as a Source for Early Soviet Library History." Terence Emmons, Stanford University

"The Diaries and Papers of Alexis V. Babine." Donald L. Raleigh, University of Hawaii

Discussant: Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University

Tentative Panels Proposals for AAASS 19th National Convention, Boston, 1987

Poland in the 1980's

Chair: Joseph Dwyer, Hoover Institution

Panelists: "Polish Uncensored Publishing in the 1980's" Maciej Sekierski, Hoover Institution;

"Polish Poetry in the 1980s" Stanislaw Baranczak, Harvard University;

"Periodical Publishing in Poland and Emigration" George Klim, Ohio State University;

Discussant: Gordon Anderson, University of Kansas

The Scholarly Indexing of Russian Historical Sources

Chair: Robert Burger

Panelists: E. Willis Brooks, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Robert A. Karlowich, Pratt Institute; Allan Urbanic, University of California, Berkeley

Publishing and Libraries in Nineteenth-Century Russia

Chair: Paul Debreczeny, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Panelists: "The Democratization of Literature and Journalism in Nineteenth-Century Russia." Chester Rzakiewicz, West Georgia College;

"The Imperial Public Library and the Intelligentsia in the 1860's." Mary Stuart, University of Illinois, Urbana;

"Recent Soviet Research on the History of Publishing and Libraries in Nineteenth-Century Russia." Allan Urbanic, University of California, Berkeley

II. REPORTS

CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES: SURVEY OF SLAVIC COLLECTIONS: PRELIMINARY REPORT

Background

With the help of a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Center conducted a study on the availability of publications of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in North American research libraries. This report conveys the preliminary results of that study.

The Center entered into an agreement with the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in 1959 through which the Center was to receive all publications of the Academy, with the exception of those having only limited distribution even in the Soviet Union. In exchange, the Center was to purchase U.S. publications for the Academy. During a review of the Center's collection programs, the question arose as to the extent to which the Center's collections of Academy publications duplicates the collections of its members. In 1984 an advisory panel to the Board of Director Program committee was appointed to study this question. The panel is chaired by Martin D. Runkle, Director, University Libraries, University of Chicago; other members are William C. Roselle, Director of Libraries, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Marianna Tax Choldin, Head of the Slavic and East European Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The results of the survey, summarized below, will be used in formulating recommendations for modifications in the Center's acquisitions policies related to Academy publications. These results should also provide information to Slavic bibliographers that will allow them to tailor their own efforts so that they might more fully complement one another's collections with less duplication of effort and financial resources. With that aim in mind, the Center has established a task force of Slavic specialists (chair: Marianna Tax Choldin; members: Miranda Beaven, University of Minnesota; Hugh Olmsted, Harvard University; Howard W. Robertson, University of Oregon) to assist the Center in evaluating the results of the survey. Its charge is to: 1) evaluate the results of the survey; 2) make recommendations to CRL's RAS Advisory Panel on CRL's collection policy for publications of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; and 3) consider what implications the results of the survey might have for cooperation among the major Slavic collections.

The Survey

The RAS Advisory Panel discussed the choice of a source on which to base the survey with Harold Leich, Slavic Acquisitions Librarian in the University of Illinois Slavic and East European Library, and eventually settled on Bibliografija izdanii Akademii Nauk SSR, the annual bibliography of Academy of Sciences publications issued by the Academy. Helen Sullivan, a staff member in the Slavic and East European Library at Urbana with considerable programming experience, joined the project at this point, with responsibility for managing the survey.

After consultation with Seymour Sudman of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, an internationally recognized expert on sampling, a ten percent systematic sample (550 items) was drawn from the 1980 volume of the bibliography. A wide range of subjects is covered, the sample includes monographs, periodicals, and series, but dissertations were excluded, as they are not available for export.

In the first phase of the project, the sample was searched in the CRL and UI-Urbana collections and in the OCLC and RLIN databases. Next, a group of libraries with strong Slavic collections in the sciences and technology as well as the social sciences and humanities was asked to participate in the survey. All agreed, and several additional libraries volunteered to take part, so that in the end 33 libraries took on the arduous task of searching the sample. We tried to make the task as easy as possible (and to guarantee the most consistent results!) by preparing the groundwork very thoroughly. The packet sent to participants included precise searching instructions for OCLC printouts and RLIN holdings for each item if relevant. Thus, if our search of the databases indicated that a particular library held an item, this information was passed on to that library, which then did not need to search that item again. Participants were asked to search their own collections, including both cataloged and uncataloged materials, and to indicate their holdings on the survey form provided.

The survey data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The program was designed to include information on publisher, issuing section of the Academy, subject, number of pages, and size of print run, as well as holding information for each library.

A problem arising early in the study had to do with how to count monographic series. The academy bibliography assigns a single number to such series, but in many libraries, the individual titles in such a series are cataloged as separate titles. A library might hold part of the series but not have it cataloged under the series title; conversely, a library might enter all parts of the series under the series title without analyzing the series, so that the individual items would not show up in the catalog. Professor Sudman suggested that we produce two data sets. One would count each entry in a monographic series as a separate item, ignoring the single item number assigned to the whole series in the Academy bibliography. This set turned out to consist of 550 items. The second data set included these serials as they are presented in the Academy bibliography; that is, one entry per monographic serial, regardless of how many individual titles in the series were listed following the main entry. This set included 480 items. It turns out that it does not make very much difference which way one handles these series (a variance at most of 4.3 percentage points). Since a profile on every item searched provides far more information on the sample as a whole, this is the data set we chose to use.

Of the 550 items in the sample, 364, or 66.2%, were held by at least one library participating in the survey. 189 items (34.4%) were held by 5 or fewer libraries. 67 items (12.1%) were held by 2 or fewer libraries, and 35 items (6.4%) were uniquely held.

Marianna Tax Choldin
Helen Sullivan
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SPONSORS BEGINNING SLAVIC LIBRARIANSHIP SEMINAR

More than 40 people participated in a "Seminar for Beginning Slavic Librarians" held July 21-25, 1986, at the University of Illinois at Urbana, within the Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. Partial support for the seminar was provided by the Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval, and Documentation (BIRD) of the Joint Committee on Soviet Studies and the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe. Robert A. Karlowich (Pratt Institute) coordinated the seminar, working

closely with Marianna Tax Choldin, director of the Summer Research Lab and BIRD member. The seminar was aimed at those who wish to begin a career in Slavic librarianship or are in their first years in the field. Library school students with a strong interest in the field and knowledge of Russian or another language of the area were also encouraged to attend.

Five general sessions were held, one each day of the seminar. The first provided an introduction to the organization of the field of Slavic librarianship, mentioning important centers, services provided, and strengths of collection. The second gave an overview of acquisitions and collection development--dealers in current and retrospective material; exchange programs and their significance; and cooperative national ventures. The third discussed cataloging and classification in the light of automated networks, and the Library of Congress and its role as an unofficial national library. Problems of the Slavic area in this field were reviewed, as well as efforts made to coordinate and upgrade Slavic representation in these programs. The fourth session dealt with reference and service within Slavic librarianship, including some explanation of major reference tools in this area. The final session focused on areas of research in the field of Slavic librarianship, including book studies. Staff members of the University of Illinois Slavic and East European Library served as resource persons for these sessions.

Along with the general sessions, numerous discussion groups were formed to deal in greater detail with various aspects of the larger topics. Demonstrations of relevant online databases were held for all interested participants.

Response to the seminar was overwhelmingly positive, and the organizers were urged to arrange future seminars of this type.

Marianna Tax Choldin

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

SLAVIC REFERENCE SERVICE UPDATE

The Slavic Reference Service at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has limited their services to information in the humanities and social sciences. A letter is being sent along with responses to questions in the sciences and technology, which states:

"The Slavic Reference Service did at one time handle queries for material in the sciences and technology. Unfortunately, we have had to limit the subject area we handle in order to maintain the quality of our work. There are only a few people on our staff and we found that we were not able to treat all the requests we were getting. As there seemed to be a greater need to provide bibliographic information in the humanities we have limited ourselves to queries in those fields."

CYRILLIC IN RLIN

Cyrillic enhancements to RLIN are now being programmed, following completion of the external specification and the Cyrillic version of the RLIN terminal emulation software used with IBM personal computers. The design for entering and displaying Cyrillic characters in the central RLIN data base follows the principles established for RLIN CJK (Chinese, Japanese, and Korean). Cyrillic input and display will be supported on the IBM PC, PC/XT, or PC/AT configured with the enhanced graphics adapter (EGA) and monochrome monitor, but will not be possible on any other terminal, including the RLIN-programmed RLG 40 and RLG 84. (As with CJK, however, users at other terminals will still be able to see the Roman-alphabet portions of Cyrillic records, to derive from these records for cataloging, and

so on, and to identify the originals as having Cyrillic in them.) Users of properly configured IBM PCs will be able to create and update records containing Cyrillic data, and to retrieve these records through searches including Cyrillic as well as Roman-alphabet values. "RLIN Cyrillic" denotes the modern alphabets of the Russian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, and Ukrainian languages. At least initially, RLIN Cyrillic will not include additional characters (or diacritical marks) in the Glagolitic, Old Cyrillic, and Romanian Cyrillic alphabets, and non-Slavic languages written in Cyrillic. Approved international coding standards -- which RLG has consistently followed -- exist only for the modern Slavic Cyrillic letters.

We estimate that the modern alphabets in RLIN will be adequate for cataloging over 90 percent of Soviet Cyrillic publications, and for almost all Cyrillic publications from other countries, such as Bulgaria. Any bibliographical description containing unavailable Cyrillic characters should be entered in RLIN entirely in romanized form. (LC romanization tables have been published for "Church Slavonic" and for many Cyrillic-alphabet languages.)

The Cyrillic characters to be available in RLIN are divided into a basic Russian set and an "alternate character set" containing supplementary letters, predominantly those found in Slavic languages other than Russian. This corresponds to the ISO standards for "basic" and "extended" Cyrillic.

A specific keystroke sequence will set the terminal for the entry of Cyrillic characters. The script name in the terminal status line at the bottom of the screen will then change from "ROMAN" to "CYR.", and the central section of the keyboard will produce Cyrillic letters. Another sequence of keys returns the terminal to Roman-alphabet input.

The RLIN Cyrillic keyboard layout follows as closely as possible the "student keyboard" recommended by the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL). That is, the key for an English-alphabet letter will produce its Russian-alphabet equivalent. The RLIN terminal emulation software for the IBM PC also includes a "window" display to show the Cyrillic keyboard layouts.

The structure of RLIN Cyrillic records will be the same as for RLIN CJK records. If there is a romanized equivalent for a non-Roman field, the parallel romanized form must immediately precede the non-Roman form. Both romanized and vernacular forms are required for any "core" fields in the record: 245 (title), 250 (edition), 260 (imprint) and 4XX (series). This requirement ensures that a substantially complete, but romanized, bibliographic description can be displayed on an RLIN terminal that cannot display the non-Roman data.

The software for Cyrillic is being designed so that it will support a choice of printers, providing practical alternatives for users. One will be a modestly priced printer suitable for predominantly Roman-alphabet printing by with non-Roman fonts supported. A more expensive printer will provide better-quality fonts.

This spring, Stanford University and The New York Public Library will begin testing RLIN Cyrillic input in actual library contexts. User documentation is being designed and prepared so that most libraries now using RLIN will need no special training to begin using the system, once it is generally available after the "beta test" period. A new version of the RLIN terminal emulation software for the IBM PC will be available at that time.

From Operations Update (Stanford University), Issue 34.

ARL SLAVIC RECON PROJECT UPDATE

The Association of Research Libraries Slavic Recon Project has been progressing at a steady pace. A first draft of the grant proposal has been drafted and a summary of the proposal and list of potential foundations to be contacted has been sent to the Directors of the libraries involved for their input. Once their responses are received, a letter of inquiry and the summary of the grant proposal will be sent to several foundations.

The assignments for retrospective conversion responsibility have been made for both phase one and phase two. Although the Discussion Group has talked about the possibility of a phase three, it is too soon to plan in detail for it. Several institutions are interested in participating in later phases of the project and the grant proposal will include a brief discussion of expanding the project. There will be a section describing Columbia University's interest in participating in phase three. By the end of March, the Group hopes to finish the draft proposal which will then be sent to Library Directors for their review.

The libraries which are involved in phases one and two are the University of California, Berkeley; Center for Research Libraries; Hoover Institution; Indiana University; Stanford University; and the University of Washington. Columbia University; Harvard University; the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and New York Public Library have, at various times, shown an interest in being involved in phase three of this project. The University of Michigan has decided not to participate.

Barbara A. Galk
University of Washington

WORKSHOP ON PUBLICATIONS, LIBRARY ACTIVITIES, AND CONFERENCES: SUMMARY

On March 17 and 18, 1986, a Workshop on Publications, Library Activities and Conferences for Soviet and East European Studies was held in Washington, D.C. The Library Activities section was chaired by Alexander Dallin, Stanford University, and the theme presenter was Edward Keenan, Harvard University. The panel consisted of Marianna Tax Choldin, University of Illinois; Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library; David Kraus, Library of Congress; Herbert Morton, American Council of Learned Societies; Robert Randolph, National Council for Soviet and East European Research; Richard Thompson, Center for International Education; and James Townsend, Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies.

In his theme paper, Dr. Keenan discussed the impact of new technologies and the consequences of embracing these technologies: "we must rationalize and coordinate our professional efforts in these areas or find ourselves unable fully to enjoy the advantages of this incalculably enabling tool." (Report, p. 15) He sees "the need for three kinds of activity: coordination; development; and funding." He expands on these and other problems in his paper. In his conclusion, he states: "I hope that it will be clear from these observations that: a) I consider it imperative that major efforts be made to deal with problems affecting our libraries; b) solutions to these problems will depend upon our ability to coordinate our efforts, make our large institutions aware of our special problems and find extraordinary funds for any significant new activities in the areas of library support, publications, or information science, beyond the scope of those now included in funded programs." (Report, p. 20)

The discussion of the panel which followed this paper has been succinctly expressed in the report on page 21. It is reproduced below:

Selective Comments

"The discussion of the library activities panel brought to light the vast problems that face libraries in adjusting to the tremendous changes occurring in information technology and in addressing the needs of preservation and bibliographic control. It was generally agreed that Title VIII funds could never be sufficient to address problems of this scope; nevertheless, it was noted that Title VIII could provide some organizational support for those in the field who are trying to develop a broad strategy for meeting library needs. In the short-term, such planning and development of strategies, particularly with respect to seeking out larger sources of funding, was thought to be the most important first step. In the discussion of where some coordination of activity could take place, several organizations were mentioned--including the BIRD Subcommittee of the Joint Committee for Soviet Studies, the Slavic Reference Service centered at the University of Illinois, and the Library of Congress. Because the problems are national ones, many stressed that support and coordination must take place at a national level. It was also noted that other sources of funding should be more effectively used--in particular, Title IIC and Title VI funding are good sources of library support. According to the Department of Education, the Soviet-East European studies field spends more of its funding on library activities than other fields, but still expenditures are uneven among institutions."

"Additional problems raised in the discussion were those of staffing and training Soviet and East European bibliographers, and lack of awareness of what is contained in private collections and how they are preserved. A survey of all printed materials held in U.S. Russian collections was also noted as a significant need to be addressed."

"Broader use of computer technology was discussed and was seen to offer both new problems and new opportunities. While the potential for creating collaborative data bases seemed promising, certain questions and obstacles were mentioned as in need of resolution--for example, the problem of standardization among users, the need to define and delimit the contents of shared data bases, the need to determine rules of access, and the need for a well thought-out strategy for combining and coordinating resources."

Included also in the report of this workshop is a paper entitled "The Changing System of Scholarly Communication: A Paper of the Association of Research Libraries, March 1986", which discusses the influence of technology on scholarly communication, the elements and rate of change, and the role of the library. It also comments on the role of scholars, technology's effect on the scholar's quantity of publishing, and the relationship of scholars and libraries. In addition, publishers are discussed, including their role and the effect of technology, costs, and growth. Lastly the paper deals with the record of scholarship and the users of these records. The authors discuss not only the diversity of the record of scholarship, and its control and access, but also the mechanisms for exchanging ideas, changing user behavior and impediments to these changes. The paper ends with a statement of the role of ARL.

In addition, the comments of Edward Kasinec are listed in the report. He comments on five very broad problems. These are: the problem of staffing Russian/Soviet collections in the U.S.; the holdings of Russian/Soviet collections in the U.S.; the fate of Russian/Soviet private and ethnic library resources in the U.S.; the problems of restoration and conservation of research collections; and upgrading bibliographic control of Russian/Soviet

collections (cataloging arrearages, acquisition records, retrospective conversion).

The last items in the report are documents from the Library of Congress and information on Council on Library Resources Research Grants. The LC documents describe the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), CDS Alert, and CDS Retriever; and Scorpio (Subject-Content-Oriented-Retriever-for-Processing-Information-on-line): Information Retrieval System of the Library of Congress.

The Workshop was sponsored by the Congressional Research Service and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies for assistance to the Advisory Committee on Title VIII, the Soviet-East European Research and Training Act of 1983. The report was prepared by John P. Hardt and Jean F. Boone, Congressional Research Service.

CALL FOR MATERIALS

Metropolitan New York is the single richest American center of resources for the study of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, including its various national groups. However, no published guide fully covers these resources, and scholars are often unaware of material that can be helpful to their work. To meet this need, the Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation of the Joint Committee on Soviet Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council is sponsoring a survey of these resources in the New York City area and nearby parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

The project will focus particularly on collections of materials in imminent danger of dispersal or which have previously escaped notice, and are not listed in other standard guides. This survey will result in a first publication, *Scholarly Resources for the Study of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union in the New York Metropolitan Area: A Preliminary Guide*.

Representatives of several centers of advance research in New York City are collaborating to produce the guide. The Project Director is Cynthia H. Whittaker, Baruch College, City University of New York, and the Project Managing Director is Robert A. Karlowich, Pratt Institute. Scholars serving on the Consultative Board include: Edward Kasinec, Board Chairman, the New York Public Library; Thomas E. Bird, Queens College, CUNY; Marc Raef and Olha Della Cava, Columbia University.

Anyone knowing the location of personal papers, books, art, film and sound recordings, or cultural artifacts pertaining to any peoples of the Russian Empire and/or the Soviet Union, please write to: Cynthia H. Whittaker, Professor of History, Baruch College, CUNY, 17 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10010. Phone messages may be left for the Project Director, Cynthia H. Whittaker, at 212-725-4414, or for the Project Managing Director, Robert A. Karlowich, at 718-636-3702 or 3704.

1987 SUMMER RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Russian and East European Center of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign will again offer its Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. The program is for scholars who want to use the University's library resources for their research. In 1987, associateships will be available for one to eight weeks any time between June 15 and August 8. Associates will receive visiting faculty privileges in the Library, including free access to the stacks, use of a carrel and the right to check out books and periodicals.

The Center arranges for private rooms in an air-conditioned campus dormitory. Associates are eligible for a housing award for up to fourteen nights of housing in the dormitory at Center expense (twenty-eight nights for scholars from outside North America and advanced graduate students). Associates are welcome to stay longer at their own expense and while spouses and other family members are welcome, the Center can subsidize housing for the Associate only. Charge for each additional family member (child or adult) will be \$15.00 per night per person. Those who prefer to make their own housing arrangements may request a reimbursement of \$7.00 per night for up to fourteen nights.

