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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

It has been a great honor for me to succeed Janice Pilch as chair of the Slavic and East European Section of ACRL, following hers and Terri Miller's fine work in restoring SEES to an even keel after the leadership crisis the section faced in 2003. Fortunately, 2004 and 2005 proceeded with no such complications as SEES worked both to streamline its activities and to provide alternate means of performing its important committee work. Moreover, our section continues to grow, with individual memberships increasing to 208, a 12.4 percent increase, and overall growth placing the total membership at 244, an increase of 8.4 percent.

Perhaps the most important operational change has been the largely successful effort to allow virtual meetings to replace physical committee meetings at Midwinter. Terri Miller reported at the Annual meeting in Chicago in 2005 that the newsletter editorial board was on the whole satisfied with its 2005 Midwinter virtual meeting, which was conducted via e-mail and maintained simultaneous communication by all participants using the "reply-all" command on their e-mail browsers. As conference funding remains scarce for most librarians, the use of virtual meetings suggests an effective solution to maintaining SEES committee activities when physical meetings, most notably at Midwinter, are not possible. The Newsletter committee will again have a virtual meeting in lieu of an in-person meeting in San Antonio in 2006. Brenda Carter and the Automated Bibliographic Control (ABC) committee have also opted to hold their Midwinter meeting virtually. That those two committees' decisions leave only the Access and Preservation and Executive committees with physical meetings at Midwinter may make a discussion of whether to hold SEES Midwinter meetings entirely virtually a relevant point of discussion.

The issue of dues and the benefits that ACRL generally and SEES in particular receive through their formal affiliation with ALA remains open as the ALA Executive Board approved recommendations to increase membership dues by \$30 over the next three years. If the ALA Council approves the recommendation at Midwinter in San Antonio, the issue will be placed on the member ballot for 2006. Although SEES board liaison Pat Kreitz mentioned in San Diego at Midwinter 2004 that changes in membership benefits might involve an a-la-carte menu from which members could choose, that suggestion does not appear to

be part of the present proposal. Pat also mentioned at last year's Midwinter meeting in Boston that much of the real benefit ACRL derives from its association with ALA is the essentially "free" meeting space the organization receives at Midwinter and Annual conferences. Without ALA, ACRL would be forced to pay for its own space at such meetings.

The issue of consecutive terms on section committees also emerged over the last year. As section vice-chair in 2005, I was informed by ACRL director Mary Jane Petrowski that several extant members of ABC who had asked to be reappointed could not be because they had already served two consecutive terms. Although sympathetic to the reality that small sections such as our own will inevitably need to have the same members serving for extended periods on committees, she indicated that there is little she herself can do as this stipulation is an ALA rule by which ACRL is bound. Accordingly, while all members of SEES are encouraged to remain active in the activities of any section committee in which they have interest, members of standing committees who have served more than two consecutive terms may need to go off for a year because of this rule. After that year has passed, members may be asked to be reappointed to the same committee and may serve another two consecutive terms. In the interim, those SEES members who are required to be official members of a standing committee in order to receive funding from their institutions to travel to the Midwinter and/or Annual conferences may simply ask to be appointed to another SEES committee on which they have not served two consecutive terms.

Finally, in recent years, while SEES has sponsored and co-sponsored a number of successful programs at Annual conferences, ACRL has encouraged sections not to feel obligated to have an Annual program. Accordingly, while vice-chair in 2004, I opted not to have an official 2006 SEES program in New Orleans. I hope that we will use our time as a section both in San Antonio and in New Orleans to discuss the whole issue of future SEES programs, whether we would like to continue to sponsor or co-sponsor them. If so, we will want to consider what kinds of topics would seem most pertinent to our section and relevant to other sections of ACRL, which would both make program organization easier and ensure attendance. The minutes of committee meetings from the Annual and Midwinter conferences for recent years have been thoroughly compiled by SEES Secretary Jackie Byrd of Indiana University. Thanks to Cathy

Zeljak of George Washington University, these minutes are available on the SEES website at: <http://www.gwu.edu/~sees/minutes.html>. I look forward to seeing both new and veteran members of SEES at the Midwinter and Annual meetings this year and seeking their input about our section and future programs and activities. As we have an active, dedicated membership that continues to grow in its forty-third year, I anticipate a productive and rewarding future for SEES.

Dan Pennell

Chair, Slavic and East European Section, ACRL

Bibliographer for Russian, East European, and Germanic Studies

University of Pittsburgh

[Ed. Note: For updated information concerning virtual meetings, please see the ALA Conference minutes.]

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

This year's *Newsletter* is a model of 'virtual' cooperation: not only did all of the members of the Newsletter editorial committee solicit, collect and compile their sections electronically, but the committee itself met largely in virtual fashion, discussing our plans for and progress on the Newsletter in virtual meetings and via email. While not perhaps the ideal format for a meeting (I personally would prefer to have met in sunny San Antonio!), virtual meetings do solve the problem that many participants have: too many ALA commitments to be able to make it to every meeting, or not enough travel funding to make it to every ALA conference.

The leap to virtual meetings was particular fortuitous this year, since yours truly decided to have a baby this year—right in the middle of the time that the Newsletter is put into production! Thankfully, our managing editor, Kay Sinnema, and past editor, Sandra Levy, both agreed to take on the duties as co-editor beginning whenever my bundle-of-joy decides to make an appearance. The rest of the Newsletter team, and indeed, all of our contributors this year, rearranged their schedules to submit Newsletter bits and pieces early in January, so that I have been able to do many of my usual editorial duties in advance of my maternity leave. My deep thanks to all of you who have volunteered to take on some of my duties so that this latest issue of the Newsletter comes out on time, and I will see you in June with the newest addition to our family!

Terri Miller
Editor, *SEES Newsletter*
Slavic Bibliographer
Michigan State University Libraries

I. Conferences

**ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
CHICAGO, JUNE 23–29, 2005
ACRL SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION**

**WESS/SEES Program “Digitizing Medieval Manuscripts: East & West”
June 27, 2005**

“Manuscript Description and Quantitative Codicology”

Professor David Birnbaum, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh

Professor Birnbaum outlined the background of the development of manuscript description, from the work of the TEI Manuscript Description Task Force, the MASTER (Manuscript Access through Standardization of Electronic Records) project, and TEI MMSS (TEI Medieval Manuscripts Description Work Group), and Repertorium of Old Bulgarian Literature and Letters, conceived as an archival repository capable of encoding and preserving in SGML, and subsequently, XML, format archeographic, palaeographic, codicological, textological, and literary-historical data concerning original and translated medieval texts represented in Balkan Cyrillic manuscripts.

He discussed the characteristics of the manuscript description as text. These include:

- “Document-centric” XML
- Model: TEI MMSS
- Paragraphs of prose, with some lists
- “Tag soup,” a shallow nesting structure, in-line “access points,” with information in PCDATA or CDATA attribute values
- Digitizing existing prose descriptions (curatorial aspect)
- Minimal analytical capability

He discussed the characteristics of the manuscript description as database. These include:

- “Data-centric” XML
- Models: MASTER, Repertorium of Old Bulgarian Literature and Letters
- Deeply hierarchical
- Specific information must appear in a particular location
- Information belongs together logically and is not separated structurally
- Creating new manuscript descriptions (philological aspect)
- Strong analytical capability

Professor Birnbaum illustrated a ruling comparison of manuscripts functioning as text and as database by showing several examples of each. He then discussed the topic of quantitative codicology by demonstrating different types of searches that can be performed on manuscripts encoded in different ways.