Several workshops, seminars and other events are also available. For more information, contact:

Jerrle Fisher
Russian and East European Center
University of Illinois
1208 West California
Urbana, Illinois 61801

MAJOR SOVIET BOOK AND CHILDREN'S ART EXHIBIT IN CANNON ROTUNDA

A major exhibit of art books published in the Soviet Union and a collection of drawings by Soviet children from the Ukraine was on display in the Cannon House Office Building Rotunda on Capitol Hill March 5-14, 1985. The exhibit was sponsored by Congressman Tom Lantos (D-California) and Mrs. Lantos.

Over 500 outstanding books with photographs and reproductions of Soviet art, architecture, and handicrafts were sent here by the Soviet State Committee on Printing, Publishing, and the Book Trade. Included in the collection were many outstanding and unusual albums with color photographs of art treasures from Soviet museums, palaces, and monasteries.

The children's art displays the richness and variety of the art tradition in the Ukraine. These works were assembled by the Soviet Ukrainian Ministry of Education and were shown in Kiev before being sent here for display.

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET ART BOOKS IN THE CANNON ROTUNDA

An exhibition of Soviet art books was on display in the Cannon Rotunda on Capitol Hill from March 4-13, 1986. This exhibit of almost 600 books was sponsored by the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade. The diverse "coffee-table" editions displayed showed Soviet art as an integral part of the life of the Soviet Republics, depicting the cultural advance of the Soviet people. There were a number of books dedicated to the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism. There was also a special display of books published in the years of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 from the private collections of Soviet bibliophiles, members of the National Book Fan Association, who expressed their wish to acquaint American book collectors with books and documents that have become bibliographical rarities. The exhibit included books on aesthetics, art criticism, folk craft, architecture, musicology, photography, etc. In addition, art books of the Soviet central publishing houses as well as those published in the National republics were represented in the exhibit.

III. GRANTS (See also pages 15 and 16)

USIA GRANT AWARDED TO UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

The University of Virginia has received a \$10,000 pilot grant for the support of East European book exchanges from the USIA (United State Information Service). The grant period runs from October 15, 1986 to June 30, 1987. The staff at the University of Virginia are compiling a list of expensive American encyclopedias and reference books in American Studies. These will be offered to ten of their most active exchange partners in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

Angelika S. Powell, University of Virginia, indicated that officials in the Office of Private Sector Programs at USIA would welcome other applications from academic librarians in the Slavic field in order to enhance the distribution of American Studies publications via the exchange partner system. If you are interested, in such a grant, apply to:

Office of Private Sector Programs (E/P)

USIA

301 4th Street, S.W.

Washington D.C. 20547

telephone (202) 485-7326

Mrs. Powell has indicated that she will be glad to offer pointers on how to fill out an USIA application and she recommends that you not apply for less than \$10,000.

CRL RECEIVES TITLE II-C GRANT

The Center for Research Libraries reported that with funds from a Department of Education Higher Education Act Title II-C they have embarked "a major microfilming project to preserve its unique and extensive ethnic newspaper collection." The project's first phase focuses on the Southern and Eastern European immigrant press and will preserve a million pages of news print. The work of the Center's is being assisted by other institutions who are either loaning complimentary files or tracking down unreported files. These and other cooperative efforts ensure that the most complete file is filmed.

In addition, by September 1986, the Center expected to complete an internal database for the ethnic newspaper collection. It lists all known master negative and newsprint files of the Center's titles, and will help guide future filming projects at the Center. Titles can be called up by location, time period, ethnic group, or any of 14 other fields. The database will also be instrumental in producing a complete catalog of the Center's ethnic newspaper collection for distribution.

CRL Focus: Vol. 6, no. 3, May-June 1986

HOOVER INSTITUTION AWARDED THREE GRANTS

The Hoover Institution has been awarded two grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and a Title II-C grant from the Department of Education. Two grants will be used to preserve rare materials in the Institution's extensive Russian-Soviet and East European Collection and the third will be used to catalog the Boris I. Nicolaevsky Collection.

The first NEH award is a three-year grant of \$150,000 with an additional \$100,000 in matching funds to be raised from other sources. This grant will be used for the preservation of the Russian-Soviet Collection. This

will include microfilming the Russian/Soviet newspapers, the Soviet Minority Languages Collection, Russian emigre serials, the Russian Mass Education Collection, and the Okhrana Archives. In addition, the grant will support the re-housing of the Russian photograph collection and the copying of its nitrate negatives.

The second NEH grant is for \$45,792 including matching funds and will be used to create a printed guide to the Boris S. Nicolaevsky Collection, one of the most extensive collections of late 19th- and 20th- century Russian and Soviet revolutionary documents in the world. The collection was gathered over 40 years by Mr. Nicolaevsky, former director of Moscow's Historical Revolutionary Archive, and his wife and research collaborator, Anna Bourguina. It brings together many of the personal papers of key historical figures in the revolutionary and Soviet periods.

Funding for the 1st year of the Title II-C grant is \$257,916, with funds for the next two years of the project to be negotiated at a later date. This grant supports continuation of the Poster and Newspaper Preservation Project. Selected newspapers from all collecting areas other than Russia/Soviet Union will be microfilmed. In addition, photography and encapsulation will continue on the posters, and online cataloging and indexing will begin. The Poster Collection totals approximately 68,000 items and is the largest known collection of international political posters in the U.S.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

THE DR. KYRIL DRENIKOFF COLLECTION ON BULGARIA

The Hoover Institution has recently acquired the personal library and manuscript materials created and collected by the late Dr. Kyril Drenikoff. This acquisition nearly doubles the Hoover Institution's Bulgarian holdings, and makes it one of the foremost collections of 20th century Bulgaria outside Bulgaria itself.

Dr. Drenikoff was an activist in Bulgarian emigre affairs for many years, serving as counselor to King Simeon II (Bulgarian king in exile), as permanent Bulgarian representative to the World Anti-Communist League and member of its World Council, and as president of the Bulgarian League for Human Rights. He also held the post of Chancellor of Royal Decorations for King Simeon II, and worked for the Vatican Radio. He received two doctorates from the Sorbonne, one in International Affairs and one in International Law.

Kyril, with the assistance of his brother, Ivan, was an avid collector of all things pertaining to Bulgarian history and culture. This collection, which is now in the possession of the Hoover Institution, consists of approximately 12,000 volumes of books dealing specifically with Bulgaria, another 3,000 volumes on the Balkans, the Soviet Union and World War II, a large collection of Bulgarian and emigre newspapers and periodicals, 300 maps and engravings, 2,500 photographs and postcards, and voluminous scrapbooks and clippings. In addition, there is a valuable manuscript collection including the notes and diaries of Kyril's father, Georgi Drenikoff (Chief of the Bulgarian Air Force until 1943), per-World War II records of the Bulgarian Legation in Frankfurt, and the records of Kyril's post-World War II activities. Also included are materials deposited with Dr. Drenikoff by other persons, such as King Simeon II, one piece being the official Bulgarian copy of the World War I peace treaty signed by King Boris III.

Joseph D. Dwyer
Hoover Institution

HOOVER'S IMPORTANT POLISH ACQUISITION

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University has recently acquired an important portion of the collection of Arthur L. Waldo. The materials were collected by Waldo in the autumn of 1939 in Soviet-occupied Eastern Poland, where he found himself stranded with a group of American tourists. Soviet posters, proclamations, periodicals, and photographic slides from the Waldo collection will further strengthen the holdings of Hoover Library and Archives, already the most important center of historical documentation on 20th century Poland outside of Poland. The remainder of the Waldo collection, containing the library and papers of this prominent Polish-American historian and journalist, has been given by Waldo's widow to the Polish American Archives at Orchard Lake, Michigan.

Maciej Siekierski
Hoover Institution

JAN BRZEKOWSKI (1908-1985), Polish poet and artist, collection has been acquired in parts by the Helsinki University Library and Stanford University Libraries.

LEOPOLD TYRMAND (1920-1986), Polish writer and journalist archives have been donated to the Hoover Institution by Mrs. May Ellen Tyrmann, widow of the writer.

ALEXANDER BENOIS collection has been sold in parts:

Reference books were acquired by the Metropolitan Museum, New York:

Archives went to the University of Texas, Austin:

Art library books, stage design and working files (ephemera, clippings, etc.) to Boston Public Library.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

The Library has received a basic collection of books in Polish from Viktor Kwast, a retired engineer of Polish descent formerly of Tucson, and now residing in Tempe, Arizona. The collection is particularly generous in lexicographic compendia, such as a dictionary of Old Polish, a dictionary of synonyms, correct usage, of foreign words, etc. Next to the dictionaries, the collection excels in literary works, biography especially Chopiniana and the works on contemporary history. Among the Chopiniana one should note the extensive biography in four volumes by Ferdynand Hoesick (1867-1941), a shorter biography and appreciation by Juliusz Kaden Bandrowski (1885-1944) and two other Chopin biographies by contemporary authors Zdzisław Jachimecki and Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz. Krystyna Kobylanska's edition of "Korespondencja Fryderyka Chopina z rodzina" and Ignacy Paderewski's "Pamiętniki" add further dimension to these core Chopiniana, not always readily available in the West. Among the literary works received are the complete works of Bolesław Prus (1847-1912), diaries of Stefan Żeromski (1864-1925) and the correspondence of Henryk Sienkiewicz, the celebrated author of "Quo Vadis" and Nobel laureate for 1905. The Library's already outstanding Joseph Conrad collection will be further enhanced by Maria Dąbrowska's "Szkice o Conradzie" and a translation into Polish of "Lord Jim" by Aniela Zagórska, with an extensive essay on Conrad by Wit Tarnawski (published in Jerusalem, 1946).

V. PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

STEPHEN D. CORRSIN has been appointed Deputy Associate Librarian for Technical Services at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York. Corrsin's educational background includes Ph. D History, University of Michigan 1981; A.M.L.S., University of Michigan 1978; A.M. History, University of Michigan 1978; B.A. History, Pomona College 1972. His previous positions were Curator, Bakhmeteff Archives, Columbia University 1978-84 and Cataloger and Cataloging Team Leader, Princeton University Library, 1984-86. Corrsin has published numerous articles on the history of Warsaw and is currently beginning research on the history of libraries in partitioned Poland and the Russian/East European collections of CUNY libraries. His interests in Slavic librarianship include retrospective conversion, the fate of "exotic" languages and materials in the online environment, and the shortage of librarians specializing in our fields.

JANET IRENE CRAYNE has been appointed Cataloger and Instructor at the University of Virginia. Crayne's educational background includes M.A. and Certificate in Russian Area Studies, University of Wisconsin and MLIS, University of Rhode Island. She is currently working on the motif of St. George and the dragon in Kandinsky for ATSEEL in 1988.

JUNE PACHUTA FARRIS has been appointed Bibliographer for Slavic and Balkan Studies at the University of Chicago Library. Farris' educational background includes M.A. Library and Information Science, University of Denver 1973; M.A. Russian Language and Literature, Ohio State University 1971; B.A. Russian and French Case Western Reserve University 1969. Her previous positions were Slavic Bibliographer (1973-82) and Slavic Reference Librarian (1982-86) at the Slavic and East European Library of the University of Illinois Library. Publications include editing the "Dostoevsky Bibliography" in the annual issue of Dostoevsky Studies.

NINA GORKY-SHAPIRO has been appointed Cataloger, Librarian II at Princeton University. Gorky-Shapiro's educational background includes M.A. Russian Literature, Middlebury College, M.Sc. Columbia University and B.A. University of Toronto. Her previous positions were with Hunter College, 1971-74; US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, 1974-77; State University of New York, Stony Brook, 1983-85; Baker and Taylor, 1985-86. Her research interests are Russian emigre literature and database design and implementations for librarians. Other interests include cooperative cataloging projects and preservation of materials.

CHERYL KERN-SIMIRENKO has been appointed Acting Head, Social Sciences Department E. S. Bird Library, Syracuse University. She also serves as the Slavic and Women's Studies Librarian. Her educational background includes MLS University of Pittsburgh, 1977; MA Russian History, The Pennsylvania State University, 1971; BA History, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1968; BA Russian, University of Minnesota - Mpls, 1967. Her publications include Soviet Historians and the Study of Russian Imperialism. With George M. Enteen and Tatiana Gorn, University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1979; and editing Professionalization of Soviet Society by Alex Simirenko, New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books, 1982.

JOSEPH KIEGEL has been appointed Automated Cataloging Librarian/Slavic Cataloger at the University of Washington Libraries. Kiegel's first professional position was Slavic Cataloger at the University of Washington (1984-1986). He earned a bachelor's (Mathematics, 1974) and master's degrees (Russian Language and Literature, 1977; Library Science, 1984) from the University of Iowa. He studied a semester at Leningrad State University and at the Pushkin Institute, Moscow. While in Moscow, Mr. Kiegel also worked for Mir Publishers as a style editor. Recently he completed three years of Uzbek at the University of Washington. His interests include literary translation from both Russian and Uzbek. He has published translations of a novel, several short stories and scholarly articles.

HAROLD LEICH has been appointed Librarian, Area Specialist (Russian/Soviet), European Division, Library of Congress. Leich's educational background includes M.S. Library and Information Science, University of Illinois, 1972; M.A. Linguistics, University of Illinois; A.B. Anthropology, Dartmouth College, 1967. His previous positions include Cataloger (1969-75) and Slavic Collection Development/Acquisitions Librarian, Slavic Library, University of Illinois. His extensive publications include Russian Imperial Serials on Microfilm in the Library of Congress; Guide to the Uncataloged Collection. He is also a regular contributor to "Reference Books" annual column in the Fall issue of the Slavic Review.

MOLLY MOLLOY has been appointed Slavic Cataloger/Area Specialist at Arizona State University. She received her B.A. in History from the University of Texas at Austin, M.L.I.S. and M.A. in Slavic Languages and Literatures from the University of California at Berkeley. From 1981 to 1984 she worked in the Slavic Section of the Acquisitions Department at the University of California at Berkeley. From 1984 to 1987 she was the Slavic Cataloger at San Francisco Public Library. Her publications include a bibliography on Nicholas Riasanovsky and an article on online Slavic resources. Molloy is especially interested in Russian library history at the turn of the century and the relations between Soviet and American librarians in the early part of the twentieth century.

OREST L. PELECH has been appointed Slavic/Western European Bibliographer at Duke University. His educational background includes M.L.S. Rutgers University, 1977; Ph.D. History, Princeton University, 1976; M.A. History, Princeton University, 1971; B.A. History Antioch College, 1969. Pelech's previous position was Slavic and Eastern European Bibliographer at Princeton University from 1974 to 1985. His current research centers on social history of nineteenth century European thought. He is interested in establishing impartial standards for determining the excellence of collections, developing a corpus of scholarship in theory and history of the profession and identifying and developing future professionals.

ALAN P. POLLARD has been appointed Slavic Bibliographer at Princeton University. His educational background includes Ph.D. University of Rhode Island, 1973; M.A. University of California at Berkeley, 1961; and A.B. Harvard College, 1960. Pollard publishes in Canadian-American Slavic Studies, Slavic Review, Russian Review and other journals. He is most concerned about the low status of Slavic collections within libraries and of Slavic studies within universities and associated problems of cataloging backlogs and low budgets.

PAULA R. SCOTT has been appointed Slavic Cataloger at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. She began her Slavic studies by studying Russian at UCLA in 1967 while working at the UCLA Biomedical Library. She later continued her Russian studies at Indiana University and the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies. She received her M.A. in Russian in 1973 and worked as a reference librarian and later catalog librarian at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, 1973-86. Since 1982 she has been pursuing graduate study in Russian at Middlebury College summer sessions.

VIVECA SEYMOUR has been appointed Slavic Serials Cataloger at Stanford University Libraries. Her educational background includes M.L.S. University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1984; M.A. European Languages and Literatures (Russian) University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1982; B.A. French Arizona State University, 1978. Her previous position was Slavic Monograph/Serials Cataloger at Stanford University. Seymour has published several curriculum guides for Russian language instruction for the Hawaii State Department of Education.

MACIEJ SIEKIERSKI has been appointed Assistant Curator (Associate Librarian) in the Russian and East European Collection of the Hoover Institution. He obtained his Ph.D. in History at the University of California at Berkeley in 1984. In addition to graduate degrees in History, Siekierski has a B.A. in Russian and a Masters in Library and Information Science. He has edited two books: Wiktor Suklennicki's two volume East Central Europe during World War I (Boulder, Co., 1984 ; with an introduction by Czeslaw Mikosz) and Society and Religion in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Berkeley, 1985). His other publications include mostly historical articles and book reviews on various Polish, Lithuanian, Byelorussian, and Ukrainian topics. His current projects include the preparation for publication of a catalog of Hoover Institution's extensive holdings of Polish uncensored publications of the last decade, the compilation of the East European section of an NEH funded bibliography on crime and poverty in Early Modern Europe, and research for a planned historical monograph on the Polish minority in the Soviet Union.

KRISTINA STARKUS has been appointed Assistant Slavic Librarian in the Slavic and East European Section at the University of Washington, Seattle. Her academic background includes a bachelor's degree in anthropology (University of Illinois, Chicago), masters degrees in Communicative Disorders (University of New Mexico) and Linguistics (Indiana University), and an MLS from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Ms. Starkus has worked, as a graduate student, in the Kinsey Institute library and the Lilly Library, Indiana University. While taking courses for her MLS, she was a graduate assistant in the reference section of the Slavic and East European Library at the U. of Illinois. Current professional interests center around Slavic reference materials, bibliographic instruction, collection development, and Polish, Czech and Baltic emigre literature.

ALLAN URBANIC has been appointed Librarian for Slavic Collections at the University of California at Berkeley. His educational background includes Ph.D. Russian Literature, Brown University, 1983; M.L.S. Simmons College, 1974; B.A. Russian Boston College, 1971. His previous position was Slavic Serials Conversion Librarian at Harvard University from 1984 to 1986. His

publications include "Bibliography of Russian Literature" in Handbook of Russian Literature, ed. Victor Terras. New Haven, CT : Yale University Press, 1985.

VI. PAPERS

ACRL SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION JUNE 30, 1986
PROGRAM

RUSSIA AND AMERICA : EARLY RELATIONS AND INFLUENCES

Chair: Wojciech Zalewski

L. B. Khavkina (1871-1949): American Library Ideas in Russia and the Development of Soviet Librarianship

By Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library

To be published in *Libri* (March 1987)

The following is an abstract from the author's paper:

This essay seeks to reintroduce Khavkina to Western librarians and to summarize some of her ideas, activities, and accomplishments in the period 1912-1928, the time of her greatest achievements in both Russia and the West. More specifically, the essay will deal with Khavkina's writings on American library methods, her trips to America in 1914 and 1926, and the subsequent reception and interpretation of her writings in Soviet Russia during the formative years 1928-1936.