He concluded by offering an outline of the main differences between prose manuscript description and structured manuscript description.

Characteristics of prose manuscript description:

- Does not require philological expertise
- Useful for curators who wish to digitize existing manuscript descriptions
- Access points support richer queries
- Makes little use of analytical potential of electronic texts

Characteristics of structured manuscript description:

- Requires philological expertise
- Useful for philologists who study manuscripts
- Supports complex quantitative codicological analysis
- Supports queries and analysis across collections (function as union catalog).

“Roman de la Rose’ Project at Johns Hopkins University”

David Reynolds, Metadata Librarian, Johns Hopkins University

Mr. Reynolds described the project, a digital collection of six versions of *Le Roman de la Rose*, the most influential work of medieval French culture, from the collections of four libraries: one from the Walters Art Museum, one from the J. Paul Getty Museum, three from the Bodleian

Library of Oxford University, and one from the Pierpont Morgan Library. The collection enables scholars to conduct comparative research on different versions of *Le Roman de la Rose*.

Six versions of the medieval manuscript were digitized to test ways of presenting manuscripts in digital format. Complete transcriptions of three manuscripts are available, offering the ability to search the entire text of the three manuscripts including searches for word frequency, spelling variations, and rhyming patterns.

Mr. Reynolds described the early planning for the project, during which the need for flexible searching capabilities, and therefore transcription, was recognized, along with the need for high resolution. Project developers, who included librarians and scholars and information technology specialists, built a prototype, used it for a year, and then re-convened and did usability testing. They acknowledged the need for transcription because of the presence of old French characters.

The text is marked up using structured metadata. They used TEI mark-up, and enclosed line endings in tags because scholars need that structure. Abbreviations were encoded with special tags.

He showed a slide of a transcription of the Walters manuscript, and showed examples of coding in the transcribed documents and of searching options for end of line and keyword. He discussed the need for controlled vocabulary to describe scenes in the miniatures, and the attempt to use Library of Congress Subject Headings. He displayed the index which is browsable by subject and character.

He then outlined the next steps in the project's development, which will move into Phase 2 thanks to a grant from the Mellon Foundation:

- Add more page images
- Transcribe the remaining manuscripts plus any additional material
- Form scholarly workshops and an advisory board
- Transfer files to a digital repository
- Transform SGML files into XML
- Improve searching capabilities

The password-protected project website is open to any interested party who registers for a password at <http://rose.mse.jhu.edu>.

“The Index of Christian Art”

Dr. Colum Hourihane, Director, Index of Christian Art, Princeton University

Dr. Hourihane outlined the 90-year history of the project, which was founded by the eminent art historian and iconographer Charles Rufus Morey in 1917 and is based in the Department of Art and Archeology at Princeton University. It began with a collection of images and photographs of early Christian art that Professor Morey arranged into subject categories. Gathering every image he could find, he aimed to establish an archive of medieval art indexed by subject.

The collection includes images from early apostolic times to 1400 AD, with extensions in some areas to the mid-16th century. It currently consists of information on approximately 200,000 photographic reproductions of art works. The original Photographic File contains black and white images, classified according to medium and location. The original Subject File provides a thematic analysis of the iconography of the art, utilizing 28,000 subject terms.

From 1917–1991, the Index was available in card file catalogs searchable manually. Attempts to automate the collection began in 1991 and continued through 1997, when the Index was made available as an electronic resource on the Internet, offering a subject authority file, browsable by names, subjects, colors, and many other indexed fields.

Dr. Hourihane demonstrated the searching flexible capabilities of the Index. He discussed copyright issues surrounding the Index and workflow issues involving the creation of a digital and a hard photographic copy for each image.

The Index is the largest database of medieval art available through the Internet. New directions for the Index include encompassing Near Eastern Art—Coptic, Armenian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Lebanese, and Jewish art. The Index is fee-based, at a current subscription rate of \$1,500 annually. The Index currently has 140 subscribers.

(Submitted by Janice Pilch, U. Illinois U-C)

Access and Preservation Committee June 25, 2005

Present: Brad Schaffner (Harvard), Brian Baird (Heckman, Inc.), Michael Brewer (Arizona), Diana Brooking (Washington), Mischa Buczkowski (Oregon), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Carl Horne (Indiana), Soobum Kim (Stanford), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Andy Spencer

(Wisconsin), Marek Sroka (Illinois), Lydia Wasylenko (Syracuse), Gwido Zlatkes (Harvard)

Brad Schaffner explained that co-chair Cathy Zeljak was out of the country and unable to attend the meeting.

Minutes: The minutes of the Boston Midwinter Conference meeting in 2005 were approved as submitted.

SEES Home Page: Brad reported that Cathy continues to work on the SEES webpages (<http://www.gwu.edu/~sees/>) and encourages anyone with suggestions to contact Cathy directly (czeljak@gwu.edu)

Virtual Meetings: Brad led a discussion of virtual meetings for the Access and Preservation Committee for the 2006 Midwinter Conference. It was felt that this committee relies on both conferences for project demonstrations and this would not work well with a virtual meeting. Instead it was decided that the meetings would be held at the conferences and committee members unable to attend would be kept informed via minutes distributed soon after the conference.

Access to Russian Archives Demonstration: Kirill Fesenko, director of Online Publishing for East View Information Services, Inc. gave a demonstration of the database that the University of Kansas, East View, Rosarkhiv, and the Department of Education are creating, funded by a Title VI grant awarded to the University of Kansas. The digital database will include approximately 105 regional and national guides to Russian archives. Work on the database will be completed this fall, and the database will be freely available on both the University of Kansas and the Rosarkhiv servers.

Automated Bibliographic Control Committee June 25, 2005

Present: Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Michael Brewer (Arizona), Diana Brooking (Washington), Mischa Buczkowski (Oregon), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Brenda Carter (Pittsburgh), Jean Dickinson (Hoover), Joanna Dyla (Stanford), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Carl Horne (Indiana), Soobum Kim (Stanford), Tim Larson (Indiana), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Marek Sroka (Illinois), Robert Toyama (Graduate Theological Union of Berkeley), Lydia Wasylenko (Syracuse), Gwido Zlatkes (Harvard)

Minutes: The minutes of the Boston Midwinter Conference meeting in 2005 were approved as submitted.

CC:DA Liaison: Inna Gudanets reported that the CC:DA liaison, Robert Maxwell could not attend, due to a conflict, but would send a written report.

Slavic Catalogers and AACR3/RDA: It was felt that, with RDA on the horizon, it is important that SEES have input as this is developed. Diana Brooking, Andy Spencer, and Jackie Byrd volunteered to provide input for the section as drafts become available. Joanna Dyla also expressed interest, as time permits.

Slavic Cataloging Manual: It was decided that the Slavic Cataloging Manual would be divided up for the purpose of a systematic review for inaccuracies, broken links, etc. An email will be posted on Slavlibs announcing the review and encouraging the reporting of any problems with the manual.

Next Year's Committee: Brenda Carter and Soobum Kim are the continuing members, and the other members have been on for four years and cannot continue. Brenda agreed to become chair, and Soobum will continue as webmaster.

Other Business: The group had a discussion of the availability of Cyrillic script in OCLC and its impact on cataloging. Issues included:

- Which fields should have parallel script fields?
- Will OCLC offer automatic translation from Cyrillic to romanized or vice versa?
- Which libraries will take this on?

Executive Committee June 25, 2005

Present: Janice Pilch (Illinois), Diana Brooking (Washington), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), John DeSantis (Dartmouth), Joanna Dyla (Stanford), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Soobum Kim (Stanford), Pat Kreitz (ACRL), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Terri Miller (Michigan State), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Mary Jane Petrowski (ACRL), Brad Schaffner (Harvard), Lydia Wasylenko (Syracuse)

Minutes: The minutes of the Boston Midwinter Conference meeting in 2005 were approved as submitted.

Committee Reports: All committees reported on their activities.

Membership: Janice Pilch reported that SEES membership was up 14.15%, from 212 to 242 from last year.

Janice thanked Gordon Anderson for representing SEES at the ACRL Conference in Minneapolis in April, where he gave a 50-word statement about our organization.

Janet passed around copies of the newly redesigned SEES brochure which have been made available to new and reinstated SEES members, at the ACRL conference, and the ACRL table at ALA conferences.

Follow-up on June 2004 Program on “Library Catalogs and Non-Roman Scripts”: Terri Miller reported on her assignment made at the Boston Midwinter conference earlier this year after expressions of interest during the AAASS Conference in November of 2004. With the implementation of Cyrillic script cataloging on OCLC in a few weeks, it was decided that no further work on this issue was needed.

Virtual Meetings: The following decisions regarding virtual meetings were made for the Midwinter Conference in San Antonio in 2006:

- The Newsletter Committee will have a virtual meeting
- The Access and Preservation Committee will not have a virtual meeting
- The Automated Bibliographic Control Committee has not yet decided
- When having a virtual meeting, it is important to follow the ACRL guidelines for virtual meetings on the ACRL Virtual Meeting FAQ at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/aboutacrl/resources/forwork/tipsheets/virtualFAQ.htm>.

ACRL Report: Pat Kreitz reported on ACRL developments, including:

- **Strategic Plan:** The Board is using the Strategic Plan to shape the organization. Committees are being established for publications, members, budget, and professional development to coordinate these activities in the organization and advise the Board.

- **Environmental Scan:** The Environmental Scan from a few years ago is being looked at to determine whether the same issues are still the important ones. ACRL wants to identify what to focus on in FY 2006 & 2007. There will be action plan forms for Sections to use to let the Board know how you are meeting strategic objectives. Action plan forms are due August 15th, 2005 for actions you plan as a Section in 2006 and 2007. For FY2006, \$50,000 has been set aside for new initiatives. If the Section wishes to ask for money for a new initiative for FY2006, please be sure to submit the action plan by August 15th.
- **Virtual Conference:** In the spring of 2006, ACRL will have a 2-day virtual conference, preceded by a call for participation. The organization is responding to input calling for both an annual national conference and a less expensive conference. The virtual conference will be offered in the years when the actual conference is not meeting. It is hoped that registration can be kept around or below \$200 per person.
- **Meeting Times:** In response to a question from Janice, Mary Jane Petrowski responded that a section chair can announce meeting times when (s)he requests the times from ACRL. This will allow attendees to make plane reservations early and get a good fare.

Newsletter Committee June 25, 2005

Present: Terri Miller (Michigan State) Michael Brewer (Arizona), Diana Brooking (Washington), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Jean Dickinson (Hoover), Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Lydia Wasylenko (Syracuse), Gwido Zlatkes (Harvard)

Minutes: Minutes of the virtual meeting held in advance of the Boston Midwinter 2005 conference were approved as submitted.

Budget Report: Terri reported that the Newsletter budget continues to be in good shape. Plans to ship all newsletters via first class fell through because it was felt that this would be too expensive. Sending copies to active members via first class would not leave enough other copies to use bulk mail for the other copies. First class postage will be considered again for the next issue.

Upcoming Issue: Terri led a discussion on the 2006 Newsletter issue:

- **Libraries in Profile:** Suggestions included Tulane and Louisiana State, as well as an ethnic library from Chicago.
- **Reassignments:** No requests came for changes to current assignments.
- **Special Features:** Dan Pennell agreed to write a biography of Murlin Croucher who is retiring this year.

Virtual Midwinter: It was decided that the committee would once again meet virtually for its Midwinter meeting. Terri will take minutes for the meeting and forward them to the secretary.

Program Planning Committee June 25, 2005

Present: Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Michael Brewer (Arizona), Diana Brooking (Washington), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Jean Dickinson (Hoover), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Terri Miller (Michigan State), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Lydia Wasylenko (Syracuse), Gwido Zlatkes (Harvard)

Minutes: The minutes of the Boston Midwinter Conference meeting in 2005 were approved as submitted.

Program report: Janice Pilch reported that everything was in order for the program planned for Monday, June 27th, "Digitizing Medieval Manuscripts: East & West." Janice and Chair Inna Gudanets worked with Heather Ward from WESS on the final details for the program. Steve Corrsin volunteered to handle the evaluations. Although SEES is a full co-sponsor of the program and met all deadlines for necessary paperwork, we are not listed as a co-sponsor on the program. ACRL has apologized for this oversight. ACRL also transferred the entire SEES budget to WESS for the program without consulting with the SEES chair or vice-chair.

2006 Program: There are no plans for a program at the 2006 Annual Conference, and the deadline for submitting a proposal has passed. It is not, however, too early for discussions for a 2007 program. The option of posting an email on the Slavlib listserv asking for ideas for topics was discussed.

(All meeting minutes submitted by Jackie Byrd, Indiana U)

**ALA MIDWINTER CONFERENCE
SAN ANTONIO, JANUARY 20–25, 2006
ACRL SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION**

Access and Preservation Committee January 21, 2006

Present: Brad Schaffner (Harvard), Cathy Zeljak (George Washington), Diana Brooking (Washington), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Jon Giullian (Kansas), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Emily Ray (Yale), Nick Wharton (Harvard)

Minutes: The minutes of the Chicago Annual Conference meeting in 2005 were approved as submitted.

SEES Home Page: Janice Pilch will send Cathy Zeljak the changes that need to be made to the SEES By-Laws on the website. Cathy will also remove the Cataloging FAQ. Jackie Byrd, as SEES Secretary, will begin to maintain the SEES minutes on the Indiana server and Cathy will link to them from her website. Jackie will maintain the “look and feel” of the SEES page on her page.

JSTOR (<http://www.jstor.org>): Brad Schaffer led a discussion about a joint SEES-AAASS B&D Committee project to work with JSTOR to identify Slavic materials for digitization. Brad said that JSTOR is interested in having Slavic librarians prioritize appropriate journals, in particular widely used and widely held materials.

What should APC Committee Do?: Brad and Cathy led a discussion on what the committee should be working on, pointing out that the committee had been organizing presentations at past conferences. Janice Pilch suggested that a “hot topic” was mass digitization and that it was an appropriate one for this committee. Could the committee work with institutions on mass digitization projects? Could it coordinate projects? Among the comments made in this discussion were:

- Would this duplicate what’s being done by the AAASS Digital Database?
- Many libraries are focusing their internal digitization efforts on unique collections, and not on what the vendors are doing.

- Vendors need pressure to make software interoperable with regard to non-roman scripts and non-Western languages.
- The committee could list grant opportunities for digitization and link to this and to the B&D digital database.
- What should be digitized first? Shouldn't it be the most important materials?