Harry Miller Lydenberg and Soviet Libraries in 1923

By Robert A. Karlowich

Pratt Institute

BACKGROUND

In September 1923, Harry Miller Lydenberg, then Chief Reference Librarian of the New York Public Library, set off for Europe. He was charged with representing his institution in a Post-World War I trip to reconstitute old relations with bookdealers, and to create new ones where possible. He was also going to Eastern Europe, including Russia and the Balkans, where he would buy books and serials, and create or renew exchanges and links with book dealers and libraries in those countries. Lydenberg was gone for about 155 days and in that time he sent home some 363 pages, chronicling the events of his trip. He wrote almost everyday, describing in great detail at times his routines, visits and observations. As a result, he has left an unusual record of one American's experiences in the world of Soviet librarianship as it was in the process of formation at that time. He was accompanied in Russia by Avraham Yarmolinsky, then Chief of the Slavonic Division at New York Public, and his wife, Babette Deutsch, an American poet. Through the kindness of John Lydenberg, Harry Miller Lydenberg's son, I was able to read the letters he sent home, and use them for an article I wrote last year. The article is still in the editing stage and I hope it will appear this year in the *Bulletin for Research in the Humanities*. While coverage is broader in the article, I will dwell today on his visits to and opinions of libraries in Moscow, Petrograd and Kiev, repeating some of what I wrote, but also expanding here on the library aspect of his trip.

BIOGRAPHIES, OPINIONS, EXPERIENCES

Before I go further, I want to give just a brief biography on Lydenberg and say something about Yarmolinsky, about their relationship, and their

respective opinions about what they saw in Russia. This background should help put in context the information we have in Lydenberg's letters.

Lydenberg was in the mold of the self-made man. He came from a poor family, had to work part-time while going to school, but was bright enough to enter Harvard on a scholarship (while there he also worked in the library) and after graduation (magna cum laude), in 1896, he came to New York and went to work for John Shaw Billings at the newly formed New York Public Library. He never left New York Public, but rose within the ranks until he retired in 1941 as director. He was always active in the field, even after his retirement, especially in the work of ALA, and, as editor, built the NYPL Bulletin into a prestigious, informative journal.

He was an astute man, conservative, inclined to skepticism, but not without a kind of trenchant humor. He was very energetic and physical, a walking enthusiast, capable of a spare diet when necessary and, at 49, and on his first trip abroad, proved to be highly adaptable to the inconveniences of travel in post-war Europe and the Soviet Union. He showed irritation at times with people and institutions, but he generally bounced right back.

Avrahm Yarmolinsky (1890-1975) was born in Podolia in the present-day Ukrainian Soviet Republic, attended school in St. Petersburg, and Switzerland, received an AB from City College and a Ph.D. from Columbia. He was gifted in languages, a scholar, probably more a bibliographer than a librarian, but, as Chief of the Slavonic Division from 1918 to 1955, one could say, I believe, that he brought the collection to its present eminence. He has an extensive bibliography. Unfortunately, Yarmolinsky seems not to have written any letters home about his library and bookbuying experiences, or at least they have not been uncovered to date. Babette Deutsch has, however, and they are held in the Manuscript and Archive Section of NYPL. She wrote to her mother and was very enthusiastic about their experiences there. Judging from them, they had a very positive view of the new Soviet society.

Here you had the skeptical, conservative American working alongside a Russian Jew who had grown up in a revolutionary tradition which despised the Russian monarchy and its social policies.

We should also bear in mind that when these people were in Russia in late 1923, NEP, or the New Economic Policy was in its third year, that there had been some recovery from the suffering and shortages of the Civil War, and the lower middle class, such as book store owners, enjoyed a certain freedom. The Yarmolinsky's might have accepted these developments as more indicative of the future than did Lydenberg.

In general, Lydenberg respected Yarmolinsky, trusted his judgment about book selection, and they traveled well together. He only complained once about Yarmolinsky's sympathy for the new society, after that no more was heard. But he did take a few more swipes at him for lesser shortcomings (as he did about other people and institutions) for reasons that I explained above. One should also remember that Lydenberg knew no Russian and got by with French and German. This limited his direct contact with Soviet citizens to more educated levels, and could at times be another frustration for him.

Lydenberg certainly did have his own opinions about what he saw and these were often expressed in his letters. And if Yarmolinsky should interpret events in too benign a manner, Lydenberg also met others who could counterbalance him.

PEOPLE

One person he talked to frequently in Moscow was Maurice Hindus, who was revisiting his homeland. In one letter, Lydenberg told his family

that Hindus was "one of the type that mixes easily and is able to talk intelligently and interestingly about what he saw. His impressions of Russia are worth something for he has been able to get out among the people themselves and live with them." (Dec. 5) Among the other types of people Lydenberg met were Americans who were living there; Russians who had lived in America and had returned home; and Soviet librarians and scholars who had been active from pre-revolutionary days, among them S. F. Ol'denburg (1863-1941), permanent secretary of the Academy of Sciences, A. P. Karpinskii (1847-1936), geologist and president of the Academy of Sciences, as well as his daughter (who had been married to a Russian who was then working in Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh), L. B. Khavkina, an eminent Russian librarian who had visited American libraries in 1914, and Alexander Braudo (1864-1924), assistant director of the Petrograd Public Library. He and Braudo once had a long talk in private; Lydenberg did not reveal the contents but did report that Braudo seemed to him "one of the most attractive personalities I've seen this side of the water." (Dec. 3).

He and Yarnilinsky met and talked with Lunarcharsky, the Kommissar for National Education, and Otto Schmidt, who headed the State Publishing House (Gosizdat). Lydenberg had also hoped to meet Kamenev but instead met his secretary who "explained at length the theoretical organization of the government, its relations to the unions, their attitude towards non-union labor, and the position the government took towards the establishments not owned or controlled by the government." Lydenberg professed to not understand the workings of a communist government that allowed private enterprise, nor the entrepreneur who would set up a business "when the government may step in any day and 'nationalize' it - some folks would say 'confiscate' it." (Nov. 23). Certainly, all these various views, representing different conversations, plus Lydenberg's own restless curiosity and experiences, gave him enough leeway to form his own opinions in over two months of travel and living in the Soviet Union, restricted though it was. And the potshot he took above at confiscating, rather than nationalizing activities is not untypical of the letters, and in the aggregate they tell us quite clearly what his basic opinion was of this new experiment.

LIBRARY VISITS

I would say generally that Lydenberg visited about 16 or 17 libraries in Russia and the Ukraine, some of them more than once, some for only a few moments. Of course, I should note that he visited many libraries in Western Europe and the Balkans, as well, to the point where, when he finally reached Edinburgh, he admitted he was fed up with libraries. In the Soviet Union, however, he was still enthusiastic and even when he popped in and out a place he had some information for us.

In Moscow, for instance, he visited the Rumiantsev (from 1924, the Lenin Library), the Library for the History of the Revolution, and the Moscow University library; in Petrograd (from 1924, Leningrad) he visited the Public Library (later named the Saltykov-Shchedrin), Pushkin House, the new building of BAN (the Library of the Academy of Sciences), the Leningrad University library, the Geological Commission and library, the Geographical Society and library, the library of the Polytechnical Institute and the library of the Botanical Garden. In Petrograd, he also looked in on what he called a "circulating library." In Kiev, he visited the university library, the public or national library, the bibliographical institute, the library of a school for the political education of officers and soldiers of the Red Army, as well as a children's library and the library of the railroad system.

I think you can see that Lydenberg's visits were pretty much restricted to the large, research libraries and a few special libraries, at least as far as his letters home are concerned. However, the Library Journal printed an interview with him and Yarmolinsky for September 1, 1924 (727-729) which gives a far broader report on libraries in the Soviet Union than what comes through in Lydenberg's letters. I will have more to say on this below.

VISITS

In spite of his opinion of the system, he did admire some of the library developments in the Soviet Union. I will generalize his reactions with references to particular libraries as examples, but not try to touch on every place he visited.

There were two observations he made several times: these concerned the crowded conditions in the libraries, and the old, dilapidated buildings that housed them. He was tolerant of the buildings because they sometimes reminded him of the old Astor Library and the similar problems they had. The crowds using the libraries were an indication to him of the great desire for learning that had gripped the country. Here is his comment on the Rumiantsev library:

It reminded me in so many ways of our days in the old buildings, for books were stacked and stored in every nook and corner where shelves could be erected, and every thing one saw bore eloquent witness to a constant fight for space and accommodation for the incoming flood. Naturally such conditions are not conducive to ease of work or quality of results. Cataloguing and all other administrative processes must be done where ever space can be found and as new changes are made in shelving changes must be made in places for workers. Order and good arrangement of books are naturally difficult to attain under such conditions. (Nov. 24).

In Kiev, on a visit to the national library he had a similar reaction, adding that "The reading room was full and attendants at the desk had, as usual, all they could do to handle the requests of readers." (Dec. 31).

The library of the botanical garden in Petrograd presented a different view. Lydenberg considered it "one of the most attractive libraries it's been my good fortune to see for many a day. The books are in good condition, well arranged, and are shelved in charming mahogany cases reaching to the ceiling." One factor in its favor was its age, being only ten years old; another, again to quote Lydenberg, was that "unlike most Russian buildings, [it] does not sprawl all over the ground but is fairly compact and four or five stories high..." (Dec. 8)

BOOK WEALTH

Another observation he made concerned the richness of the research libraries. After a visit to Pushkin House, he noted that in spite of what he saw, there was more material stored away for lack of room. Then he added, "That is one of the things that strikes me time and time again, namely the wealth of the libraries in Petrograd and Moscow, so far as their stock of books is concerned. I knew they were rich but had not realized just how rich they are." (Dec. 1)

During his tour of the Rumiantsev, he regretted that he could not spend more time with the exhibits there, in spite of the physical shortcomings:

They have several exhibition rooms, all poorly equipped and arranged for such a purpose and all containing real treasures of great merit, as to early printed books in general and Russian in particular book rarities, illustrated books, bindings, new books, selected as examples of modern book production, and so on and so on. (Nov. 24)

Some of the riches were quite exciting to him. When he visited the Petrograd Public Library, he was allowed to touch the Codex Sinaiticus. He

wrote home that that would be an event he would long remember. (Nov. 29). On the other hand, he also learned that in the same building earlier in the revolution a delegation of "Mohammedans supported by several hundred soldiers" had taken the Koran of Omar, considered to be a very sacred text.

Still in the same library, he was shown gaps in the collection that represented books shipped back to Poland that had been taken from that country at the end of the 18th century. After the 1917 revolution, the communists came to an agreement with Poland to repatriate some 250,000 to 400,000 volumes and the staff was not happy about it. Lydenberg's only comment on it was that he did not think nations would "care to stir up patriotic fervor for a lot of books" and thereby start a new war. (Nov. 29)

Another part of the book wealth did not excite him quite so much. He noted more than once that the libraries were full of books that had been obtained by nationalization (or, as he once again insisted, by confiscation) and in the Petrograd Public Library, the Rumiantsev and the Kiev national library, they were, in his words, "stacked up like cord wood" waiting to be sorted and distributed. He was also sure that many sets were broken and volumes lost because of the massive numbers involved. Later, he wrote to Edwin H. Anderson, Director of NYPL, that it would be at least 5 years before they got all the volumes sorted out. (Jan. 6, 1924)

However, this policy of nationalization, wherein millions of volumes were collected, was of great benefit to Lydenberg when he set out to purchase books in Moscow and Petrograd, and he has also described his visits to the government storage units where they were held, events I cover in the article.

I should also add that he commented on the cold rooms of these institutions, as well, and considered the librarians who could work in them, even with their overcoats on, as quite heroic. He himself suffered from the same cold. And in one place reported that he found "the pleasure of the visit overshadowed by the ice blocks I felt below my ankles and the general numbness over my whole body." (Jan 1, 1924). Once he also noted that the clothes of the librarians in the Petrograd Public were carefully patched, with even patches on patches. And that was the most he had to say about any kind of individual hardship, or shortages of any kind. If he did encounter anything worse he was silent on the matter.

CLASSIFICATION

One question that plagued him in every library was that of classification. What did he think of the various systems? What did he think of those being used in the Soviet Union? He did not consider himself an expert on the subject, and favored no particular system, which is the way he presented himself to the Soviet librarians. Typical of his statements is one he made to a class on classification in the library school run by Mrs. Khavkina. He was "impressed with the earnestness and zeal of the students," and was prepared to answer questions:

...as a result came a volley that showed the people were thinking. When we got back to the hotel I told our own party I wished my family could have been there to see the way some people seemed to think my opinion was worth something even on the matter of classification. I had to tell them that in my personal opinion there was no one system that could be applied with certainty to every collection of books in every country in this wide world; that classification was but one of the means to bring books and readers together, and that if one system was better than another for one particular collection I really saw no reason for choosing the decimal system so long as the other worked satisfactorily. The fun of the whole [sic] matter here is that

some one got a law or decree passed that all libraries should [sic] use the decimal system and now they are waging a merry war over whether it should be the Dewey system of [sic] the Brussels system, and little Willie simply refused to be dragged into the controversy. (Nov. 19)

When Lydenberg visited the librarian for the school for the political education of Red Army men, he described the man as an earnest communist who believes with heart and soul in the importance of his cause. He wanted to know...why it was that we had not changed our schemes of classification in the States since the war, for the events that followed the war have changed all the sciences, particularly the social sciences, in such fashion that what was correct before the war is incorrect now. I told him that we had little interest in schemes of classification in the abstract, that what we wanted was a workable plan for collecting books on a given subject, and that so far as I knew no American library had changed, or was about to change, its classification because of the war. I had to confess rather slight interest, personally, in questions of abstract classification of the sciences, and pointed out that the fact that religion and philosophy had numbers 1 and 2 in the decimal scheme was by no means an effort to ascribe to them an importance higher or lower than the divisions that followed in sequence (Dec. 31)

Of course, it was not the war that had called for a change in classification in Russia but the Bolshevik revolution. Lydenberg passed over that but did comment indirectly on the control that such measures as this one suggested by the librarian imposed on the library user. Continuing his visit in the library he reported:

The library is a small affair, but it makes up by intensive cultivation what it may lack in size. The intention of the whole school is to assure officers and privates in the Soviet army of a proper education in the principles of communism and of a proper attitude towards the broader principles of the social sciences on which the Marxist school is based. As I've said before, whether one agrees with the Soviet government or not, one must give it credit for a long sighted effort to educate the coming generation in what it believes are the correct principles for present and future government of Russia. (ibid)

In spite of this "hard" attitude on the part of the librarian in Kiev, he still asked Lydenberg for his opinion of his library and asked where he could get books on American practices that would help him. To which Lydenberg replied "that the minds that could conceive and carry out the methods of propaganda and administration shown there could write books on the subject and had no need to go to America for their ideas..." (ibid). He did, however, give him ALA's address as a reference for material.

CATALOGS

Lydenberg had the somewhat the same laissez-faire attitude about catalogs as he did about classification, although here he did admit that certain arrangements would not have satisfied readers at NYPL. (Nov. 29) He made note of the separation of titles in Cyrillic from those in Roman alphabets, and of author and subject catalogs (Dec. 12), and even described a rather unique drawer system that was covered with glass, with openings along the sides from the cards could be handled. (Dec. 3). In Kiev, he reported on his visit to the university library which he found one of the best appearing collections I've yet seen. It was in excellent order, and the librarians told me that every book in the collection was properly entered in the catalogue. I had to say that in all my experience I had heard of but one other library that could say the same. For author catalogue he has a system about the same as the Lyden, except that the cards are larger, more nearly

square, say six inches long and five deep. I approved too his plan of filing Russian and foreign names in the same alphabet...His subject catalogue is entered in a set of big books, say twelve inches high and five wide, a systematic arrangement instead of alphabetical. Books are classed more minutely than in most other collections, the inevitable group of Marxist literature coming first of course. By the time we had finished going over his collection I came to see why it was in such remarkable order and why it was all catalogued. The students are not admitted to this part, and the professors are properly trained. Of course [sic] with few readers to bother him his life would be ideal if only the rooms were better heated. (Jan. 3, 1924)

And again, he met evidence of some of the arguments that librarians were engaged in, arguments which he found uninteresting. During his visit to the railway library in Kiev a young man wanted me to tell him whether the American practice was to put the call numbers on the left hand corner of the card or the right hand corner. I had to tell him I was the most ignorant fellow that had ever come out of the States, that I knew we put it in the right hand corner for cards printed in our library, and that I had not the slightest doubt in the world that one could find it in both places if one would visit five different libraries in five different cities. I learned that Russia is to-day divided into camps on this subject as on various others of like importance. (Jan 3, 1924)

LECTURING

Both Lydenberg and Yarmolinsky talked before librarians gathered in the Rumiantsev and the Petrograd Public Library. Khavkina had arranged the lecture in Rumiantsev and Lydenberg was sure it would be over quickly:

Y and I agreed that I was to talk 10 minutes on the library situation in general, 15 on the reference department 15 on the circulation department, give him 10 for the work of the Slavonic Division, and reserve the remaining ten for reply to questions that surely would be fired at us. But there again plans made in Russia are subject to change. I began talking at 1:30 and found it impossible to get through before 2:30. Y took till nearly three for his song and then there came an intermission of a quarter hour for cigarettes and sandwiches. I had thought it would be all over by three at the latest and had visions of a walk afterwards. But we went back to work shortly after three and for more than hour I answered questions put to me on all sorts of subjects connected with us and with American libraries in general. (Nov. 25)

In Petrograd quite the same thing happened: Lydenberg was again surprised by the number of people in the audience and again misjudged his time.

He also listed some of the questions asked by both audiences, questions which, while pertaining to America and the NYPL, indicated the developing mind set in Russian librarianship at the time. The first question in Moscow was "How does the library get its money?" Lydenberg had foreseen that one and had drawn off an abstract of financial and other statistics which I had given to Mme. H [Khavkina] to translate. She had had it typed and posted on the blackboard, where we had also full fifty pictures of various phases of the work of the library, the buildings and the people connected with [sic] it.

[I don't think the same bulletin board was set up in Petrograd]. A more general question in that area was "How taxes are laid for libraries?"

Other questions covered such areas as: general curiosity about American attitudes toward Soviet society, such as interest in Lenin's writings; and any interest in Soviet Russia and its leaders, the new readers in Russia: such as

the library's attempt to meet the needs of the working masses; any study made of the psychology of the reader, or an attempt to correlate book selection with the needs of the reader.

Is the selection of books made from the point of view of reader or librarian:

How long does it take to get a book for a reader:

How does the library help when the reader asks for things not found in books:

Percentage of fiction called for:

attitude towards books of political tendency:

Do we lose books by theft:

They were also asked if they were going to visit Soviet factories and see their factory libraries and the proletarian reader: (Lydenberg did not do this).