Virtual Meeting at Annual?: Brad led a discussion on virtual meetings for this committee. It was pointed out that virtual meetings were only approved for Midwinter. It was decided that virtual meetings were not appropriate for this committee in general anyway.

(Submitted by Jackie Byrd, Indiana U)

Automated Bibliographic Control Committee (virtual meeting) January 11, 2006

Present: Tim Larson (Indiana), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Soobum Kim (Stanford), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Kay Sinnema (Library of Congress), Emily Ray (Yale), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Diana Brooking (Washington), Brad Schaffner (Harvard), Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Lydia W. Wasylenko (Syracuse), Brenda Carter (Pittsburgh), Manon Theroux (Yale, CC:DA Liaison)

Minutes: The minutes of the Chicago Annual Conference meeting in 2005 were approved as submitted.

Letter to LC Regarding Cataloging in Vernacular Script: As vernacular cataloging becomes a reality, some problems have become clear to members of the Slavic cataloging community. Current documentation fails to offer clear guidance on using vernacular (in our case, Cyrillic) in certain areas of a bibliographic record. Some fields (e.g., 245, 246, 250, 260, 505) are relatively straight forward, but others can be troublesome, especially those that are under authority control rules (e.g., 1XX, 7XX, 8XX). Many of these problems would be solved once the MARC authority format incorporates vernacular data. There is also a problem with both Roman and Cyrillic scripts in the same field, as in a 245 with parallel titles, or in a subject heading in Cyrillic with English subfields. Tim pointed out that the CONSER Editing Guide offers more comprehensive guidelines for some of these issues.

In the meantime, three committee members, Andy Spencer, Tim Larson and Brenda Carter have been working on a draft of a letter outlining our concerns as Slavic catalogers. An outline of these issues was circulated. They have agreed to continue working on the letter, incorporating additional information from this meeting, and will hopefully have a more complete document by the annual meeting in June. The question of to whom to send this letter (LC CPSO, PCC) was raised. Once the document is complete, the committee can decide to which institutions to send it.

Report on RDA from CC:DA: The ABC has a new CC:DA liaison, Manon Theroux. She provided a report for the committee about recent development with RDA. Most notable is the release in December 2005 of the draft of RDA Part I. The JSC has made this draft available for public comment prior to the April 2006 JSC meeting. The deadline for submitting comments using the form is: February 7, 2006. The draft can be viewed at: <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/jsc/rdadraftpt1.html>.

Because of technical difficulties, Manon missed much of the discussion. She later reported that while individual comments are welcome, group responses may carry greater weight. If the ABC wishes to make a group statement, we can send it to JSC through Manon. Individuals' comments can still be made via the web form. She will also be attending more RDA meetings in San Antonio and will have more to report to ABC afterwards.

Slavic Cataloging Manual: At the annual conference in Chicago, two suggestions were made: that the ABC would try to divide up the Slavic Cataloging Manual amongst interested members to help make it easier to maintain and monitor; and that the committee would ask for input, corrections, etc. over Slavlibs to enlist outside help with the manual. No further action was taken since Chicago, but we will be asking for volunteers at the next meeting in New Orleans. In the meantime, we will make another call via Slavlibs for input from the Slavic community for corrections and input for the manual.

Suggestions for new projects and other business: There were no suggestions beyond the ones already mentioned above. (Submitted by Brenda Carter, U Pittsburgh)

Executive Committee January 21, 2006

Present: Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Diana Brooking (Washington), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Jon Giullian (Kansas), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Emily Ray (Yale), Brad Schaffner (Harvard), Cathy Zeljak (George Washington)

Minutes: The minutes of the Chicago Annual Conference meeting in 2005 were approved as submitted.

Committee Reports:

2005 Program Planning Committee: Janice Pilch reported that the program in Chicago was well attended, with around 136 attendees. She suggested that it's good for SEES to co-sponsor with another group.

Access and Preservation Committee: No report was made, since everyone in the room had just attended the meeting of the Access and Preservation Committee.

Newsletter Committee: Minutes of the committee's virtual meeting were distributed, Sandra Levy reported on the committee's virtual meeting that took place on January 12th prior to the conference. Sandra said that the meeting went smoothly and took 1 hour 20 minutes.

Automated Bibliographic Control Committee: Minutes of the committee's virtual meeting were distributed and Dan Pennell, in chair Brenda Carter's absence, reported that the committee had problems with their virtual meeting. Diana Brooking urged SEES members to provide input to the RDA draft that she distributed.

Membership Issues: Dan reported that SEES membership is up from 225 to 244, saying that personal memberships are up 12.4% from 185 to 208, but that organizational memberships are actually lower than last year. He had a response from one "dropped" member who said that she left SEES (and ALA) due to the cost.

Brad urged committee chair to check committee rosters to see who was going off of their committees and to contact him for committee appointment forms. Dan reminded chairs that ACRL has begun to enforce the term limits on committee appointments, at least in some cases.

Informal Discussion on Program Planning: An informal meeting to discuss SEES Program planning was held earlier in the day. The discussion

focused on ideas about future ideas for SEES programs. It had already been decided that there would be no programs for 2006 or 2007. Among the ideas expressed were:

- It is important to keep the option of having a program open for future years
- We need to keep in mind that it's no longer the responsibility of the section chair or vice-chair to organize a program—anyone can take this on
- We should have a planning meeting at the Annual Conference to discuss ideas
- Broader topics can draw better audiences, e.g. area studies, Unicode, digitization, etc.
- Some ideas for possible future program topics were:
 - The shift from Area Studies to Globalization in academic libraries
 - The focus on Central Asian studies for Title VI funding
 - The need for policy-driven results for federal funding
 - A look at curricula since 1990 to see how they have changed
 - Sources related to EU succession/accession

(Submitted by Jackie Byrd, Indiana U)

Newsletter Committee (virtual meeting) January 12, 2006

Present: Terri Miller (Michigan State), chair, Allan Urbanic (UC-Berkeley), Marta Deyrup (Seton Hall), Jean Dickinson (UC-Berkeley), Kay Sinnema (Library of Congress), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Stanislav Orlov (Toronto), Tatiana Barr (Florida), Bradley Schaffner (Harvard), Emily Ray (Yale) Anna L Shparberg (Rice) Michael Brewer (Arizona)

Budget report: Allan Urbanic gave the financial report. We continue to be funded enough by ACRL that only the costs of postage and incidentals are covered by SEES Newsletter funds.

We will resume mailing the Newsletter first class to active members of SEES. This should help with the late arrival of Newsletter that some people have problems with. The rest of the Newsletters will be sent in bulk. We will order 450 copies this year to be sure to have enough to cover all of our new memberships.

A question about an electronic version of the Newsletter, as a solution to the timeliness problem came up, but was deferred to the Other Business section of the meeting

2006 Newsletter: Status reports for the different sections of the Newsletter were then given. All are in progress; several are waiting for more contributions.

Kay Sinnema then gave us her requirements when submitting material to her for editing.

Other Business: Sandra Levy agreed to report on the meeting at the SEES Executive meeting in San Antonio.

The question of an electronic version of the Newsletter was then raised again. We will look into how to prepare a .pdf format to mount on the web site as a supplement to the print edition. Terri Miller also mentioned the need to mount the older issues as well. Many pointed out the need to keep the print version for ease of use, as well as for our practice of sending them on exchange to different libraries in Europe.

To conclude the meeting, Terri Miller mentioned that she should be available until mid February. She will contact Gareth Perkins to tell him Sandra Levy will be handling the final details. She and Kay Sinnema will be co-editors of this issue. Several members express their thanks for a well run virtual meeting. The meeting was over at 2:20 p.m.

(Submitted by Sandra Levy, U of Chicago)

AAASS 37th National Convention
Salt Lake City, Utah
November 3–6, 2005

Library and Archive Related Panels:

From Notorious to Celebrated: Publishing and Print Culture in Post-Communist Russia and Eastern Europe

Chair: Miranda Beaven Remnek, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Papers: Michael Edward Biggins, U of Washington "A Bibliometric Survey of Post-1991 Czech Scholarship on Rehabilitated Topics."

Daniel M. Pennell, U of Pittsburgh "Today's Heroes, Yesterday's Villains: Publishing and Print Culture in Romania"

Ruth Wallach, USC, Los Angeles "Still Execrable? Whither 'Bulvarnyi roman'?"

Digitization: Practical Issues for Scholars and Librarians

Chair: Miranda Beaven Remnek, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Papers: Kevin S. Hawkins, U of Michigan "What Slavic Librarians Need to Know about Revealing Hidden Gems: OAI-PMH versus Open WorldCat"

Patricia M. Hswe, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign "What You Don't Know Will Hurt You: A Slavic Scholar's Perspective on the Practicability, Practicality, and Practice of Digitization"

Eileen Mary Llona, U of Washington "Preparing Digital Materials for Institutional Repositories"

Discussant: George Andrew Spencer, U of Wisconsin, Madison

Digital Copyright: Practical Approaches (Roundtable)

Chair: Cathy M. Zeljak, George Washington U

Participants: Michael Meyer Brewer, U of Arizona; Janet Irene Crayne, U of Michigan; Janice T. Pilch, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Karen Rondestvedt, Stanford U

Stacks as Treasure Troves: Discovering/Rediscovering Rare Items in the Regular Collections (Roundtable)

Chair: Janet Irene Crayne, U of Michigan

Participants: Edward Kasinec, NYPL; Hugh Olmsted, Harvard U; Marek Sroka, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Janet Zmroczek, The British Library

Noteworthy Collectors: Some Founders of Slavic Collections in American Libraries

Chair: Nicholas Thorner, Library of Congress

Papers: Tatjana Bujas Lorkovic, Yale U "Joel Sumner Smith and the Founding of the Yale Slavic Collections"

Molly Molloy, Stanford U, Hoover Institution "Frank Golder: Building the Hoover Slavic Collection"

Nadia Zilper, UNC, Chapel Hill "Andre Savine: A Collector of Russian Émigré Material"

Discussant: Edward Kasinec, NYPL

Licensing Issues for Slavic and East European Materials: The Sequel

Chair: Daniel M. Pennell, U of Pittsburgh

Papers: Stephen David Corrsin, NYPL "Talking to the Lawyers"

Olga Tabolina, EastView "Solving the Copyright Dilemma as a Micro-publishing and Digitization Vendor: EastView's Approach"

Nicholas Thorner, Library of Congress "Licensed to Collect: Acquiring E-Journals"

Discussant: Janice T. Pilch, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Bibliography and Documentation Committee Minutes

November 6, 2005

1. **Call to order:** Miranda Remnek opened the meeting at 8:00 am. There were no announcements.

2. **Transitions:** There were several this year, among them retirements. Three librarians were presented with framed certificates of recognition: Mary Stevens of University of Toronto (presented by M. Remnek), Murlin Croucher of Indiana University (presented by B. Schaffner), and Hugh Olmsted of Harvard College Library (presented by J. Crayne).

3. B&D Committee Report

i) New website: B&D now has a new website at the University of Illinois (<http://www.library.uiuc.edu/spx/BnD/index.htm>) that will be linked to the AAASS site. It lists subcommittee memberships and websites, where available. It also lists resources like the Pre-conference Digital Resources Workshop program, and AAASS library panels. It is open to other listings.

ii) New subcommittees: B&D was able to secure approval from the AAASS Executive Board on May 31, 2005 for the conversion of our working groups on Copyright Issues and Digital Projects to permanent subcommittees. The Working Group on Digital Projects will be converted to a Subcommittee in the near future.

iii) Concerning B&D's inquiry of May 2005 regarding the reconfiguration of the Slavic collections and libraries at Oxford: the people involved felt that B&D's detailed letter helped achieve a reasonable solution.

iv) At ICCEES in Berlin (July 2005), a reception was held at the National Library for which B&D assembled extensive organizational and financial support. Attended by about 50 people, it was very useful in bringing librarians together and people were generally pleased with this reception. Hopefully there will be a pre-conference before the next ICCEES in Tumba, Sweden.

v) Also in Berlin, Miranda met with the editorial team of EBSEES, including the new editor, Gerame Wouters. Interest has been expressed in merging with ABSEES.

vi) The Workshop on Digital Resources, sponsored biennially by B&D, was coordinated by Miranda and held on Thursday morning of the conference in a nice facility with up-to-date equipment. There were 20 registrations and comments from attendees were complimentary. The sessions were excellent. The goal was to provide an introduction to faculty, yet most of the attendees were librarians. Are there any suggestions about how to bring in faculty? Future workshops should have:

- 2 coordinators including a person handling local arrangements
- If there is no obvious local person, eliminate the hands-on instruction
- If hands-on *is* available, have three sessions in one lab instead of concurrent ones in two labs
- Generic titles will communicate the content to people and will avoid confusion, for example, "Digital Resources for History"
- Timing is a problem, because a Thursday pre-conference requires people to stay an extra day. But a workshop during the conference conflicts with conference sessions. Perhaps the best solution is to have the workshop from 12–3, so that attendees fly in that morning, and attend the entire conference.

vii) B&D needs two new committee members. Interested people should talk with Miranda. Subcommittees will conduct their own elections.

4. B&D Subcommittee reports

Subcommittee on ABSEES: Terri Miller reported that the Subcommittee met on Thursday with 8 attendees (2 members). ABSEES has been transferred to EBSCO. They asked EBSCO about pricing, and were told that the increase would be nominal for next year. UIUC moved their work from Procite to MS-SQL, to make future input less labor intensive. Indexers are 4 graduate students, an editor and volunteers-EBSCO royalties pay for some of the costs of labor and technology. The editor will be leaving at the end of the academic year. The focus for the year is subject headings and gaps. Their goal is to have the entire backfile digitized; this will take a minimum of one year, but preliminary plans are already being made. UIUC data is being loaded monthly by EBSCO. The Subcommittee is considering turning into an editorial board in order to do more with the database, such as looking at thoroughness of coverage and subject headings. They are looking at increased activity and a larger number of members. EBSEES has expressed an interest in merging with ABSEES, which is in the early stages of negotiation.

Subcommittee on Collection Development: Michael Brewer reported that they have four members. The main activity in the last 2 years is a database of suppliers. It is now finished and at the University of Arizona website (<http://aquarius.library.arizona.edu/slavvend/>). The Committee encourages additions and corrections. Possible future projects include:

- Jared's survey on how responsibilities are divided in our libraries
- They could also do a more detailed report using OCLC Software to compare collections
- Establish a Listserv or other technology to provide discussion space for specific issues, such as acquisitions
- He encourages the publication of reports from these proceedings
- Miranda encourages putting such information up on the B&D website
- He suggested that next year we should have a separate business meeting for B&D to discuss things like the future of this (Collection Development) committee.