On libraries and their organization:

such as the difference between large and small libraries:

Is there a central control for the whole country:

How long elapses between time of receipt of book and its readiness for use:

Whether the catalogues are dictionary or classed:

How widely the dictionary catalogue and the decimal classification and Cutter numbers were used:

On librarians in particular:

such as what organizations are there for librarians and what organs of opinion or information:

What salaries do librarians get and what is expected from them as to activity in political parties:

How long hours are required from the staff:

Ratio of women among the workers:

And what amounts almost to a request:

Is there any book on the making of picture bulletins:

(Nov. 25. Dec. 3)

As he himself said, there was a lively interest shown by the audience in the American library scene. But he did not note how it also reflected the Soviet scene. In addition, Lydenberg never singled out anyone from the audience, never indicated that he had met any particular person, had any conversations with them, or what they might have talked about. We get only a broad view. One wonders who might have been present in Moscow. For instance, was Henrietta Derman there, the director of the library of the Communist Academy? She had not only worked as a librarian in the Library of Congress here, but also received her library education from Simmons College in Boston. Or M. A. Smushkova, one of the editors of *Krasnyi Bibliotekar*, which had just begun publication in 1923? Or B. S. Bodnarskii, a prolific author, an editor and administrator, who, by 1923, had several works out on classification and the decimal classification, for which he was considered an authority on the subject; A. I. Kalishevskii, director of the Moscow University library and a teacher in Khavkina's school. And many others who were prominent in the library field of the time, most of whom spanned the years of the revolution and the pre-Soviet period.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

What I have said represents really the essence of Lydenberg's vision of Soviet librarianship: mostly old buildings, crowds of readers, catalogs and classification quirks, all couched in the most general terms. The report in the *Library Journal*, mentioned above, covered most of the topics Lydenberg

wrote home about, plus a few more, among them the work of the Book Chamber; its effort to reconstitute the annual bibliographical record of the Soviet Union through *Knizhnaya Letopis'*, and the use of legal deposit to build the larger libraries. It also ended with a plea to American libraries to send their reports and "any other printed matter we may issue" to Soviet libraries to keep them informed about foreign library movements and developments. Appended were the addresses of 9 major libraries in Leningrad, Moscow, Kazan', Kiev and Odessa. It was a library report, pure and simple, with an acknowledgement of the "difficulties against which Russian libraries struggled thru ten years of foreign and domestic war, civil strife, famine, pestilence, poverty." (LJ September 1, 1924, 727). The Soviet librarians were depicted as faithful to their profession and trying to improve the field.

Regardless of Lydenberg's awareness of the pervasiveness of the Communist party, of the new censorship, there was no comment on the intent of the Soviet government to control all librarianship, of the desire to create a unified library system for the whole country, based on Marxist principles, or the opinions of librarians who might disagree with this idea, including Khavkina. On Christmas day, 1923, Lydenberg spent the afternoon and early evening at Khavkina's, where he had dinner, and, as he wrote, "...it gave her a chance to tell me many things about her work and library conditions here she wanted to tell me for six weeks and more but had had no chance." (Dec. 25) As in other instances, whatever these things were Lydenberg kept them to himself, but since we know Khavkina was not in favor of wholistic Marxism there must have been some criticism of events then proceeding in the Soviet library world.

Whatever the differences of opinion between Yarmolinsky and Lydenberg about the justice and ultimate outcome of Soviet society, they did not choose to argue the question on the pages of *Library Journal*, or anywhere else to my knowledge.

In addition, the wide range of the report, covering as it did developments that seem to include the whole of the Soviet Union, indicates that some of the information they provided was secondhand, received from others who were optimistic about the future. Who the sources were, whether they talked to Yarmolinsky or Lydenberg, we don't know.

SUMMARY

As we now begin a close study of the development of Soviet librarianship, we understandably demand more from sources in the way of information about theories, the role of individuals, of meetings, conflicts and resolutions. Lydenberg does not help much in this matter. But his letters nonetheless remain important for other reasons:

The letters are among the first reports back on events in the library field as they were actually happening. Thus, they are a part of history. We can see developments taking place through the interstices of current Soviet historiography on the topic. To some degree, then, they serve as a point of clarification and verification;

The letters are very important as a record of contact between American and Soviet (or Russian and Ukrainian) librarians and libraries. They help to emphasize foreign influences that may have had some effect on the development of Soviet librarianship. This is an aspect of history not brought out in Soviet sources, except episodically;

Librarianship was a thriving institution in 1923 and librarians were apparently eager to find the best methods by which to serve their users. Lydenberg does register their enthusiasm and, in a secondary way, the enthusiasm of individuals for the revolution. I think this is an important point to bear in mind in a Post-Stalin world. We might call it naive, short-sighted or even misleading, but I think it represents a true condition and one we have to deal with in trying to reconstruct this part of the history of the Bolshevik revolution and the imposition of Marxism in Russia and the Soviet Union.

Finally, in justice to Lydenberg, he was not writing a report but giving his personal opinion and reactions to what he saw, and he insisted the letters not be published. He did not intend them for history.

I don't think these letters will ever lose their value because they represent the reflections and experiences of an active mind, a restless spirit that let nothing go unnoticed and retain a refreshing pungency all of which make them a pleasure to read and reread. My only regret is that there are not more of them.

History of Book Exchanges Between Soviet Libraries and the Library of Congress, Beginning - 1941

By Nadia Zilper

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The following is an abstract of the author's paper.

This paper details the history of book exchanges between Soviet libraries and the Library of Congress prior to 1941. The author examines the exchange activities of the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress with Imperial Russia and later the Soviet Union. She focuses on the importance of book exchanges for the Soviets after the Revolution and looks at official Soviet activity and individual library activity.

Comments by Prof. Phyllis Dain

School of Library Service, Columbia University

The fact that such serious, original work as this, based on primary sources and by writers so knowledgeable about Soviet history, librarianship, bibliography, and collections, can be undertaken in the United States attests to the success of the efforts that they document--the exchange of professional information, ideas, persons, and library materials between the United States and the USSR. I must say also that personally I'm glad to see Harry Lydenberg's letters from Europe finally see the light of day. As Mr. Karlowich indicates in his notes, Mr. Lydenberg did not wish these letters to be published or even deposited in a library, and when I saw them over ten years ago I did not have the nerve, or the heart, to persuade his family to allow me to do more than read the letters and use them in a general way, without specific attribution. Bob Karlowich had the fortitude to win the family over, something that I, who had become very fond of Mr. Lydenberg in studying his life work and felt respectful of his wishes, did not. Historical

scholarship is the richer for Mr. Karlowich's efforts. Lydenberg, as his letters from Europe so graphically show, would do almost anything to lay his hands on a collection for the New York Public Library; he is rightly regarded as the person chiefly responsible for the great holdings of the New York Public Library in the twentieth century. It is interesting therefore that he so definitely expressed himself against making available outside his family circle this record of his experiences during a most fateful time in history. For all his cosmopolitanism he was an intensely private, reserved man.

To an Americanist like myself, whose knowledge of Russian and Soviet libraries and librarianship is very general, even cursory, these papers, besides being informative and most interesting in themselves, evoke, both in their contents and in their sources, some general questions about research into the history of international and comparative librarianship in general and United States-USSR relationships in particular. They also raise strikingly, and inevitably, the issue of politics in library development and librarianship: if anyone has doubts about the existence and importance of the political-ideological component in librarianship they would have to be dispelled by the material presented here.

In the matter of sources for this sort of history, those doing research on librarianship, or virtually anything else for that matter, in a country other than their own must work with records of that country, and, if possible, in that country. There must be a total approach to information gathering. That is a truism particularly applicable to the investigation of international relations--connections among two or more nations, among their institutions, and among individuals, or combinations thereof. Both sides of the equation must be known. That doesn't mean that very respectable and significant research can't be done with limited sources or without travel abroad, or with domestic subject emphasis; but it should be recognized that ultimately we can come closest to knowing the "whole" story--an elusive but essential goal for historians--only if the composite historical record and analysis thereof derives from resources on both sides of a boundary, an ocean, an "iron curtain." This is especially so in studying relations among people, governments, and societies that are quite disparate and in which there are therefore likely to be significantly different perceptions of these relations.

All three of our authors realize this. Mr. Kasinec has in fact done rather extensive research in the Soviet Union and includes in his notes a discussion of primary sources there relating to L. B. Khavkina, and both he and Mr. Karlowich have made good use of Russian and Soviet materials here in the United States. Ms. Zilper is, as she says, much concerned with preserving and organizing archival and other primary sources and thus preventing the destruction of "a national heritage." Unfortunately, through no doubt an inadvertent oversight, her paper came to me with the references missing and she was not available for consultation. From her text it seems that much of her original material derives from the archives of the Library of Congress and probably also its Slavic Division, but one can't be sure. I realize that access in the Soviet Union to archival and manuscript material and government documents, as well as individual persons, who can often tell us more than documents, is not easy, to say the least. That is one of the problems in doing this kind of international scholarship. But without such dual research, the results must of necessity be limited and somewhat one-sided, particularly when one is dealing with matters like exchanges of materials and information.

The quest for "totality" in studying bilateral international library relations involves also the need to go beyond the particular to consider the international library scene in general, as well as of course broad historical contexts. Ms. Zilper points to this in, for example, discussing relations of Soviet libraries with various American and other foreign libraries, in looking at general international exchange activities of the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress, and in trying to delineate Soviet public policy vis-a-vis the role of exchanges in acquiring materials from abroad, though the distinctions between official Soviet government activity and individual library activity are not always clear. Mr. Kasinec ties Khavkina not only to American librarianship but to library developments elsewhere, and a key aspect of his analysis is the effect of events in Russia upon Khavkina's fate, which itself was symbolic of Russia's fate. And Mr. Karlowich's paper is expressly concerned to place in historical perspective Lydenberg's experiences in Russia and his reportage of them.

From my particular vantage point, it is interesting to think about the nature of the Russo-American relations explored in these papers in connection with the history of internationalism in American librarianship, especially as disclosed in several recent works on the subject. The kind of personal, even casual international activity represented by Lydenberg and Khavkina and the individualized relationships between particular Soviet libraries and the Library of Congress (in contrast to the official connections that the Soviet government was trying to establish) were typical of American dealings with foreign libraries and librarians before World War I and the 1920's. Formal, organizational, governmental relationships were rare; the American government had no cultural policy, and although the United States had signed the Brussels Convention for the exchange of publications in 1886 and the Library of Congress and other government libraries did serve in effect as national libraries, the federal role in library development for the nation was far in the future. There was a small group of distinguished American librarians who promoted international cooperation, and Americans participated in the several international library conferences held before the founding of IFLA in 1929 and supported international bibliographic efforts like the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. And of course American libraries virtually from the beginning had contacts in Europe from whom they acquired books and journals, the search for which Robert Vosper has called the "most tangible and persistent overseas relationship of American academic and research libraries." "A Century Abroad." *College & Research Libraries*, 37 (Nov. 1976):514-530. During the early years of the American nation, book collectors, librarians, and educators tended, like American intellectuals generally, to look one way, to Europe. By the latter part of the nineteenth century, as American librarianship in particular and American society in general culturally came of age and fashioned their own identities, the traffic became two-way: American libraries, especially but not only public libraries, were becoming models for library development abroad. Individual visitors like Khavkina and other librarians would come to the United States to visit libraries and learn modern library techniques; ties between American and British librarians were especially strong. In general, however, the American role on the international library scene was limited and American librarians, with some notable exceptions, tended to be somewhat insular.

That changed with the First World War and then the Second World War. Recent research has documented the effect of the First World War, which thrust the United States on the world stage as a major power, in stimulating international library contacts and spreading American library ideas, ideals,

and techniques all over the world. Examples of such research are Arthur Young's book on the American Library Association's successful campaign to provide books to American soldiers in Europe during the First World War. *Books for Sammies: The American Library Association and World War I*. (Pittsburgh, Pa.: Beta Phi Mu, 1981) and Mary Niles Maack's work on the development of modern French librarianship. For example: "Women Librarians in France: The First Generation." *Journal of Library History*, 18 (Fall 1983): 407-449. On World War II we have Gary Kraske's recent book on the American Library Association's part in American cultural diplomacy from 1938 to 1949. *Missionaries of the Book: The American Library Profession and the Origins of United States Cultural Diplomacy*. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1985). Mr. Kraske demonstrates how the rise of Hitler, the threat of war, and then the Second World War itself galvanized a group of government, foundation, and American Library Association officials to create and operate the first national programs to promote and help libraries and librarianship abroad as instruments of American foreign policy in a struggle that was fought as much for intellectual freedom as anything else.

In Russia, of course, as all three papers demonstrate, the great electrifying force was the Revolution. What also stands out is the force of continuity, which has often been neglected when dealing with monumental turning points like the Russian Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet system. We see in these papers evidence both of continuity in library development and responses to the shock of the new, plus combinations of the two. There were Russian libraries, librarians, booksellers, and book collectors before the Revolution; there were Russian-American contacts; and there were a few American libraries that did make it their business well before 1917 to go beyond the prevalent American provincialism to collect Russian materials. The Soviet-American library relationships that developed after the Revolution were a resumption of previous contacts, but in a new, complex, and increasingly official Soviet context.

Certainly as far as the New York Public Library was concerned one of the most important reasons that Lydenberg and Yarmolinsky went to Russia, a strenuous trip in a cold, hungry country just recovering from war and famine and experiencing immense social and cultural upheaval, was precisely because there had been a revolution. Not only did Lydenberg and Yarmolinsky want to re-establish previous contacts, which would be difficult if not impossible to do from afar, given conditions within Russia and its isolation, they realized that they must be on the spot to understand these conditions in order to know what documents to collect and also to develop connections with the agencies and agents of a new system. Lydenberg and Yarmolinsky understood, and it is to the credit of the New York Public Library trustees--high establishment figures and anti-Bolshevik to a man--that they also understood, the value of documenting the new era for American scholars and students then and in the future. And on the Soviet side, the meetings with leading American librarians--especially from the New York Public Library, with its great research collections and popular libraries, all open to all--gave Soviet librarians the opportunity to learn about librarianship in the country still seen as the model for modern, democratic library development (albeit not in their view services especially for the proletariat) as well as library technology. Such meetings also could provide Russian librarians with contacts in their quests for material from the West. The importance of such contacts to the Soviets is indicated as well in Ms. Zilper's paper, where we see Soviet officials trying to set up official machinery to acquire badly needed western scientific and technological literature and Soviet libraries soliciting from the Library of Congress

information about running libraries as well as materials for them.

Khavkina, the advocate of libraries as vehicles of popular education, western style, could see in the revolution, as other liberal intellectuals did, the chance to fulfill her ideals of modern, service-oriented librarianship. She of course developed her ideas about libraries before the revolution, in a time of slow Russian movement toward modernism, and as a middle-class, enlightened liberal. Though perhaps in her work the American influence was most evident and she may be seen as the doyenne of Russian librarians of her generation, she was, as Mr. Kasinec's paper indicates, not unique as a library activist. It would be interesting to compare her with a slightly older and more radical but apparently non-Marxist contemporary of hers, Nicholas Rubakin, longtime librarian at the public library of St. Petersburg, who is discussed in Stephen Karetzky's history of reading research as a founder of the science of the psychology of reading, or "bibliopsychology." *Reading Research and Librarianship: A History and Analysis* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1982) Well known in his day as an advocate and theoretician of reading and the role of libraries in adult education, Rubakin traveled abroad and had important international contacts, but unlike Khavkina, the nonpolitical liberal who remained in Russia, Rubakin, an anti-Czarist activist, remained in permanent exile from Russia after the 1905 revolution.

There were also antecedents of Soviet libraries and librarianship among leftwing revolutionaries. Boris Raymond, in his study of the library work of Krupskaya (Lenin's wife) and in other writings on Soviet library history, *Krupskaya and Soviet Russian Librarianship, 1917-1939* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1979); "Libraries and Adult Education: The Russian Experience," *Journal of Library History*, 16 (Spring 1981): 394-403, discusses the existence of a prerevolutionary library movement dating from the late nineteenth century among both the liberal intelligentsia and revolutionary groups, a movement that created libraries as centers of popular education and literacy training. The revolutionaries, including Lenin (who admired western libraries, especially the New York Public Library and the British Museum) and Krupskaya (who knew both Khavkina and Rubakin), recognized the need to educate an ignorant populace and acquire information in order to build the better world of socialism and develop a modern industrial economy. They appreciated the role that libraries could play in this process but of course would take a different view from Khavkina in seeing libraries as political organizations, vehicles for political education and party propaganda, instruments in the class struggle and hence justifiable objects of control.

This assertion of the importance of libraries of all sorts in the new Russia was promulgated after the revolution by Lenin and others in the central government. These included Krupskaya, who was responsible for adult education programs under the commissar of education Lunacharskii (whom Lydenberg met in Moscow). After the ascendancy of Stalinism, Soviet public libraries as resources for adult educators and as centers of independent learning, actively supported by the government and Communist Party were, in Mr. Raymond's words, "reduced to a machine for the mass indoctrination of readers with the Party line." Simultaneously, as Mr. Kasinec asserts, a new generation of Soviet librarians was developing a full-fledged version of Krupskaya's Marxist-Leninist theory of the book and the social role of libraries that, along with a growing anti-western outlook and stronger censorship of ideas, would inevitably push librarians like Khavkina from leadership of the field, if not out of it altogether and in some tragic cases into obliteration.

As Mr. Karlowich speculates, Lydenberg must have gotten wind of some of these problems in his private talks with Khavkina and other librarians and through some of the questions asked of him at meetings, together with his general observations of the new Russia in the making. But not only was Lydenberg discreet enough to keep this to himself, he might not have had a dim view of what he heard and saw in 1923 as we take now, in 1986, even though he was hardly an advocate of socialism. The era during which he and Yarmollinsky were in Russia, just before Lenin died, was, as Mr. Karlowich points out, still a relatively liberal or at least not the heavily repressive and xenophobic one that came later. The early Soviets, feeling their way, welcomed help and wanted understanding from the West; to those communists responsible for libraries, a good deal of the American approach to library organization and service would still represent progressiveness to them, coming as they did out of a backward and oppressive Czarism. And although the Bolshevik Revolution excited in the United States a virulent anti-red campaign from 1919 to 1921, a number of liberal Americans as well as leftwingers were sympathetic to the Soviet Union during its first, heady, idealistic years--a sympathy we can feel in the Library Journal article to which Mr. Karlowich refers.

The ideological conflicts within the USSR library community--open, sharp, and momentous--force us to consider the role of ideology and values in library development and librarianship. In delving into Russian sources of information and in trying to understand Soviet librarianship in its broad historical and societal contexts, we are compelled to be aware of underlying ideological assumptions and social values, especially after the Lenin era, when experimentation and pragmatism gave way to rigid orthodoxy. Such awareness, inescapable in studying Soviet librarianship, is also useful in considering libraries and librarianship anywhere, at any time. In a general sense we owe to the Marxists the consciousness that all institutions in society, libraries included, bear the imprint of the prevailing socio-economic structure and express its basic values. We have been disabused of the notion that it is possible to have a value-free profession or value-free, neutral institutions. Liubov' Khavkina, Harry Lydenberg, the librarians at the Library of Congress who tried to help Soviet libraries (even as anti-Soviet feeling in the United States, which did not recognize the USSR until 1933, remained high) were all indeed bourgeois liberals. In the United States, the way our libraries have developed, as mixed institutions in the sense of public-private governance and support, with progressively more open policies and eclectic collections, is a reflection of our socio-economic-cultural-political system, or what some might call capitalist democracy. Khavkina and other librarians whom Lydenberg met in Russia, and Lydenberg himself, assumed an International fraternity of librarians, committed to similar abstract ideals of active, user-oriented service, open access to collections, the support of scholarship, the promotion of popular education, and the creation of an enlightened, independent thinking citizenry. This set of ideals was by then more or less commonplace in American librarianship, which had gradually been moving toward a commitment to the broad concept of intellectual freedom that we here accept today. But these ideals were neither abstract nor eternal. They had a history; they were singularly a product of modern western culture, of bourgeois liberalism, most especially the Anglo-Saxon variety; they were not and still are not ubiquitous in the rest of the world. They were attained through struggle; their existence cannot be taken for granted; they can only be maintained through, in Jefferson's words, "constant vigilance."