Miranda introduced Professor David Birnbaum from the University of Pittsburgh, who represents teaching faculty on B&D.

Subcommittee on Copyright Issues: Janice Pilch welcomes additional members to the committee. The Committee serves as an information resource, providing informal non-legal assistance. Activities include:

- Development of a website. The goal is to have it up by spring 2006 at the University of Arizona
- Stay on top of copyright queries and their analysis. Janice has answered 88 queries so far
- Plan conference programs, for example this year they had a roundtable on copyright
- Next year the panel will be more scholarly. The year after that will cover copyright in practice
- Other future programs could include permissions
- Both Janice and Michael are on the ALA Copyright Advisory group. A copyright network will be launched at ALA Midwinter (www.librarycopyright.net). Janice handles the international questions in that group
- The group is also monitoring listservs
- Faculty are definitely interested in the Committee's activities
- Setting up a FAQ on the website is a goal.

Working Group on Digital Projects: Andy Spencer co-chairs the group with Miranda Remnek and reported that it might be renamed a Subcommittee to describe its functions more broadly. He listed the current members and thanked former members.

The Group now has a website at Illinois: <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/spx/BnD/DigPro.htm>.

Originally the group had five areas of interest: information sharing, vendor relations, an inventory of projects, institutional repositories and training. Now they are focusing on the first four.

The inventory is already up at the Illinois site. It is keyword searchable in both English and in Cyrillic. Advanced search is not ready yet, and the browse function is still to come. When available you will be able to browse by subject, chronological focus, geographic focus, language, and original format. The inventory currently contains approximately 100 projects and 240 collections. Web submission forms for additions will also be available soon; they are still being tested.

Concerning vendor relations, EastView sent a list of seven potential journals as candidates for digitization. The Committee solicited and received input from 7 institutions, created a list of rankings and gave it to EastView; it is also on the website. There was discussion of the survey and how it could have been done better if the Committee had been given more time. Andy will write up a report on it.

On July 30 Brad met with JSTOR concerning the inclusion of Slavic publications in that database. Candidates include 19th century Russian thick journals, and East European 19th century non-Cyrillic journals. JSTOR wants a wish list of titles, and seeks to work with SEES, as well as with AAASS. It is not certain that anything will come of this, but it is good to put in our own two cents. The last time that JSTOR tried to handle Cyrillic, it couldn't, but now it can.

As regards training, the Committee has participated in the Digital Text Workshop at the Illinois Summer Lab and has sponsored panels at AAASS. Next year's panel might focus on the academic or scholarly side of digitization.

For information sharing they put up their website and have a FAQ. They are considering a wiki-type site, as well as a listserv devoted to digital issues regarding the practical side of digitization projects. The group also brought up the issues of vendors as listserv participants. Keeping a listserv closed to vendors would prevent both groups from benefiting from each other's knowledge. On the other hand, some librarians feel that some discussions wouldn't be as open as they have been.

They also want to keep abreast of the move to establish institutional repositories: Slavic librarians must keep abreast of happenings at their own institutions. The DLF Aquifer project is an example of this.

Slavic and East European Microfilming Project: Janet Crayne reported that in the course of pricing out the *Koha Jone* film, it was discovered that SEEMP did not account for a Stanford copy. As a result more detailed proposal forms will be developed, so that librarians will be aware of copies to request and how to price them out. Reports were given on the following projects:

- Newspapers of the October Revolution is ongoing
- *Oslobodenje* is ongoing
- *Pesti Htrlap* is completed
- Russian Regional Archival Guides had to stop, because East-View is having problems establishing contracts

- Russian Regional Newspapers is almost completed
- Russian Right-Wing Newspapers III is ongoing
- Ideas for the future include the Toronto proposals, Central Asian serial runs, newsletters and ephemera from the DP camps, microfilming of Bulgarian and other South Slavic serials, pre-revolutionary journals digital access project, early Soviet press in Ukraine
- It was suggested that the SEEMP minutes be added to the B&D site in addition to the CRL site.

5. Consortia Reports

ACRL SEES: Brad Schaffner, Vice-Chair, reported that SEES Midwinter sessions are all scheduled for Saturday, so some subcommittees are having virtual meetings. This year organizational membership fell slightly; individual membership increased by 19%. Andy Spencer and Diane Brooking are up for election to Vice-Chair/Chair Elect of SEES.

This year the deadlines for Newsletter submissions are being moved up. They especially want reports on international conferences. For example, Harry Leich sent a report on ICCEES in Berlin.

East Coast Slavic Consortium: Wanda Wawro, Chair, announced that their website will soon have workspace. They are developing a memorandum of agreement with a certain vendor as well.

PACSLAV: They have revised their distribution slips to minimize repeated shipping of exchange items. The new chair will be Michael Biggins. They also discussed the role of PACSLAV for the future. This will include the coordination of lesser-collected areas.

Midwest Slavic Consortium: Miranda noted that this is not a formal group. CIC is a focus, but these projects are massive—and Slavic gets lost. The Kansas consortium has helped, particularly regarding the RAN INION database. Nina suggested that all consortia cooperate and create a superconsortium for purchasing individual items. Consortia could also link to one another's websites. Brad pointed out that Title VI funding could be used for consortial meetings. We should consult with our centers.

COSEELIS (Council for Slavonic and East European Library and Information Studies): Janet Zmroczek reported that the organization now has 66 members from 46 institutions. In September of 2005 COCOREES (Collaborative Collection Management Project for Russian and East European Studies) ended. Although that formally ended, there now is an ongoing partnership among 19 different libraries. Collaborations included serial holdings, data sets, national desiderata list, etc. They have a toolkit and guidelines for others also. But the future of the project is undecided.

Other information from Great Britain:

1. Research Information Network. COSEELIS and the West European group had a joint conference. The Slavonic group's ideas could be extended to others. They extended an invitation to us to attend their upcoming meeting in April 2006, with the hopes that their idea could be extended even farther. The information will be posted on Slavlibs.
2. Ron Hogg retired in October, 2005. He is not being replaced, but others will still be working on Slavic in Boston Spa. Collection development will be moving to the British Library in London.
3. There is concern about falling language enrollment in Great Britain. The British government has a new initiative to build expertise in foreign areas. Janet will serve in an advisory capacity.
4. The COSEELIS website is moving; we'll be kept informed.

6. Institutional Announcements:

- The School of Slavonic and East European Studies has been relocated to a new building
- Hoover: A position for cataloger has been posted
- SEEIR: This journal is now affiliated with AAASS
- An abbreviated version of the digital text and Slavic librarians' workshop will take place on June 15–18. It will be held in conjunction with the 2006 Fisher Forum on "Book Arts, Culture and Media in Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia: From Print to Digital."

7. New Business:

- Brad Schaffner announced that a collection of Baltermants photographs (62,000 negatives and 50,000 prints) is available for

purchase, and he is exploring the idea of making a consortial purchase of it. The goal would certainly be to digitize the collection. There are many issues that still have to be resolved, for example, does the purchaser hold the rights?

- IDC made a brief announcement in lieu of the spot it couldn't accept in the vendor session.

8. Program topics for Washington:

- The Digital and Copyright subcommittees will again be proposing panels
- Harry Leich: Celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Yudin Collection
- Nina Shapiro: Offsite storage
- Michael Biggins: Marketing Slavic collections among user groups
- Terri Miller: Using Collection Management Software to assess a collection
- John de Santis: Significant Slavic collections in smaller institutions
- Janet Zmroczek: International digital projects, for example, reports on Google's and Yahoo's involvement in digitization.

Janice Pilch (2005 Program Committee) cautioned we should be careful not to have too many panels, because the new Program Committee will again overlap our meetings and panels.

9. Demonstration of Access to Russian Archives (Title VI-funded database):

For online access: <http://online.eastview.com/projects/ticfia>. This was a University of Kansas project, which provides open source code. The site will be moved permanently to Kansas when it is ready. There are about 70 titles from the federal archives. It has the same sort of interface that EastView provides for its other databases, and full texts are provided. The table of contents in the left-hand frame is also browsable. You can search part of the fond or a *putevoditel'*. And the index has clickable links to portions of the *putevoditel'*.

They want feedback. It is difficult to get archivists to participate. Pat Grimsted has brought up the possibility of merging with ArchoBiblioBase, but her database is on a very old server, and it would take much

work to convert it. IDC has many guides and there is the possibility of expanding the project to include them. When completed, Rosarkhiv will have a copy of the database, and perhaps EastView will also.

Slavic and East European Microform Project (SEEMP)

Business Meeting Report

Salt Lake City, Utah, November 5, 2005

Present: Angela Cannon (LC), Janet Crayne (Michigan), Diana Greene (NYU), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Jon Guillian (Kansas), Ksenya Kiebuszinski (Harvard), Kevin Hawkins (Michigan), Geoff Husic (Kansas), Jared Ingersoll (Columbia), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Tanja Lorkovic (Yale), Larry Miller (UIUC), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Miranda Remnek (UIUC), Karen Rondestvedt (Stanford), Brad Schaffner (Harvard), Nina Shapiro (Princeton), James Simon (CRL), Cathy Zeljak (George Washington)

Guests: Tammy Byrne, Olga Tabolina (EastView)

I. Introductions

Janet Crayne, Chair of SEEMP, welcomed the group.

II. Project Business

1. Minutes

Approved as submitted.

2. Election Results

The elections were conducted over e-mail. The current executive committee stands as:

Janet Crayne	Dec. 2003–2006 (Chair)
Geoff Husic	Dec. 2005–2006
Diana Greene	Dec. 2005–2007
Dan Pennell	Dec. 2005–2007 (Secretary)
Angela Cannon	(Ex Officio, LC)
Dan Pennell	(Ex Officio, SEES-ACRL/ALA Chair)
Miranda Remnek	(Ex Officio, B&D committee)
James Simon	(Ex Officio, CRL)

James Simon thanked those for running for the committee and Brad Schaffner for his service (2003–2005).

III. Budget Report, SEEMP/CRL News

1. CRL Report

International Coalition on Newspapers

This project continues to film newspapers, catalog, and otherwise share information about foreign newspapers. Slavic titles included in the current round are:

Národní Listy (Prague, Czech Republic) [1918–1931]

Szabad szó (Budapest, Hungary) [1945–1952; 1956]

Új Magyarország (Budapest, Hungary) [1945–1948]

New Hungary (Budapest, Hungary) [1946–1947]

Digital South Asia Library

DSAL has been awarded a four-year, TICFIA grant to the Center for Research Libraries from the U. S. Department of Education for the creation of new resources that will be made available through DSAL. The South Asia project will develop and bring together complex digital objects in several different formats from several sources around the world. Specifically, four major products will be created and made accessible during the four years of funding:

- 1) 120,000 new bibliographic records and authority records to be added to the South Asia Union Catalogue
- 2) Digital audio files of sound recordings from the British Library's Linguistic Survey of India
- 3) Preservation of and access to selected periodicals published in South Asia
- 4) Electronic article delivery on demand from the South Asian sub-continent to researchers in the U.S.

Digital Access to CRL collections

At its annual meeting in April, the Center announced it will put in place by the year 2009 the workflows and mechanisms necessary to provide all CRL holdings in electronic form. The Center envisions four major streams of activities that will generate digital content. These include:

- 1) On-demand conversion and delivery of collection materials
- 2) Cooperative digitization of legacy materials
- 3) Mediated procurement of electronic resources
- 4) Acquisition of born-digital content.

The Center is conducting analyses of the needs and behaviors of scholar-users of Center collections to inform our planning, in conjunction with the broader study of scholarly needs for international studies. A prospectus outlining specific procedures, costs, funding plans and timetables for implementing the new activities will be submitted to the Center's Board in February 2006.

E-CRL activities will augment and support, rather than replace, the Center's print and microform-based acquisition and preservation programs. Rather, the Center will strategically integrate E-CRL activities to increase the benefits and impact of those programs.

CRL Purchase Proposal

The 2006 ballot for major purchases was recently announced. One item of interest is "Russian Archives. Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905" (Gale, 170 reels \$25,500). Deadline for voting is December 2nd.

2. Global Resources Network

At its September meeting, the Board of Directors of the Center approved the transfer of the Global Resources Network (GRN) from ARL to CRL, effective January 1, 2006. This action was the final step in the formal process of both organizations to accomplish the move. CRL, under the guidance of the Director of International Resources, James Simon, will assume leadership, governance, coordination, and services of GRN. In accordance with the transition plan recommended by the GRN Steering Committee, funding for 2006 activities will be shared by ARL and CRL. The joint call for voluntary contributions of \$1,200 for 2006 was sent to ARL directors at the beginning of October. For information on GRN or to communicate your institution's contribution to GRN funding in 2006, contact Eudora Loh at dora@arl.org. The transition plan is on the ARL website at: <http://www.arl.org/collect/grp/GRNtransition.html>.

This project currently has 6 operating programs, which do not include anything related to Slavic. The network is open to the idea of adding a Slavic project.

3. SEEMP Report

Simon distributed the budget and list of recent receipts. SEEMP's balance at the beginning of FY 2005 was \$23,284. Expenses in FY 2005

were \$12,686. Income to date in FY2006 is \$17,400; expenses to date are \$338. Current fund balance is \$48,060. Commitments from previous years stand at \$44,601, leaving an available balance of \$3459.

Recent receipts include *Pesti Hirlap*, *Koha Jone*, and more years of Russian regional newspapers.

Recent cataloging includes a large number of Soviet Central Asian Pamphlets. CRL staff is converting NYPL Romanization to LC Romanization. Presently the conversion is on hold until the Center's OPAC authority record upgrade project is complete.

IV. Progress Reports on Current Projects

1. Koha Jone (Rondestvedt)

Received [1996–2003] from EastView. A copy for Stanford was not written in the original proposal. To be discussed later in the agenda.

2. Newspapers of the October Revolution (Cannon)

The project is not done yet, but filming will begin imminently. LC has located the issues and has prepared a finding aid. The issues are in the hands of LC PRD. Karen Renninger (Chief of the Serial and Government Publications Division) and Mark Sweeney (Preservation) are supportive of the project and will consider this a “top priority” in the next year.

3. Oslobodenje (Crayne)

SEEMP has received the majority of reels [1992–2003]. 10 reels are still anticipated.

4. Pesti Hirlap (Simon)

SEEMP has received 11 reels [1841–1848]. This complements 1848–1849 already held by CRL.