The notions of free access to the truth, of Mill's marketplace of ideas, and of independent, free expression and striving for objectivity and neutrality are the values of a particular socio-economic system, albeit they have achieved a life of their own and thus universal applicability. Librarianship, in adopting them, is not value-free. The advocacy of neutrality, of protection of privacy, of free access to materials, of opposition to censorship, is a political position. It is a commitment to liberal values and to the conviction that such values take precedence over the maintenance of social stability and the dangers of dissent. I think that we could say that modern history shows that in the long run it is dangerous to any society to reject these values, that suppression of ideas and of access to them protects a given system and rulers only in the short run, that it hurts much more than it benefits. The post-World War II international statements on human rights--the International Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention against Genocide, the Helsinki accords, the optimistic rhetoric accompanying the founding of the United Nations and Unesco--seemed to indicate that liberal, anti-authoritarian ideas on the western model had reached the point of universal acceptance. We of course know now that is not so. Intellectual freedom is not universally valued, it is not everywhere considered a public good, it is in many places a crime for which people pay dearly. We can see that every night on the news, read about it every day in the paper.

Harry Lydenberg was in many ways the exemplar of the so-called bourgeois democrat (with a small d). Staunchly Republican (with a capital R), middle-class, conservative in character and personality, pragmatic and skeptical of orthodoxies, he was as a librarian and bookman a consummate liberal, a cosmopolite, a man with, as Yarmolinsky told me, "global vision"--at a time when such vision was not only uncommon but took a measure of courage. He was genuinely tolerant and sympathetic of people's strivings, and he understood that whatever he might think of either Bolshevik propaganda or futuristic poetry they should both be in a library of record such as his. He knew his own mind, but he also had an open mind, especially when it came to collecting books, about which he could be extraordinarily single-minded. His experience in Russia and Europe dramatizes the true liberalism that was manifest in the magnificent collections, available freely, that he and his staff gathered during his forty-five years at the New York Public Library. That legacy is more than the collections. It is a state of mind that we abandon at our peril.

Remarks by Serge Gleboff, New York Public Library

I would like to say a few words about a section of the New York Public Library that provides background material for two of the speeches that we have heard today and contains papers that complement the third speech. This is the Manuscripts and Archives Section of the New York Public Library (N.Y.P.L.) This division has records that date from the earliest years of N.Y.P.L. Indeed it has the papers of the libraries that came together to form the New York Public Library: The Astor Library, The Lenox Library and The Tilden Trust.

A part of the archives that are especially relevant to a study of exchanges between the New York Public Library and Russia and the Soviet Union are the N.Y.P.L. archives that contain the official papers of the library. Among these papers are those that contain the Director's correspondence. Pertinent to the study of the early history of exchanges are the papers of the

first three directors: J.S. Billings with letters covering the years 1895-1913, Edwin Anderson 1915-1928, and Harry M. Lydenberg 1929-1935.

By studying a folder marked "Russia" within the archive concerning Billings's correspondence we can see the evolution of the Library's relations with the Russian Empire. One can get a feeling for the spirit of the times in the tone and style of the letters. They were more formal than those of today, had attractive letterheads and concluded with such phrases as "your obedient servant". We also learn what sort of material the Library was looking for in those early years. There is a desire to obtain financial reports, statistics and government documents. Dr. Billings wished to maintain contact with a number of Russian ministries. There are letters, for example from the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, the Archival Committee of the Province of Bessarabia, the Central Statistics Committee of the Ministry of the Interior, the Finance Ministry, and the Statistical Committee of the province of Arkhangelsk.

Among the statistical information, there is a report on the first general census of 1897 as well as reports on the harvests of various years. At times one comes across an interesting personal note. The Library's correspondant in the Central Statistics Committee, Nicholas Troinitsky is appointed senator in 1904 and his successor A. Zolotareff informs the Library that he is taking Mr. Troinitsky's place.

There is also interest on the part of the Library in the Asiatic part of Russia. There is correspondence with the Astrakhan Province Statistical Committee and the Turkestan Imperial Geographical Society. There is also a request for a description of Korea. Through all this correspondence we learn of the role played by the Smithsonian as an exchange center. The books from Russia were sent to the Smithsonian which transferred them to N.Y.P.L.

In the archives there is a box of material dealing with the early years of the Slavonic Division. Here there is a petition to Director Billings from interested New Yorkers dated 1899 urging him to open a Slavonic Division. The petition states that except for some material on Pushkin, Lermontov, and Turgenev the Library has no information on Russia available. The letter containing the petition is signed by Maurice Jacobson, 61 E. 110th Street, New York, N.Y.

In the Director's office files there is correspondence with L. Khavkina, a lecturer in Library Science at the Shaniavsky University in Moscow. She was a good contact for the Library before the Revolution and after the Soviets came to power she helped the Library get in touch with Soviet officials. When the chief of the Slavonic Division, A. Yarmolinsky went on a trip to the Soviet Union with H. Lydenberg she introduced them to N. Nakoriakov of the Government Publishing Board who had previously been a reader in the Slavonic Division.

The Manuscripts Section holds boxes on individuals. There is a box which contains the papers of Herman Rosenthal, first director of the Slavonic Division. It contains not only Rosenthal's poems but a lecture on Russian literature given by him in Bethlehem Pennsylvania in 1913. There is also a letter from Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress thanking him for sending the Library of Congress an English transliteration of Russian letters. The box also has letters from Jacob Schiff, Rosenthal's patron at Khun Leob.

Among the most interesting collections of personal papers are those containing the papers of Isabel Hapgood. Hapgood was a translator of Russian books and a newspaper correspondant who traveled in Russia during the final years of the 19th century. She worked for the Nation and wrote a book on her travels. The boxes contain letters from writers, artists, religious

leaders and other members of the intelligensia and aristocracy including letters from Leo Tolstol and his family, Maxim Gorky, Ilya Repin, and Vladimir Stasov. These letters provide an invaluable personal description of Russia at that time. It should be noted that Isabel Haggood took a great interest in the Slavonic Division and helped build up the collection by donating material on Russian church music and other items.

This is just a sample of the materials available. I hope you will at some point be able to take a look at the Manuscripts and Archives Division because it provides an interesting and personal account of N.Y.P.L.'s relations with Russia and the Soviet Union.

Israel Perlsteln and the Russian Book Trade in the U.S.

Talk delivered by Robert A. Karlowich at the Annual American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Panel on Eminent Slavic-American Bookmen, November 3, 1984

{Editors note: the following paper was submitted for publication in issue no. 2 of our Newsletter. Unfortunately due to space limitations it could not be published at that time. We apologize to the author and are pleased to present it to our readers in this issue.}

Introduction

The story goes that one morning in the late 1920s Israel Perlsteln went down to East Broadway in New York City to open his store. There was a man standing in the doorway and as Perlsteln approached he asked, "Are you Israel Perlsteln?" "Yes," Perlsteln replied, "I am. What can I do for you?" "My name is Herbert Putnam," the man said, "I am the director of the Library of Congress and have come to consult with you about Russian books."

This is the man I want to talk about today, the man who had such a reputation already in the 1920s that the Librarian of Congress came to see him. But it is rather difficult to talk about Israel Perlsteln in twenty minutes. He is part of a long history of books that does not begin with just our era, a history that is called the wandering of books and manuscripts that have always followed social upheavals. I can mention in this regard the fall and sack of Constantinople in 1453, or the confiscation of libraries of Catholic monasteries and universities by Henry VIII beginning in 1536. On a larger scale there are the eight million volumes collected during the French Revolution. In such cases discrete book or manuscript collections were broken up and began to appear for sale in other countries.

In this history, bookdealers and book collectors have played important roles in the transfer of such material, and in our time Israel Perlsteln is one of them, for he dealt in those books and manuscripts that were part of the massive disruption that came from the revolutions of 1917 in Russia, the following civil war and the settling in of the Bolsheviks to power. Perlsteln was probably the major dealer in Russian books in the United States before the Second World War and I will limit my talk about him to that period. After the war he began selling old and new books published in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and developed an expertise in those areas.

Tracing the activity of Israel Perlsteln raises many questions concerning the true proportions of this new period in the wandering of books and manuscripts. He becomes like a lambent light over what seems to be an otherwise dark landscape. There is, as far as I know, no clear statement on

the details of the United States-Soviet book trade before World War II, including the role of Mezhnkiga, or the unfolding of events that promoted the trade in the beginning. The talks given here to date have been a good start, and I find that my attempt to compose even a short biography of Perlestein becomes also an agenda for research on the whole subject.

For this talk, however, I will dwell on Perlestein, for we should not forget the man himself. We cannot lose sight of him in trying to clarify the overall picture. He brought to the Russian book trade in the United States personal honor and integrity, solid professional knowledge and a firm belief that he was helping the research libraries of this country to fulfill their mission. I admit to a certain subjectivity in this matter since I came to know him quite well and had great respect for him. But I think that what I have said can be proved out in any investigation of Israel Perlestein's life. And those many people who knew him would agree with the findings. I simply want to emphasize here that Perlestein belongs to a recurring cycle in the unfolding of civilizations and to focus on him is to focus on a distinct period in that cycle as it relates to our time. Perlestein is, in this sense, as young as our era and as old as history itself.

Early Life

Israel Perlestein was born in 1897, in Kowel, a small town presently located in the Ukrainian SSR. At the time, it was an uезд city of the Volynsk Gubernia. He was still quite young when the family moved near Warsaw, where his father managed the forests on a large estate. Perlestein was the youngest of seven children, two sisters and five brothers. One sister moved to the Palestine territory, studied nursing and settled in the area. Three brothers, Louis, Sam and Mitchell, came to the United States in 1914; Israel and his sister followed in 1922. A fourth brother remained behind and migrated to Moscow, where he worked as a sculptor under the name of Felix Blum. He died in one of Stalin's prisons in 1938, but he still has survivors there.

Perlestein lived in a vortex of languages that came to him through schooling, culture and politics. Yiddish, Hebrew, Russian and Polish could be considered basic to his world and he knew them all. But he also learned German and English, which he began to study before he came to America. By the time he arrived in New York in 1922, he was equipped with the requisite polyglot background to make his way in the city.

Like so many others, Perlestein held a number of jobs here, one in a shop where he was fired because he became too interested in unions; in another, an employment agency, he sent immigrant contract workers to mines and railroads in Pennsylvania. When he learned about their treatment, he advised them to get off the train ahead of time and find other jobs. For this he was both threatened and fired. The experiences show that he was a man who had sympathy for others and was willing to take chances to help them.

But Perlestein was not attracted to union organizing or political activity; he liked books and seems to have liked learning. He loved to read. The exact way he entered the book business is not clear, but his interest in books, reading and languages surely were a strong motivating force in moving him in that direction. He was working in his brother's grocery store, located somewhere on 116th Street in Harlem, when his life's career began to take form. He started by selling a few Hebrew books to customers who came into the store, the books being supplied by his father who was still in Warsaw. His father, by the way, also loved books, Hebrew books, and was an avid reader as well. Subsequently, Perlestein's father came to New York and the two of them opened a bookstore on East Broadway on the lower East

Side. His father remained with him until his death around 1938, but he always sold only Hebrew books.

A Career Chosen

Thus, the dates are not clear, but sometime after 1922 and before 1925, Perlstien organized his life around books, and in the latter year he went to Russia to buy in that market created by the Bolsheviks. I do not know if he was the first book dealer to go to the Soviet Union, but he was certainly one of the first.

The jump from Hebrew to Russian-language books is not difficult to imagine. There was still a strong Russian-language culture on the Lower East Side mixed in with the Yiddishkeit. There were Russian-Jewish revolutionaries who had come to New York after 1881, non-Jewish Russians who came after the failure of the 1905 Revolution, and those who came after the events of 1917. Certainly Perlstien could move easily amongst these languages and groups.

Perlstien's interest in Russian books then is not surprising. What is, is his branching out from the ghetto and making contact with the larger cultural, intellectual society of the East Coast in the form of major research libraries located there. This is where Perlstien enters a broader historical framework, for he became one of the few suppliers of Russian research material to libraries such as the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Columbia, Yale and Harvard. It is in this work that he became a professional antiquarian book dealer.

I do not know when or under what conditions Perlstien realized he had a great potential clientele in these libraries. It would be interesting to know the line of communication that opened up that direction to him.

There also seems to be some confusion as to exactly when he went to Russia to buy books, 1925 or 1926. Most probably he went in the fall of 1925 and returned in early 1926, which seems to have been his pattern in subsequent trips, judging by letters he sent to the Harvard College Library in later years.

Sometime in that early period Perlstien went to see Keyes Metcalf, then Assistant Chief of the Reference Division at the New York Public Library. Metcalf is vague about the date, saying only that Perlstien came into his office soon after Yarmolinsky and Lydenberg (then Chief of the Slavonic Division and Chief of the Reference Division respectively of the New York Public Library) had returned from their bookbuying trip to Russia in 1924. Metcalf wrote that Perlstien "had been able to get in touch with the Soviet Government in Moscow and they were sending him books which the Soviets had confiscated from the royal, grand ducal and other libraries and stored in warehouses in tremendous numbers." Perlstien "admitted that he knew comparatively little about the value of the books and he had acquired them at so much a yard for folios, a smaller amount for quartos..." down to duodecimos.

Judging from Metcalf's statement "get in touch with the Soviet Government," we might assume that Perlstien began by receiving books by mail without going to Russia. But that does not seem plausible. We have to remember that Perlstien had some experience in bookbuying and selling by now and would have been cautious about buying books by the yard, sight unseen, regardless of the leather bindings. In spite of the vagueness of Metcalf's statement, I believe that Perlstien went to Russia, that the Soviet government did not come to him, by mail or word of mouth or intermediary.

Perlstien was energetic and not afraid to take chances. Whatever impulse seized him, he went to Russia in 1925 or 1926. And it was Perlstien who took the initiative again and went to see Metcalf.

Metcalf also wrote that Perlsteln "had done some research and had set prices on [the books] which appeared reasonable to me as they did to Dr. Yarmolinsky and Mr. Lydenberg." Here we see Perlsteln deepening his bibliographical knowledge of Russian titles, as well as the market for them. He was learning his profession. If in this early period he was learning his bibliographic ABCs, he did come to understand and utilize them well in the future. Letters to T. Franklin Currier of the Harvard College Library, written in the 1930s, show that he used standard sources such as Lisovskii to check his titles. He also wrote about his technique for searching out titles among the secondhand book dealers in Russia, as well as in Paris and New York.

Regarding the reasonableness of Perlsteln's prices, I can only say that to the best of my knowledge no one every really complained that his prices were too high. This was his reputation when I came on the scene in 1960, and we can see it being formed here sometime in the late twenties.

The Soviet Book Trade

Metcalf mentioned the royal and grand ducal libraries that had been confiscated by the Soviet government. I will come back to them in a moment, but for now I wish to emphasize again that the whole state of the Russian book trade in Moscow and Leningrad from the mid-twenties to the late thirties, from the period of NEP through the introduction of the five-year plans, has not been taken up by us in any systematic form. There is a rich vein of information about this period available in memoirs, articles and archives that must be brought into focus so that we can better appreciate the book world in Russia at that time. (And by the way, I am talking about American archives here, not Soviet). This period is the history of an epoch and at the very root of our time of the wandering of books and manuscripts. For me, it is central to understanding Perlsteln's success during his trips to Russia and the eventual closing down of that market.

Perlsteln was supplying material to the Library of Congress as early as 1927, probably even earlier to the New York Public Library, and to Harvard by 1931. At Harvard, the records are particularly good and show that he not only sold books but advised T. Franklin Currier on matters relating to his myriad problems with Mezkhkniga, the book exporting and importing firm of the Soviet government. For example, the general complaints Currier had concerned late delivery, no answers to letters, misinformation, wrong payments and duplicates. You can gauge the level of transactions by the following letter Currier wrote to Mezkhkniga on February 21, 1935: "We are very much pleased to learn from your letter of Jan. 31 that you are introducing a method whereby you can keep track of the later volumes in cases where we have ordered the first as published." Even earlier, Perlsteln had discussed a problem with Mezkhkniga while he was in Moscow and on February 16, 1933, Currier wrote to him saying, "Your visit to the Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga in Moscow seems to have been most fruitful. Mr. Dourmashkin has been in correspondence with me and has cleared up in a most satisfactory fashion the whole question of credits for the subscriptions paid on periodicals that have ceased publications." Perlsteln also advised Currier on a matter relating to connections between Mezkhkniga and Knizhnala Palata, and filed in on Soviet periodicals when Mezkhkniga could not supply back issues.

Perlsteln and Service

All these transactions raise another point concerning the service Perlsteln provided. After all, most book dealers will fill in on back issues for a library. Here I will switch years for a moment. Melville Ruggles and Vaclav Mostecky published a book in 1960 called Russian and East European Publications in Libraries of the United States. In it, they described, as an

example of good service, an unnamed private book dealer who had in 1957 sent a postcard to a librarian announcing that he had managed to find a rare item that had been ordered twenty years before. In 1937. Now I feel sure that must have been Israel Perlstien, he was that kind of a dealer. Lawrence Miller wrote in his necrology of Perlstien in 1975 that he "always referred to his largest customers as 'my libraries.'" And this is true, he literally adopted you, kept a file on your desiderata, but, in contrast to many dealers, he was constantly on the alert to fill it in for you. In 1932, he took Harvard's list with him when he went off to Russia. And on March 2, 1937, Perlstien's secretary, Rya Tshlenoff, wrote to Anna Evarts, who evidently was responsible for Slavic acquisitions at the Harvard College Library, and explained that since Perlstien was ill, and that he preferred to work on Harvard's desiderata personally, there would be a slight delay in sending off some back issues.

But such good service could have its drawbacks, too. A couple of times Currier ordered sets of nineteenth-century works and Perlstien let him know that the Harvard Law School Library had already bought them from him, complete or partial. Since the sets were more than routine purchases, Currier undoubtedly was thankful that Perlstien had records or could remember these sales. However, on January 3, 1938, Currier wrote Perlstien that he had "received a serious shock" when he learned that a thirteen-volume set of the Kavkazskaja Arkheograficheskaja Komissija he had bought for \$350 was in the Harvard Law School Library, sold to them by Perlstien in April 1932. He blamed the Law School for not having sent a card to the union catalog, but could not help noting poor Perlstien's feet of clay. "What disturbs us particularly," he wrote, "is that you did not remember the sale to the Law School and warn us." He then added, "What can you do for us in regard to this matter? Unfortunately, the volumes have been stamped, book plated, and are on our shelves. We anxiously await a reply from you." Needless to say, Perlstien was gallant and took the set back without a murmur of protest. And on January 10, Currier wrote, "You may be sure we are indeed relieved and grateful that you find it possible to cancel" the order. This was a return policy that Perlstien had all his life for his libraries.

The Selling of the Tsar

In explaining why he did not remember the sale to the Harvard Law School Library almost 6 years before, Perlstien wrote that "during the year 1931-32, I handled a tremendous number of books. At that time, I acquired in Russia several large collections (the libraries of the Winter Palace, the Tsarskoe Selo and the Grand Duke Vladimir, etc.)..." Therefore, he said, he lost track of particular sales. But in writing that letter he left us some valuable historical information. These large purchases might have been a pivot for Perlstien, a time when his business expanded significantly. According to records I have gathered he sold 581 titles to the Harvard Law School Library in 1931-32, and for the same years he sold a total of 5765 volumes to the Library of Congress. I am sorry to mix titles and volumes, but that is the way I found the data immediately available. And in the New York Public Library Bulletin for November 1931, Dr. Yarmolinsky described the acquisition by the Slavonic Division of 2,200 volumes from the library of the Grand Duke Vladimir. This purchase must have come from Perlstien--it will be simple to check the volumes listed in Dr. Yarmolinsky's article to establish that fact. Thus, for the period 1931-32 alone, Perlstien brought upwards of 10,000 Russian volumes to research libraries in the United States. It would appear from these figures, then, that Perlstien had truly come of age in his profession.

To come back to these royal and ducal collections, there has often been mention of them in the literature, and it seems there were several collections under the same names. The exact nature of these collections and their fate are still shadowy. Sometimes they were sold complete, sometimes by separate title. Percy Muir, an antiquarian book dealer in London, and Americans, such as the Hammers, had access to various parts of them, and we know by Perlstain's own statement above that he was also buying them. But this is another topic that needs clarification.

In this case, I am pleased to state that Mrs. Zhanna Pavlova, a librarian in the Slavonic Division at the New York Public Library, has a substantial unpublished article called "Imperial Russian Collections in American Research Libraries." She has done a magnificent job of tracing and describing individual titles from these collections where they reside in either the Library of Congress or the New York Public Library. We share an interest in Perlstain in this regard for Mrs. Pavlova has identified many of the volumes in her study as coming from him. She believes that if it were not for Israel Perlstain's efforts some sections of the Slavonic Division at NYPL would not have the strength they do today. I believe her article will soon be published and it will be a welcome contribution to this subject. I will name just a few of the titles she mentions:

To the New York Public Library he sold the *Apostol* of Ivan Fedorov and Petr Mstislavets, printed in 1564, the first dated book to appear in Moscow. Others were a *Trebnik* of Petr Mogila, 1646; a *Kormchaja Kniga*, 1652-53; and a *Triod Tsvetnala*, 1744.

To the Library of Congress he sold a *Kormchaja Kniga* of 1650 and the *Ulozhenia* of Aleksei Mikhailovich, 1649. He also gave a gift to the Library of Congress in 1931 of a collection of 85 items consisting of charters, documents, menus, proclamations, programs and nobility patents of the imperial governments of Russian covering the years 1695 to 1914. It is now called the Israel Perlstain Collection of Imperial Russia.

His sales to the Harvard Law School Library also included a *Kormchaja Kniga* of 1650 and statues of the Polish kingdom for 1653 and 1570. There were also many titles running into the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, covering history, culture, government publications and scholarly works. Although I cannot say how many of these came from imperial libraries, they include such works as *Akty otnostashchikala k istorii luzhnoi i zapadnoi Rossii, sobrannye k izd. Akheograficheskoi Komissii; Arkhiv kniazia Vorontsova; Morskoi sbornik; Russkii invalid; Zhurnal ministerstva vnutrennikh del*; and various publications of the *Gosudarstvennyi Sovet*.

This list of contributions of scholarly material made by Israel Perlstain to these libraries constitutes only a small sample of the material that passed through his hands. I will end by noting that for the years 1927-1934, his total sales to the Library of Congress, at least according to records in the Manuscript Division, amounted to a total of 9266 volumes.

His Place in History

I have only touched on some of the high points of Perlstain's career as it unfolded before World War II. He appeared at a critical time in the new phase of the wandering of books and manuscripts and was instrumental in the transfer of thousands of titles from Russia to research libraries in the United States. We do homage to him by studying that period, by bringing to light to the best degree possible the development of that book trade, the role of the Bolsheviks and Russian citizens in it, and the work of the people on this side who were also involved, including Perlstain and others who have been discussed at these panels. And I hope that more people will undertake research in this area and help to reduce the shadows in the landscape.

What would Perlsteln say about his role? Several times I asked him to let me write down his experiences. Others wanted to also. He would have none of it; he rejected the idea outright. "Who cares?" he said. "I'm just a book dealer." Now here we are, trying to restructure that part of history and it is particularly frustrating to me because I had one of the best sources right before me.

But I think Perlsteln thought more of himself than he let on. I think he was proud of his work with American research libraries. He was a man who respected learning and liked being in that atmosphere. At the same time, he had developed his own expertise and had something valid to offer that world--he did not come empty-handed, begging for recognition. George Lowy, who dealt with him when he was at the Columbia University Libraries, said Perlsteln was a real professional who knew not only Slavic books but the history of the countries he dealt with. And Edward Kasinec has reported that Paul Fekula, who built the most important personal collection of Slavic materials in the United States, consisting of between 16,000 and 18,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts and musical scores, considered Perlsteln the king of the Russian book dealers. The bulk of Fekula's collection probably came from Perlsteln, so he knew what he was talking about. Others speak in the same vein about Perlsteln. Roger Stoddard, Head of the Houghton Library at Harvard, has called him a "natural bookman." And his obituary in *AB Bookman's Weekly* of May 12, 1975, said that he was an "...extremely good-natured fellow and was held in great esteem by most of the important rare bookdealers for his knowledge and his fairness." But not only by "important rare bookdealers;" almost everyone who came in contact with him felt the same way.

I believe that if Perlsteln saw the growing interest today in the history of the Slavic book trade, bookmen and Slavic collection building in the United States, he would change his mind and agree that he was indeed a very important, vital part of that history. He would remain modest about his achievements, however, for that was part of his nature. But he was a modest man who did monumental work, and it is up to us to give him his full recognition for that work so he can take his rightful place in the history of books, in the history of our era, and so we can know the true measure of the man.

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Interviews with Mrs. Gertrude Blaustein, widow of Mr. Perlsteln; Mr. Roger Stoddard of the Houghton Library, Harvard University; and with Dr. George Lowy, formerly head of the Social Sciences Library, Columbia University, now director of the Pratt Institute Library.

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Polish Libraries in the Past and Nowadays

By Henryk Dubowik

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The long history of Polish libraries begins in the Middle Ages. During the 11th and 12th centuries convent libraries were founded in Tyniec near Cracow (Kraków) and in Święty Krzyż (Saint Cross) on the Łysa Góra. At the same time cathedral libraries appeared in Gniezno, Płock, Poznań, and Cracow. In Saint Cross the first sermons in Polish (*Kazania świętokrzyskie*) were presented as well as the yearbook with the first known dates of Polish history. The Cathedral Library in Gniezno still exists today. One of the first manuscripts in Polish, *Kazania gnieźnieńskie* (The Sermons of Gniezno) together with a very fine Latin manuscript of Gospel from the 11th century, written in golden letters (Bohemian school) are housed here.

Polish libraries in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance gathered many beautifully illuminated manuscripts from Italy, France, Bohemia and Poland. During the 15th and 16th centuries there were well known schools of book-painters in Cracow. One of the famous books written and painted in Poland is the Code of Balthasar Behem with many pictures representing craftsmen. The Bible of Queen Sophia and Psalter of St. Florian, called so after the monastery in Austria, were written in Polish.

In Polish libraries of the 15th and 16th centuries there were a great many printed books from Western Europe. The catalogue "Incunabula Poloniae" enumerates more than 20,000 volumes preserved through many wars. Books were first printed in Poland in 1475. That year the first printed text in Polish (three prayers: Our Father, Ave, and Credo) appeared. In 1506 the Polish national anthem "Bogurodzica" (Mother of God) and in 1513 a whole book in Polish, "Raj duszny" (The Garden of the Soul) by Biernat of Lublin were printed.

The first Polish university was founded in Cracow by Casimir the Great in 1364, and renewed by Jagiello in 1400, after whom it is now called the Jagiellonian University. The Jagiellonian Library remains one of the largest libraries in Poland. It was enriched in the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance by gifts of professors, who gathered fine collections of manuscripts and printed books abroad.

In the 16th century many private libraries were collected in Poland. Well known was the library of the King Sigismund August. All his books had the royal superexlibris and inscription on the binding: *Sigismundi Augusti Regis Poloniae Monumentum*. Some of these books are now in the libraries of Cracow, Poznań, and Warsaw while others are in the Lithuanian capital of Wilno. Many have been transferred to other countries and are found in Leningrad and in the libraries of Sweden.

Libraries were collected also by the humanists, many of them bishops, e.g. Erasmus Ciołek, Peter Wolski and John Lubrański to whom Aldus Pius Manutius the famous Italian printer dedicated one of his prints. John Łaski bought the whole library collected by Erasmus Desiderius.

In those times academy libraries were established in Wilno and Zamosc, as well as a gymnasium library in Toruń. In Bydgoszcz there was a splendid collection of books in the Bernardine convent school. It was there that Bartholomaeus of Bydgoszcz the author of the Latin-Polish dictionary worked.

In the 17th century many Polish libraries were destroyed or captured during the wars between Sweden and Poland. As a result the books collected in the Warsaw Castle by Sigismund III Vasa were brought to Sweden by Charles Gustav. Some of these were claimed by King John III Sobieski, the conqueror of the Turks near Vienna while others are still in Uppsala. The library of Nicolaus Copernicus, captured by Swedish troops in Frombork is also located in Uppsala. Only the convent of Jasna Góra (with Our Lady of Częstochowa) remained uncaptured during the Swedish wars. The library of the Paulte convent built in the baroque style still exists.

In the 18th century, Polish libraries began to flourish anew. The bishop brothers of the Załuski family, Andrew Stanislas and Joseph Andrew collected circa 300 thousand books and manuscripts. In 1747 they founded the first Polish National Library, which became the center of scientific research in the Enlightenment Age. After the partitions of Poland, the Russian empress Catherine the Great ordered the library moved to St. Petersburg. Some of the books were claimed after the Polish-Soviet War of 1920-1921, but they were subsequently destroyed by the Nazis during World War II. The librarians of the University Library in Warsaw found only about 15,000 books from the Załuski library while investigating the provenience of some old prints. Joseph Andrew Załuski made a note on each book of his collection, hence the books with his inscriptions may be easily recognized. The books which have been preserved until now may have been stolen during the transportation to St. Petersburg, while some of the duplicates came by way of exchange or gift to other libraries. The main collection has nevertheless been destroyed.

The governments of Russia, Prussia, and Austria robbed Poland of many book collections during the 19th century. Many convents were secularized and dissolved, and their books were transported to foreign libraries. Thus in West Berlin there is now a very fine collection of painted manuscripts from Polish monasteries. Many public and private libraries were confiscated after the insurrections of 1830 and 1863. The Russian tsar Nicholas I closed down the universities in Warsaw and Wilno after 1830 and took their libraries to Russia.

The University of Wilno, founded in the 16th century, had a number of particularly precious books. In his last will, Sigismund August, the King of Poland and Great Duke of Lithuania, donated many books from his famous collection to this library. In the first quarter of the 19th century the University prospered quite well: the Polish poets Adam Mickiewicz and Juliusz Słowacki studied there. Ernest Grodeck, Mickiewicz's professor of classical languages, was the librarian. After 1931, nearly 60,000 books were transported to Kiev, St. Petersburg, Kharkov and other Russian towns. About 20,000 books were returned to Wilno after World War II in the late fifties, in the Khrushchev times. The University was renewed in 1919 as Stephen Batory University, which existed until 1939; now it is the State University of the Lithuanian Socialist Soviet Republic.

Two famous librarians worked in the library of the Warsaw University in the 19th century, Samuel Bogumił Linde, the author of the great dictionary

of the Polish language, and Joachim Lelewel, the historian and pioneer of scientific librarianship in Poland in his book "Bibliograficznych ksiąg dwoje" (Two books on bibliography).

There were better conditions for libraries in the Polish territory ruled by Austria and Prussia. In Cracow, the old library remained at Jagiellonian University. George Samuel Bandtke, who wrote on old Polish printing offices and Polish libraries, worked there, as well as Karol Estreicher, who prepared the great "Polish Bibliography".

The foreign governments which ruled in Poland were not interested in Polish libraries. Rather they promoted Germanization or Russification of the Polish people and founded German or Russian libraries on the Polish territories (for example, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Wilno and Warsaw). But there were Polish patriots in rich aristocratic families, who founded private libraries for public use. For example, Józef Maximilian Ossoliński established his famous Ossolineum in Lwow (the greater part transported to Wrocław after World War II), Edward Raczyński in Poznań, Titus Działyński in Kórnik near Poznań. These libraries are still operating now under management of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Another private library, that of the Czartoryski family, was first organized in Puławy. After 1830 it avoided Russian confiscation and was transported to Paris, and finally it was located in Cracow. Unfortunately many of these private collections were destroyed during the last war.

In the 19th century, Polish patriots established libraries abroad. The best known is the Polish Library in Paris, which still exists. The Polish Museum and Library in Rapperswil (Switzerland) was transported in the 1920's to Warsaw and was destroyed with the most precious collections of the National Library in 1945. In the libraries in exile were gathered books and documents about Polish insurrections which cannot be found in partitioned Poland.

The many small libraries in villages and town must also be mentioned. They were collected by the educational societies such as Towarzystwo Czytelni Ludowych in Prussia, Towarzystwo Szkoły Ludowej in Austria, and Polska Macierz Szkolna in Russia. It was not foreign governments but Polish writers, teachers, and learned men who founded these libraries for folk education. Before the First World War there were about eight thousand of these small libraries. Most of them continued their work until 1939.

With the restoration of the Polish independent state in 1918, many state libraries were founded in Poland between 1918 and 1939. In 1928 the National Library with the Bibliographic Institute was established. This is where the Polish national bibliography is being prepared. In 1939 the National Library had 700,000 volumes, of which 250,000 were destroyed during the war. The university libraries in Wilno, Lublin (Catholic University), Poznań and Łódź were also founded or renovated during this period. The former Russian University in Warsaw was quickly polonized. In Warsaw central scientific libraries were established. In towns large public libraries were opened.

The City Library of Bydgoszcz was founded by the Prussian government in 1903 for Germanization purposes. In 1920 the first Polish director found only 300 Polish books in the library, but gifts from other libraries and publishers helped to polonize the collection. The church authorities of those years donated to the library the remnants of the "Bibliotheca Bernardina", the library of the Bernardine convent in Bydgoszcz. It was a splendid collection of approximately 100 incunabula and many books from the 16th-18th centuries. Among them is the world unique card with the rule of Savonarola.

In smaller towns and villages the libraries were managed as before by the educational societies. Some drafts of library law were prepared, but the law did not pass before the Second World War.

Several Polish books and documents collected abroad were brought back to Poland, but it was a very unfortunate decision since most were destroyed during the war. Out of the total of 22 million books only 12 million remained in the Polish libraries after the war. Some libraries remained abroad. For example, the libraries of Wilno and Lwów are now in the Soviet Union. The private libraries were often burned or devastated. Near Bydgoszcz there was a fine collection in the palace of Lubostroń. It is now completely dissolved.

On April 17, 1946 the first Polish library law was passed. It declared that all the libraries are national cultural property and it established the library network for the whole country. This law was renewed in 1968.

Polish libraries now consist of :

1. Scientific libraries, i.e. the National Library, the libraries of academic schools, the public libraries of big cities like Warsaw, Gdańsk, Poznań, Toruń, Bydgoszcz, Lublin; the five libraries of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Ossolineum in Wrocław, Gdańsk, Kórnik, Warsaw and Cracow) and the libraries of scientific institutes, the special central libraries. The scientific libraries are mostly managed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

2. Public libraries, situated in the administrative centers: województwo, miasto, gmina (county, town commune) and setting up the network. The public libraries are managed by the Ministry of Culture and Arts.

3. Pedagogical and school libraries, managed by the Ministry of Education, are set up in primary and high schools.

4. Special libraries are established for industry, agriculture, etc. Besides large central libraries, there are smaller one in mines and factories.

After the Second World War, there were many new libraries founded in Poland. Among these are the libraries of the new academic schools, Nicolaus Copernicus in Toruń and Maria Curie-Skłodowska in Lublin. The library of the Pedagogical University of Bydgoszcz now has about half a million volumes. Special collections include 2000 old prints from 15th-18th centuries (15 incunabula), representing the best known European printing offices, like Koberger, Aldus Manutius, Plantin, Elsevier, Estienne, Didot, Baskerville, Bodoni, etc. as well as Polish ones. There is also a collection of old maps and graphics. Among the cimelia there is a book about King Charles Gustav of Sweden by Puffendorf with many engravings. A view of the city of Bydgoszcz is represented there too.

Many of the Polish libraries have received new buildings. Before the war the building of Jagiellonian Library in Cracow was completed, and the library recently acquired new store-rooms. After the war, several new libraries were built in Toruń (University Library and City Library), Gdańsk, Zielona Góra, Koszalin, Łódź, and Cracow. At present the building of the National Library is being erected.

Many of the Polish scientific libraries are working in rather traditional ways; they have card catalogs (author and subject or based on the Universal Decimal Classification) and separate storerooms and reading rooms. The books are accessible in many ways. The smaller lending public libraries have free access to books and sectional location. The computer-made catalogs are prepared only in the National Library. The Bibliographic Institute makes the printed catalog of cards for other libraries.

Microforms are now very popular in Polish scientific libraries. The biggest collection of them is owned by the National Library, which also provides copies for other libraries. The copies may also be acquired from the Polish Academy of Sciences and some polytechnic libraries. Polish librarians have a special interest in journals on microfilm or microfiche. The old ones are often worn out or incomplete, and new ones from other countries are very inexpensive.

There are two levels of library education in Poland. After high school (liceum) pupils may study for two years at the College of Librarianship (Politechniczne Studium Bibliotekarskie) or for five years at universities in order to receive the Master of Librarianship and Information Science.

Research in librarianship is concentrated in the scientific libraries and in the faculties of library and information science at universities. They also prepare manuals for students. There are three journals published by the Polish Librarians Association: two popular journals, "Bibliotekarz" and "Poradnik Bibliotekarza" and one scientific, "Przegląd Biblioteczny".

In addition many yearbooks are edited by the libraries and faculties of librarianship: "Studia o Książce", "Roczniki Biblioteczne", "Rocznik Biblioteki Narodowej", "Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej", "Ze skarbca kultury", etc. The Pedagogical University of Bydgoszcz publishes "Studia Bibliologiczne."

VII. TRAVEL ABROAD

TRAVEL REPORT TO POLAND AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF EIGHT POLISH SCHOLARLY LIBRARIES

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"Habent sua fata libelli," Terentianus Maurus, *Carmen Herolicum*, 3rd century A.D.

Books have their own fate, as the Roman poet observed with great insight. If books can be considered an extension of man's mind, their fate must necessarily resemble man's fate. Books and their collections in libraries have experienced times of glory as well as darkness, times of destruction as well as resurrection, times of hope as well as despair. Nowhere is this more true than in Poland. Even a brief history of Polish libraries cannot overlook the influence Poland's tragic history has had on the fortunes of these institutions of higher learning. For centuries libraries have been the only guardians of Polish national culture from the period of the first Polish partition in 1772 to the time when Poland regained its independence in 1918.

In the 19th century the occupying powers of Austria, Russia and Prussia closed or plundered Polish libraries; in the 20th century two world wars nearly totally destroyed at least two major university collections, those of the Universities of Warsaw and Wrocław, and the holdings of the Biblioteka Narodowa, the Polish National Library. After World War II the university libraries in Lwów (Lviv) and Wilno (Vilnius) came to be located in the territory of the Soviet Union. At the same time the university library of Wrocław (Breslau) in Silesia became part of a new Polish university. Five additional universities and libraries were established in Toruń (1945), Łódź (1945), Lublin (1944, the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University), Katowice

(1968) and Gdańsk (1970). Joining seven already existing university libraries.

The oldest of these is the Biblioteka Jagiellońska, the Jagellonian Library in Kraków. Its origins go back to the founding of Europe's fourth oldest university in 1364 (Paris 1257; Oxford 1320; Prague 1348). From 1517 to 1939 the library was housed in the Collegium Maius, the historical center of the Jagellonian University and one of the most magnificent Gothic buildings in Europe. After a period of confusion and decline in the 17th and early 18th century the library began to flourish as a result of the reforms introduced by the Komisja Edukacji Narodowej (Committee on National Education, 1773-1794) under the leadership of Hugo Kołłątaj. One of the first librarians of note was the Belgian Arsen Facheuse (vel Fasseau) who strove to put the manuscript collection into order. In the 19th century there were two librarians of great importance for Polish bibliography, Jerzy Samuel Bandtkie (1811-35) who authored several books on the history of Polish printing and the Jagellonian Library; and Karol Estreicher, the first of an illustrious dynasty of Polish bibliographers. He directed the library from 1868-1905 and compiled the monumental Bibliografia Polska which contained 150,000 Polonica from the beginning of printing to 1900. Fryderyk Papec, librarian from 1905-26, enlarged the Collegium Maius by incorporating the Collegium Nowodworskie, an adjacent hall. It was under Edward Kuntze (1927-47) that a reform of the library catalogs was undertaken and a modern building constructed according to the plans of architect Wacław Krzyżanowski.

Miraculously, this building still stands today (it was enlarged in 1961), making the Jagellonian Library one of the very few Polish libraries which survived the war unscathed.

The Jagellonian Library is the most important Polish library, a true Bibliotheca Patria and one of the treasure houses of not only Polish but European culture. In 1946 a major part of the priceless music manuscripts (among them the Magic Flute by Mozart and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony) from the former Prussian State Library (Preussische Staatsbibliothek) in Berlin ended up in Kraków. Polish authorities had discovered 508 crates in the Silesian monastery of Gruessau (Krzeszów) and transferred them into the safe haven of the Jagellonian Library.

The library publishes its own journal "Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej." Its present director is Dr. Jan Pirożyński, a scholar of 17th century book studies.

The Biblioteka Uniwersytecka in Wrocław dates back to 1811 when the Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm III issued a decree for the foundation of a university in Silesia. Several monastery collections, secularized in 1810, were incorporated into the new university library, mainly the collection from the Viadrina Academy in Frankfurt/Oder and that of the Jesuit Academy Leopoldina in Breslau. The library itself was housed in the former Augustine monastery Na Piasku. In 1939, ca. 300,000 volumes were evacuated into the provinces for safety reasons. When in February 1945 the city of Breslau was declared a "Festung", or fortress, under Russian siege the library and the nearby church of St. Anna, both together housing half a million books, burned down in a fire storm that destroyed almost the entire city. In 1946 a library for the new Polish university of Wrocław was formed based on the preserved holdings of the Stadtbibliothek (the City library). This library had been established in 1865 by combining the collection of T. Rehdiger from the St. Elizabeth church, the school library of the church of St. Maria Magdalena and the so-called Bernardyny Library. All these collections are rich in early prints and manuscripts from the 15th and 16th century. In 1899 the collection of the Koenigliches Gymnasium at Brzeg (Brieg) had

been transferred to Breslau with its rare music manuscripts and prints which are now part of the Music Department of the Biblioteka Uniwersytecka. As in most other Polish academic libraries, several princely libraries were incorporated here, namely those of the Potocki and Sanguszk families and the princes of Brzesk (Piaś) and Legnica (Liegnitz). The Wrocław University Library is particularly strong in Silesia, (it constitutes the largest collection in Poland), in Lusatica, i.e. Sorbian or Wendish studies, in Czech and German area studies and Polish-German relations.

The library has been National depository library since 1947. Its present director is Dr. Stefan Kubów.

The history of the library of Warsaw University is an odyssey reflecting the tragic fate of the Polish nation during the 19th century. The University was founded by decree of Russian Czar Alexander I in 1816 and officially opened in 1818. The library, started in 1817 in the Kazimierzowski Palace, was based on the Warsaw Lyceum collection which had incorporated the library of the Szkoła Rycerska, an 18th century military academy.

The great 18th century Polish poet Ignacy Krasicki bequeathed 5000 volumes. The library of the Szkoła Prawa and Administracji (the School of Law and Administration) and the Court of Appeals Library were merged into this new university library. The Court of Appeals collection contained several thousand printed books and manuscripts collected by Feliks Łubiński, Minister of Justice of the Duchy of Warsaw (1807-1815). In 1825 the books of the Medical School were joined to the library. In 1818 the purchase of the Royal Print Room collection from the heirs of the last king of Poland Stanisław August Poniatowski and a gift of prints and drawings of the then Minister of Education Stanisław Kostka Potocki formed the nucleus of the Prints and Drawings Department to which Jan Feliks Piwarski, himself an engraver and painter, was appointed as custodian. A first attempt at creating a National Library was made in 1819 when a decree was issued by the authorities that bound all printers in the country to supply the library with a copy of every book printed. When in 1831 the Polish uprising against the czarist regime failed, the university library was shut down and all books except those in Polish were shipped to Russia in 1832-34 including the whole Prints and Drawings Department. An outstanding personality has to be mentioned here, Samuel Bogumił Linde, the well-known Polish lexicographer and author of the famous Dictionary of the Polish Language who became the first librarian of the newly created university library and did much to organize, develop and preserve it. After 1831, almost all intellectual activity in the part of Poland occupied by Russia died down and the library, now called Government Library, experienced a long period of stagnation that lasted until 1862. It was through the reform policies of Aleksander Wielopolski that a new institution of higher learning was established, called the Szkoła Główna (the Principal School). The university library was named the Central Library. This Polish institution only existed until 1869, when as a result of repressive Russian policies after the January Insurrection of 1864, the Principal School was transformed into the Russian Imperial University. The Polish personnel of the library was replaced by Russians. The abundant Russian holdings of the University of Warsaw Library date from this period, making it the strongest 19th century Russian collection today in all of Poland. In 1894 the library moved to the building that it still occupies today.

In 1915, during the course of World War I, the University of Warsaw and with it the most valuable manuscripts, incunabula and archives were removed from Warsaw to Rostov-on-the-Don. Most of these precious library holdings were returned later in 1921 by Soviet authorities under the

provisions of the Treaty of Riga. As soon as the Russian forces had retreated from Warsaw in 1915 Polish directors took over the library and opened it to the public. A decree of 1919 stipulated again that the library become a depository for every printed Polish book.

In World War II the German occupation authorities closed the library for Polish users and tried to integrate the Polish libraries into the German library system. The Polish library staff, however, supported the professors and students in the underground universities of Warsaw and Poznań and collected the Polish underground press. The University of Warsaw Library building survived the bombardment of the city and the fire storm after the Warsaw Uprising in 1944 but its collections suffered great loss. The manuscripts holdings in the Krasinski Palace were almost totally destroyed, the Cabinet of Engravings lost 60% of its treasures. After the war the library was greatly enlarged, collections were reclaimed and reorganized and two large collections of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in Warsaw and Silesia added. The postwar expansion has created an extreme lack of space and, although plans exist in the Warsaw master plan, no new building has been constructed, mainly because of the depressed economic situation in Poland after 1945. The official name of the library is Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Warszawie. The present director is Dr. Radosław Cybulski.

Two Polish universities were established after World War I which brought Poland its long desired independence. The first one was conceived by a distinguished group of Polish émigré scholars in St. Petersburg, Russia in 1917 as a Catholic university. It came to be known as Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski (KUL) in Lublin, Poland. Its library is called the Biblioteka Główna KUL. The collections are strong in religion, theology, Christian philosophy and the social sciences and humanities.

In 1918 the Worker's and Soldiers' Council in Poznań, established as a result of the revolution in Germany authorized members of the Polish staff of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bibliothek to put the library under the control of the Polish government. A year later, in 1919, this library which had moved into a new neo-renaissance building in the Ratajczak street in 1902 with 100,000 volumes, was officially declared the library of the new University of Poznań. Until 1984 it was called Biblioteka Główna. Its new name today is Biblioteka Uniwersytecka UAM, the University Library of the Adam Mickiewicz University. Its collections of over 1.5 million books today are composed of the holdings of the German Naturwissenschaftliche Verein (1837) and the Deutsche Historische Gesellschaft fuer die Provinz Posen (1885) which were combined in 1894 to form the Landesbibliothek for the Poznań region. By 1919, when Polish authorities took over, its collections had grown to over 250,000 volumes, most of which were in the German language. In order to polonize the new university library quickly, the book holdings of the Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk (TPN, the Society of the Friends of Science) and those of the university library were jointly administered until 1952. Between 1928 and 1934 important rare book collections were transferred to the university library from the former Russian Gymnasium in Kalisz and the Gymnasium Maria Magdalena in Poznań. Many foreign academic libraries sent contributions which were added to the acquisitions and gifts of many private libraries of Polish men of letters. After the German occupation of Poland in 1939 the university library was renamed "Staats-und Universitaetsbibliothek" in 1941, and its Polish staff was replaced by German nationals. In 1943 the rare books and incunabula were evacuated as were the periodicals. Although the city of Poznań was heavily damaged towards the end of the war the university library emerged relatively unscathed. To this day it is housed on Ratajczak street,

in the building constructed in 1894. Space is as in so many other Polish libraries the most crucial problem. From 1919-1924 it was a regional depository library for the publications from the Western Territories of Poland. Since 1924 it has become a National depository. Its present director is Dr. Z. Szkutnik.

The Biblioteka Główna UMK, the main library of the Mikołaj Kopernik University in Toruń, was established in September 1945 concurrently with the new university as one of the five post-World War II library foundations in Poland. Although a relatively young library, housed since 1970 in one of the most modern Polish library buildings. It absorbed several rare collections in 1945. These were the 15th century holdings of the Academia Culmensis (Chełmno), the 16th century library of the Braniewo Academy, the collections of the Chojnice Gymnasium and the city library of Eiblag (Eibing), as well as 100,000 volumes from abandoned German private libraries. This windfall arrived by the train load in Toruń after having been collected from all over the Western Territories. The Biblioteka Główna UMK specializes in collecting literature from and about Pomerania, Warmia, Mazury, the Baltic States and the German-Polish relationship. The cartography and music divisions are particularly worth mentioning. Dr. Bohdan Ryszewski is at present the director of the library which has enjoyed National depository rights since 1947.

The 19th century, as we have seen from the history of the university libraries was calamitous for the survival of Polish national identity and culture. It was members of the Polish aristocracy who led the insurrections against the occupying powers but who also founded libraries and museums in their castles and palaces to safeguard national treasures and foster Polish studies in times when Polish universities were suppressed by Austria, Russia and Prussia. To this day names like Ossoliński, Czatoryński, Raczyński, Działyński and Zamoyński are venerated by Polish people as symbols of national preservation.

The bibliophile Józef Maksymilian Ossoliński (1748-1826) founded the most famous of private aristocratic libraries in Poland in 1817 with the official sanction of Austrian emperor Francis I. Ossoliński had worked since 1809 as prefect in the Imperial Court Library in Vienna and collected most of the books for his planned library there. After his death, they were transferred to the city of Lvov where the former church of the Carmelite monastery had been reconstructed to house the Ossolineum Library. Financial support for this institution which published its own journal and sustained its own printing press came from the estate of the Lubomirski family in Przeworsk. Its first curator was Henryk Lubomirski. Through the course of its history the Ossolineum Library received several very important private collections from princely families and Polish scholars. It was in fact a Bibliotheca Patria, a National library for Galicia and the Eastern provinces of Poland during the difficult time of the Polish partitions and up to the present has had the most complete collection of Polish publications from that period.

After World War II the Ossolineum Library, its official name being Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich Biblioteka was moved to Wrocław because Lvov came under Soviet administration. Its library and publishing house have since become two separate entities. Since 1953 both are supported by the Polish Academy of Sciences. Its collection emphasis continues to be in the field of Polonica and Slavica. Its journal "Ze Skarbcza Kultury" has been published since 1951. Its "Rocznik Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich" since 1953.

Another aristocratic collection dating back to the 1820's is the Biblioteka Kórnicka in Kórnik Castle near Poznań, founded by Tytus Działyński and donated to the Polish state by Władysław Zamoyski in 1924. Since 1953 it is a branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences and with its rare research collection supports studies in Polish civilization. The holdings are particularly strong in the history of Greater Poland and in sources referring to the relationship between Poland and the Teutonic Knights, the period of the Renaissance and the 19th century. Kórnik Castle is surrounded by a beautiful dendrological park, another contribution by Tytus Działyński to Polish science.

The Biblioteka Czartoryskich, since 1961 housed in its own building, is part of the National Museum in Krakow. It was begun by Prince Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski and his wife, Princess Izabela Czatoryska in their palace in Puławy. Following generations of the distinguished Czartoryski family continued to build the collection which after the 1831 Polish insurrection was partially exiled to Paris. In 1876 the library was opened to the public. Its holdings are a veritable treasure house of pre-1800 incunabula, manuscripts, maps, prints, documents and books pertaining to Polish and European history and genealogy.

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH & EXCHANGE BOARD SPECIAL TRAVEL GRANT

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(Due to space limitations this submission has been abbreviated by the editors with apologies to the author.)

The IREX travel grant enabled me to visit the following libraries:

Bulgarska akademija na naukite. Tsentralna biblioteka (Central Library of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)

Srpska Akademija Nauka i Umetnosti (Serbian Academy of Sciences)

Univerzitetska biblioteka "Svetozar Marković" (University of Belgrade Library)

Nacionalna i Sveučilišna Biblioteka (Serbian National and University Library)

Makedonska Akademija na Naukite i Umetnostite (Macedonian Academy of Sciences Library)

Univerzitet "Kiril i Metodij" Filološki Fakultet Skopje (University of Skopje, Philological Faculty)

Pokrajinska i Univerzitetska Biblioteka Priština (National and University Library of Kosovo)

Státní knihovna České Socialistické Republiky (The State Library of Czech Socialist Republic)

The tour of East European libraries had several objectives: to learn about the administrative structure of East European libraries; to learn the exact procedures involved in the research material exchanges at each particular library; to clarify the goals and objectives of exchanges between East European and US libraries; to discuss materials available for exchange; to negotiate the terms of exchanges; to establish personal contact with the counterparts at the East European libraries. I arrived in the capital of Bulgaria on May 22 at midnight after having spent forty three hours on the road.

Fortunately, the Academy of Sciences librarians worked a half a day on May 23. Professor Savova, the Library Director, was not well and I did not have a chance to meet her. I had a meeting with Ms. Jordanka Beslova, the Head of Acquisition Department, and with Ms. Nadia Dimitrova, the Exchange Librarian.

The Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Library previously have maintained only serials exchanges. We have experienced difficulties in obtaining Bulgarian Academy of Science (BAN) publications because there were no reliable dealers for Bulgarian materials except Kubon & Sagner, whose prices are very high. Mr. Sagner has a very extensive exchange program with the BAN Library as well. He even presented the Academy with his old book packing machine to speed up book delivery. The UNC-CH library was interested in obtaining non-academy publications from BAN as well. Ms. Dimitrova explained that BAN cannot supply any publications other than those of the Academy publications because it is too difficult for the Academy to obtain other institutions' publications. This meeting resulted in establishing a book exchange program between our two libraries. The terms and conditions of the exchange were also specified.

After spending two more days in Sofia I left for Belgrade on May 26. My travel in Yugoslavia was most memorable in terms of business contacts and learning about the country, its people and culture. The Yugoslavian colleagues in general were better prepared for book exchange negotiations than their Bulgarian counterparts. Exchanges of research material play an important role in the acquisition of foreign materials in Yugoslavia. The financial means of Yugoslavian institutions of higher learning are very limited and hard currency funds for the acquisition of Western publications practically do not exist. Moreover, government regulations do not allow Yugoslavian libraries to purchase books directly from Western dealers or publishers. High inflation also affects the purchasing ability of these institutions. As a result, almost all publications in West European languages are acquired from numerous exchange partners. My first visit was to the Serbian Academy of Sciences. Spomenka Ninić, the Exchange Librarian, gave me a tour of the library and introduced me to the Library Director, Mr. Mim Tigarets. When I mentioned poor bibliographic control in Yugoslavia and asked if there were any alternatives or solutions to the problem, Mr. Tigarets noted that they themselves often learn about what was published in Yugoslavia from Western sources. This happens because book production is subsidized by the government and publishers get paid whether they sell books or not. Thus, newly published books are often stored in warehouses for indefinite periods of time. This meeting was very important for the UNC-CH library, because book exchanges with the Serbian Academy of Sciences had begun a year earlier and the meeting provided an opportunity to negotiate the terms of our previous agreement.

The meeting at the University of Belgrade Library took place on May 27. The library collection contains only one million and a half volumes. By

American standards this library is not very large, given the size and age of the University of Belgrade. Mirela Djokić, the Foreign Acquisitions Librarian at the University of Belgrade, asked me to send her our discarded in-print tools such as the Publishers Trade Annual, Ulrich's guides, Books in Print, etc. because they do not have even the basic selection and acquisition tools. The library building was in a very bad shape. It had also started to sink because of construction work right next to the library foundation. I was invited to go on a one day tour of the twelfth century monastery Studenica with the library staff. This gave me an opportunity to meet Ms. Stanija Gilgorijević, Director of the Library, who had not been available the day before. There is never enough time to ask all the questions one plans to ask and to learn about the library, university, procedures, etc. during the course of one meeting. This trip gave me a very special chance to talk to acquisition, reference and serial librarians from the academic library. I was under impression that the national libraries and the libraries of the different academies of sciences are better provided for by the government than the university libraries. Both the visit to the Serbian Academy of Sciences and to the University of Belgrade libraries were very educational and beneficial for our book exchange programs.

My next stop was in Skopje, the capital of Macedonia. From Skopje I planned to rent a car and go to Pristina, the capital of Province of Kosovo.

The meeting with the exchange librarian Ms. Sevdije Ahmeti took place in the office of the Director of the Library, Dr. Hasan Mekull. The Head Librarian, Mr. Radzhi Vokshi, was also present. Ms. Ahmeti served as a translator, although Dr. Mekull spoke Russian. My main goal was to establish a new exchange program with the Kosovo National and University Library. Dr. Mekull was very interested in having such a program. However, we had disagreements concerning the terms of exchanges. Our library uses monetary exchanges. This means that our library sends American publications worth a certain amount of money to the exchange partners. In return, our exchange partners send us publications of their own country worth the same amount of money. The currency exchange rate is established every year and is usually different from the New York foreign exchange selling rate. It also does not change during a calendar or fiscal year. The exchange rate is very favorable for Yugoslavian libraries, i.e. about half of the New York rate. These conditions were rejected completely. I was told that Kosovo is a very poor province and that they can not afford this type of exchange. Their proposal to exchange book for book was hardly acceptable for any American library. Libraries in Eastern Block countries are mostly interested in acquiring western books in science and technology. These kind of books are very expensive. Finally we agreed that our library will purchase American publications for the Kosovo National Library if the price of one book does not exceed US \$30.00. These negotiations were most difficult. Completely exhausted, I returned to Skopje the same day.

On the next morning, May 30, I had two appointments. My first stop was at the Macedonian Academy of Sciences. I had sent letters to all the libraries I planned to visit long before my arrival. Nevertheless, it took some time before my Yugoslavian colleagues understood who I was and why I was visiting them. At the Academy I had a meeting with Mr. Mihail Janusev and Ms. Liliana Ristovska, the Associate Directors of the Library. Negotiations went very smoothly, and we agreed to establish book exchanges on terms satisfactory to everybody.

Another appointment took place at the Univerzitet "Kiril i Metodij." To my great disappointment I could not find a single person in the library who was responsible for exchanges. I had to talk with at least a dozen of people

before the person I needed was found. As it turned out, all selection and collection development is done by the faculty, not by the librarians. Therefore, I was introduced to Dr. Lujbica Janeslieva. She also could not understand why I had come to visit her. Fortunately I had with me a copy of the letter which I sent to the University. Dr. Janeslieva asked a secretary to look through the mail. My letter was found unopened! The proposition about research material exchanges was met with enthusiasm. However, they could not establish exchanges by themselves without approval of the higher ups. Unfortunately Dr. Todor Dunov, the Rector of the university, was out of town.

My business in Macedonia was taken care of and I could go on with my travel to Zagreb. With the help of Mr. William, the Director of the American Center in Skopje, I was able to make reservations for flights from Skopje to Split and then from Dubrovnik to Zagreb. I had to find means of transportation from Split to Dubrovnik by myself. I finally reached Zagreb on June 8. The National and University Library in Zagreb is the largest of those I visited in Yugoslavia. There are 2,000,000 books and periodicals stored in a very impressive building. I had a meeting with Ms. Eleonora Sarić, the Head of the Acquisitions Department, and Ms. Đurđica Vuković, the Exchange Librarian. Our libraries have exchanged research materials since 1983. It was very interesting to learn about the processes involved in the book exchange with our library and to meet the people on whom the well-being of the exchanges depends. Arrangements were made for the exchange of new materials as well. On the tenth of June I left Zagreb for Prague.

In Czechoslovakia I tried to call the State Library of the Czech Socialist Republic on my arrival to let them know I was in Prague and ready to meet with the exchange librarian and other librarians on June 11. It was not a very easy task to accomplish. No one spoke either English or Russian and I could not understand Czech very well over the telephone. So I decided to go to the State Library and find out what was going on. I was received by a representative of the Foreign Relations Department. The lady (she did not introduce herself by name) could not get in touch with Ms. Krivanová, the Head of Acquisition Department. She also learned that the Exchange Librarian was out of town attending a meeting and would be back on Friday, June 13. Fortunately, Dr. Pavel Pahley, a librarian at Slovanska Knihovna, was available. Our library did not have exchanges previously with Slovanska Knihovna. It was a true revelation for me to find out what kinds of materials this library publishes. Publications of research institutions and institutions of higher learning do not appear in the trade catalogue-Nové knihy. Dr. Pahley was very interested in US publications, especially Russian and Czech émigré literature. Thus, an exchange program was established with Slovanská Knihovna.

Finally I met Ms. Krivanová and Mr. Adolf Knoll, the Exchange Librarian. I was given the grand tour of the State Library. This library was formed in 1958 by merging the University Library, the National Library, the Slavonic Library, the Central Economic library and the Central Scientific-Methodical Cabinet of Librarianship. The University Library is one of the oldest scholarly libraries in Europe: it was founded at the end of the 14th century, together with the Charles University. It is still located in the original building of the Jesuit college known as Klementinum in the center of Prague. I was taken to the Baroque Hall, a magnificent room of the old University Library. It stays locked all the time and only special guests are invited to see it. It is unfortunate that the Baroque Hall is not open to the public. Part of this unforgettable room is occupied by books forbidden by Jesuits. Interestingly a list of these books became the first Czech bibliography. The Library has a

number of card catalogues. Some of the older catalogues can be used only by the staff. I found it extremely difficult to use the system of catalogues at the Státní Knihovna.

I spent a long, very interesting and productive day at the Czech State Library. Our library had exchanged current US publications for Czech antiquarian materials. Ms. Křivanová, however, made an offer to exchange current Czech publications as well. This was an appealing offer because the average price of a current book is only US \$2.50 at the State Library, compared with the Western dealers' price of US \$10.95. No agreement was reached at the meeting because I needed more time to think about the offer and to do some research at home as well. The meeting, however, was very beneficial for both parties. On June 14 I left Prague. My official business for which IREX provided me a grant had come to end.

I had visited all the libraries included in the original itinerary with the exception of the Soviet and two Bulgarian libraries. Personal contacts were established with the exchange librarians and with many library directors. Procedures for book exchanges were examined and in some instances rearranged or changed. New categories of material were added to the UNC-CH collection development profiles which are used as a selection guides by our exchange partners. Moreover, three new exchange programs were established, one with the National and University Library of Kosovo, another with the Macedonian Academy of Sciences in Yugoslavia and the third with Slovanska Knihovna in Czechoslovakia. Also a new book exchange program was added to the already existing serials exchanges with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Negotiations with the Czech State Library regarding the new exchange program are still in progress. This trip proved to be very beneficial for the University of North Carolina Library as well as for the US academic libraries because it enabled East European librarians to learn more about our academic libraries.

In general, East European librarians are not accustomed to making independent decisions in their area of competence and responsibilities; everything has to be approved by a higher administrator. In every library I visited I was advised to correspond directly with the library directors regarding the exchange programs, not with the exchange librarians. However, I have learned through my personal experience that the letters sent to the library directors get lost very often. Therefore, I now send two copies of the same letter, one to the director and another to the exchange librarian who is directly involved in exchanges. Efficiency is not a strong point of library operations or any kind of business in Eastern Europe. I, therefore, advise anyone who plans to visit East European libraries to have plenty of extra time for each visit and make all arrangements regarding transportation and accommodations in the United States.

While I was in Europe I used the opportunity to visit our main Western dealers for Slavic materials: Kubon & Sagner in Munich, Les Livres Etranger in Paris, Le Bibliophile Russe also in Paris and Interpress in London. This portion of the trip I financed myself.

I am very grateful to IREX for providing this wonderful opportunity to visit East European libraries. One can not underestimate the importance of such business travel for a collection development officer. This tour enhanced noticeably my understanding of the peoples and cultures of the countries I had a chance to visit. It gave me opportunity to learn about libraries, exchange operations and allowed me to establish good working relations with our exchange partners.

This kind of business travel helps American librarians to bring rare and hard-to-get research materials which are unattainable by any other means

except through book exchanges to the United States. I hope that IREX will continue to support these kind of endeavors in the future.

NOTES OF A LIBRARIAN ABROAD

Elizabeth M. Rajec. City College of New York

In 1983 and in 1985 as a Fulbright-Hays scholar, respectively as an International Research and Exchange grant recipient, I visited libraries in Budapest, Hungary. The purpose of the two visits was to conduct research in theatrical archives and in libraries. My primary goal was to compile a bibliography on Ferenc Molnar, dramatist, novelist and journalist. He is probably best remembered by American audiences for *Lilom* on which the musical *Carousel* was based.

My first visit took me to the Szechenyi National Library still at the old headquarters in Pest. The library was founded by Ferenc Szechenyi in 1802, and is open to patrons for research, study, and self-improvement. The library collects books published in Hungary and on or about Hungarian topics published abroad regardless of language or place of publication. The collection comprised about 6 million volumes, its staff consists of about 700 employees.

By my second visit the library had moved to its new home to the beautifully remodeled castle wing in Buda. The move stretched over three years and was accomplished section by section from October 1983 to April 1985. Upon my arrival I was given a tour of the headquarters.

The present library occupies a brutto space of 248,000 cubic meters and is housed in an impressive building of neobaroque style. A marble covered entrance hall and spacious staircases lead to the main reading room and to other specialized divisions. In spite of the castle's historical past dating back to the Medieval Ages, the renovation utilized the most up-to-date technological innovations. For instance, the Library can be approached from the downtown area of Buda via fast moving elevators piercing through the hill, thus avoiding a time consuming bus ride up the mountain, or via a cog-wheel railway (at present under construction) from the picturesque Danube riverbank.

The interior design of the library utilized technical innovations. Compact movable shelves were installed, books can be transported horizontally as well as vertically by a "Teletift", an electronically operated book-forwarding system designed in West Germany; it carries books over a 1000 meter distance to 56 stations. The elegant and spacious reading room can accommodate about 700 patrons and about 80,000 reference items can be consulted on surrounding shelves. According to statistics published by the Szechenyi National Library about 65,000 readers visit the Library yearly and on the average 530,000 titles were consulted per year.

For my research I used most frequently the "General" section of the Library as well as the specialized Theatrical Archives. Upon my arrival I received a "reader card" which entitled me to use the entire library (except the restricted "Special Collections" area). Most heavily I used the periodical room which was well equipped with microfilm readers. Material had to be requested via a simple slip (call number, author/title, year and volume designations were required). Each slip included a "reader number" identifying the requestor. In about ten minutes the arrival of the material was signaled via electronically operated indicators. The service was fast, the atmosphere studious, the professional staff on duty attentive and they

demonstrated an earnest effort to solve problem cases. The only difficulty encountered was the location of material while in transition to the new library. A delay of two days was unavoidable. Also, the lack of fast xeroxing service was a bit of an annoyance. For each xeroxing a request form (similar to the process employed at the New York Public Library) had to be filled out; a cumbersome procedure, to say the least. However, no restriction on requests was noticed. This applied also to the restricted "Special Collections": once permission was granted, I was free to consult the needed material. All in all, the service was efficient, courteous, and professional.

I was cordially invited to visit with Dr. Z. Havasi, Director of the Library. I was also given the opportunity to join a roundtable discussion, where as a professional librarian I could exchange information on the ever expanding development of library technology. Most of the questions asked concentrated on U.S. networks, for example OCLC, or international interlibrary loan systems, and on telecommunications. On the other hand I learned that the originally planned computerized facilities for the new library had to be postponed for budgetary difficulties. However for certain processes the Szechenyi National Library utilizes TS terminal, DARO and FACIT display and printer as well as IBM, Siemens, and Ferranti computers.

I could not resist reminiscing that at the present location of the Library was once housed the world famous Corvina Library of King Matthias Corvinus, the distant forebearer of the National Library. Thus past and present are here combined whereby the beautifully illuminated Corvinas of the Renaissance period are as acceptable to serious scholars as are the holdings of the National Union Catalog of the United States available on microfiche for the information specialist seeking the most up-dated bibliographic information in her/his field.

I came away from my two research trips enriched and greatly impressed with the way in which information was exchanged. I am grateful to the truly international librarian community for all its good will and assistance. To me the trips were ideal exchange sources because in addition to accomplishing my research, I was able to share information among professionals too. It was a wonderful way to meet librarians and to see a library as well as have the privilege to use it. My mentor, Dr. I. Kovacs was most eager to answer my questions. I would highly recommend to other librarians to visit the library should they be in Budapest. Written permission in advance is advisable.

VIII. LIBRARIES IN PROFILE

HUNGARIAN ARCHIVAL RESOURCES AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Columbia University is the official repository of Hungarian materials within the Research Libraries Group, a position which is reflected by the rich archival holdings of the Oral History Collections, Bakhtmeteff Archive, and Rare Book and Manuscript Library. All of these divisions are located on the sixth floor of Butler Library, and together their combined collections cover a broad range of topics and personalities important in Hungarian history and culture. Of special importance are the papers of many prominent Hungarians which are housed here, and the papers of Oscar Jaszi have been among the most heavily used. Jaszi was a government official who left Hungary after the fall of the Karoly Republic in 1919. From 1925 to 1942 he was a professor of political science at Oberlin College, and during that period he corresponded with many important contemporary political

and cultural figures, among them Jan Masaryk, Fiorello La Guardia, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Bela Lugosi. The papers are large in both size and scope, consisting of more than 20,000 items spanning the years 1876 to 1979. They include Jaszi's voluminous personal and professional correspondence, manuscripts, photographs and printed materials. Of great importance are Jaszi's diaries for 1919 through 1955 which record his detailed impressions of current events.

Two complementary collections in the Bakhmeteff Archive are the papers of Zoltan Pfeiffer and Imre Kovacs. Both Kovacs and Pfeiffer were politicians before the Communist takeover of Hungary in 1947. Pfeiffer was a leader of the Small Holders Party and Kovacs a member of Parliament. After their emigration to the United States they became respected members of the emigre community while continuing to work for a free and democratic Hungary. Their papers contain correspondence with many influential Hungarians such as Bela Varg, Cardinal Mindszenty and Imre Nagy, as well as numerous manuscripts and extensive subject files on current Hungarian affairs, emigre groups and organizations including the Assembly of Captive European Nations and Radio Free Europe.

The thoughts and opinions of Hungarian emigres to the United States have also been recorded in the transcripts of special Columbia University research projects, among them the Oral History Department's "Hungarian Project" which interviewed successful professionals such as Metropolitan Opera singer Gabor Carelli about their careers before and after immigration, and the problems of adjusting to life in America. The "Hungarian Refugee Project Manuscripts" in the Bakhmeteff Archive contain transcripts of 401 interviews with emigres from all walks of life concerning their impressions of the 1956 uprising and the social and economic conditions in Hungary at that time. Interviews tend to be quite candid and cover a broad range of personal and political topics.

Other collections are exclusively devoted to Hungarian culture and among these, two of the most interesting are the papers of Edmond Pauker and the Hungarian Refugee Library Papers, both in the Bakhmeteff Archive. Some enterprising director could produce a different Hungarian play every night of the year using the manuscripts in the Pauker collections. Pauker was a Hungarian born literary agent based in New York City who specialized in Hungarian authors. The Archive contains over 300 plays, operetta libretti and novels in Hungarian, German and English collected by Pauker from 1920 to 1940. Authors include Gabor Dregely and Erno Szep, and many of these plays have never been published.

The Hungarian Reference Library Papers consist for the most part of photographs taken before World War II. They include striking views of Budapest which show a city full of splendid art works and immaculate cobble stone streets swept clean of all car and pedestrian traffic. The rural photographs tend to the opposite extreme, featuring dirt roads well-populated by peasants dressed in their Sunday best. Folders labeled "Daily Life" contain views of Hungarians engaged in a multitude of activities: weaving, cleaning, working in fields and factories, and decorating the splendid pastries which are the country's pride and delight. There are photographs of many famous Hungarians from Franz Liszt to Albert Szent-Gyorgyi and an entire section devoted to distinguished animal citizens, including fine photo-portraits of shaggy pull dogs.

This brief survey touches upon only a few of Columbia's many collections, which together comprised a unique and valuable resource for Hungarian studies.

Helen Scaruffi
Bakhmeteff Archive, Columbia University

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SLAVONIC DIVISION FACT SHEET

The vernacular Russian, Soviet, Baltic, and East European holdings of The New York Public Library are centered in the Slavonic Division.

Founded in 1898 with 1300 volumes, it includes 570 volumes of periodicals and proceedings of learned societies, and 281 volumes of literature. As of January 1987, the Division's collections included 268,710 books; 1370 current periodical titles; 12,940 microforms; over 500 uncataloged serials and 30,786 uncataloged books.

Readers include scholars, students, writers, researchers, teachers, businesspeople, emigres, and members of the diplomatic corps, numbering more than 5000 each year. Since 1906 when such statistics were first recorded, 1.5 million readers have used the Division.

Languages represented include twelve Slavic languages--Russian, Polish, Czech, Ukrainian, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Slovak, Byelorussian, Slovenian, Macedonian, Sorbian, and Church Slavonic--two Baltic languages--Lithuanian and Latvian--as well as the eastern Finno-Urgic and Paleo-Siberian languages of the Soviet Union that use Cyrillic script. Nearly 60% of the collection is in Russian, followed by Polish with 12%, Czech and Slovak with 6.3% and Ukrainian with 5.5%.

Subject areas represented include the humanities, social sciences, and the physical sciences, encompassing scholarly serials and periodicals in those fields; important emigre publications are emphasized.

Collections represent an extraordinary chronological breadth and diversity, ranging from extensive collections of early printed books, to recent samizdat publications of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, to many titles from the Russian Imperial and Grand Ducal libraries. Past gifts to the collections have included the St. Peterburg Diary (1834-48) of A.M. McNeill Whistler, the painter's mother, and the George Kennan Collection on the Czarist penal system, which includes over 500 photographs.

The annual budget of the Slavonic Division is \$800,000, which covers acquisition of books, periodicals, and other materials; and public service from the Divisional staff.

Beyond the Slavonic Division, The New York Public Library holds important historic and contemporary materials for the study of Russia, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe in the General Research Division (materials in non-Slavic languages); Manuscripts and Archives Division; the Spencer Collection; the Rare Books Division; the Prints Division; and the collections in music, dance, and theatre of the Performing Arts Research Center at Lincoln Center.

The Slavonic Division is located in Room 216, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City 10018 (212) 930-0714.

Edward Kasinec
Slavonic Division, New York Public Library

IX. PUBLICATIONS

Prepared by Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University

Directories

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- This service will be continued by Cheryl Kern-Simlrenko, Syracuse University Library.

Please note that selected NEWSLETTERS of Associations of Interest to Slavic and East European librarians have been registered in our NEWSLETTER No.1.

Note: " MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY starting with the 1986 issue, will be coming out in installments through DIALOG services every two months. Thus the BIBLIOGRAPHY can be used while it is being compiled" (from a letter by Susan Lincoln, MLA, to the Editor).

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- AN INDEX TO SVOBODA, UKRAINIAN DAILY, JERSEY CITY, N.J. PART I: 1893-1943.** (Due to appear in Fall 1987.)
- Tarnawsky, Marta. **UKRAINIAN LITERATURE IN ENGLISH: BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS FROM 1870 TO 1965.** Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta.
- Yasyn's'kyi, Bohdan. **AN INDEX TO "LITERATURNO-NAUKOVYI VISTNYK."** (L'viv, 1898-1939.)

X. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Research in progress is systematically registered in the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES NEWSLETTER. We are referring our readers to this source. We would like to encourage all to send information about research in progress to its editor Dr. Denise Youngblood, AAASS, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. This is important not only for information and coordination of efforts but also as a resource for conference papers, expertise, consultation, contacts with our Soviet and East European colleagues, and an overall assessment of the activities in the field.

As an exception we want to note here work in progress by Mark Kulikowski on "Russian émigré bibliography since 1917".