5. Russian Regional Archival Guides project (Tabolina, Ingersoll)

This project continues to suffer delays due to contract difficulties. Original contracts signed by archived were rescinded and EastView is having difficulty securing archival agreements. Olga Tabolina proposed going through RosArkhiv to assist in obtaining new agreements from the archives. This will be discussed and decided by the Executive Committee.

To date, 121 guides have been filmed (28 reels). Cannot yet send to CRL.

6. Russian Regional Newspapers II (Tabolina, Simon)

CRL has received a number of 2003 reels, expecting 2004 imminently.

Tabolina distributed two lists to the membership: a progress update and a list of replacement suggestions. For some titles, years are partially or significantly incomplete. EastView suggested filming additional years of titles for which supply is not a problem. The SEEMP committee discussed what constituted incomplete files (EastView normally aims for fewer than 5 issues missing). In some cases, the limited availability may signify a larger issue (repression, censorship) and the committee suggested that some of the titles should be filmed in whatever supply we currently have. EastView will combine issues onto one reel in those cases, and in others replace years with other titles. Details can be reviewed with the Executive Committee.

7. Russian Right-Wing Newspapers III (Urbanic, Miller)

Allan Urbanic has sent his supply of titles to CRL—not yet sorted. Larry Miller will send UIUC's titles shortly. This will be filmed in the next year. Members suggested we poll the membership to complete as many fill-ins as possible. Columbia, Library of Congress, Hoover may all have fill-in issues. Simon will post the titles and gaps to the listserv.

8. Soviet Central Asian pamphlets (Simon)

Discussed above.

V. New Proposals / Developing Projects

1. University of Toronto proposals (Simon)

Karen Turko described possible digitization projects to Simon and sought feedback from SEEMP. Items under consideration include:

- 1880's/1890's immigrant materials, such as land grants etc.
- Additional Luczkiw material (DP material)
- P.J. Potichnyi Collections, dealing with insurgency and counter-insurgency in Ukraine, 1944–54
- Hollar lithographs
- Lunt collection of Macedonian books.

Miranda Remnek explained that this list was jointly prepared with UIUC, with the intent of developing collaborative digitization projects. She believed this might wait until a new Slavic bibliographer is brought aboard. The membership agreed that this was not feasible at this time.

The committee reflected briefly on its role in preserving and digitizing materials. With its limited budget, SEEMP is not able to take on large projects. SEEMP continues to emphasize preservation concerns over digital access projects at the moment. However, many agree that some

digital activity should be explored. SEEMP might consider small projects as a pilot, especially if the material would better merit electronic access over microfilm. Simon suggested cooperative digitization might be an activity undertaken under a broader Global Resources-type partnership of Slavic libraries.

2. Central Asian serial runs (Crayne)

Crayne discussed the possible loss of microfilm masters for Central Asian serials once held by Norman Ross. She inquired as to the interest of the group in pursuing fill-ins of these titles as well as other Central Asian serials.

Miller mentioned that University of Illinois likely bought the entire set in positive copy, as did Princeton (Nina Shapiro). Could one make negatives from the positives? This is possible, though resulting in lesser quality than the originals. Crayne suggested that hard copy originals might be found and that Todd Bludeau (Praxess) expressed interest in assisting in some mid-level projects.

The group also discussed other possible resources. Miller reminded the group of Central Asian newspapers formerly held by the Scottish newspaper unit. James will re-forward the list to the membership.

Shapiro urged the membership to consider adding something "Eurasian" to the proposal process every year. This material is not being picked up elsewhere. Possible joint action with MEMP? Columbia, UCLA, and others will make suggestions, and Janet will coordinate a proposal.

3. Continuation of South Slavic periodicals (Crayne)

Crayne inquired as to interest in preserving or replacing South Slavic newspapers. Michigan has filmed some titles and these continue to be published. Others have worked with libraries in the region: Tanja Lorkovic worked with the National Library of Serbia to develop CDs of *Politika*. A CD of the early years is now available, but quite expensive. The Library of Congress has acquired *Politika* in microfilm from the National Library of Serbia, as well as certain other material from Mediacentar.

Brad Schaffner suggested exploring what the Central and East Europe Online Library has been doing—they are working directly with publishers? Schaffner had suggested to them they consider finding a partner to deposit archival copy.

The membership expressed general interest in developing collecting South Slavic material, including titles beyond former Yugoslavia. There is much material we are likely not collecting.

Miller suggested UIUC has the only copy in the US of the Zagreb edition of *Borba*. Interest in a proposal? Yes.

4. Early Soviet Ukrainian Press (Kiebusinski)

Ksenya Kiebusinski (Harvard College Library) submitted a proposal, developed with EastView, to microfilm early Soviet Ukrainian press. The five titles submitted are generally not available elsewhere in the US. They include *Bilshovyk Ukrainy*, the periodical of the Central Committee of CP(B)U whose purpose was to interpret the Party's policy directives in Ukraine. Also included was *Zvezda*, *Chornomors'ka komuna*, *Zoria Poltavshchyny*, and *Sotsialisticheskii Donbass*, concerning city and regional committees of the party. The newspapers are located in Moscow and Ukrainian libraries. The print is in poor condition.

Committee members agreed the content is attractive. However, the availability of funds may require spacing this out over a number of years. The committee encouraged a resubmission of a portion in the next ballot. The proposal should take into account issues of parity to be discussed with EastView (a copy for the donating library? Discounts for SEEMP members?)

Members reflected that these may well complement other activities underway, such as the Nazi documents from Ukraine being filmed by Thomson-Gale and other material.

VI. Member Reports on Preservation/Access Projects

1. Library of Congress (Cannon)

Angela Cannon submitted a written report from various selectors. Work is well underway in the Martin library in Slovakia. They have good film equipment and are filming their holdings. Once complete, Martin will approach other libraries to film more holdings—there is willingness to collaborate.

Cannon is creating a finding aid for Bulgarian newspapers held by LC. This will be posted to LC's website.

The Library of Congress is canceling a number of print subscriptions to Russian newspapers, especially for those already available in microform and digitally. A list was included.

Lithuanian newspapers continue to be filmed with the Dept. of Defense camera in situ. Filming of these is complete and the library will move on to other languages (Polish, Russian, German).

A few small but interesting projects are underway, including digitization of a historic Bulgarian telephone directory (of interest to genealogists) and an index to a unique Polish ledger of persons registered at the Polish consulate in Shanghai. Cannon might make this index available online if there is interest.

2. Harvard College Library

The Ukrainian division supported an effort to inventory Ukrainian DP press held in Munich (1944–1955). Harvard is also searching their holdings: an additional 100 titles were found, most of which do not duplicate that in the Luczkiw collection. Harvard will undertake the micro-filming of DP press material, using Ukrainian funds. Will later film in Munich. Miller (UIUC) expressed interest and suggested he could compare their holdings. Shapiro asked whether members knew of collections of similar Russian DP material from Germany. Crayne added interest in DP material from former Yugoslavia.

Harvard is also digitizing material from the Davis project, which includes interviews of Soviet émigrés. The copy is, unfortunately, not great and Harvard is exploring re-keying the text, as OCR is not feasible. This is funded through the Harvard University Library digital project grants.

3. Columbia University

Columbia has received a two-year preservation grant for the fourth installment of Slavic Culture and History project (Phase IV). This will include preservation of Dewey classes 940s and 890s.

VII. Other Business (Private Session, for SEEMP members only)

The matter of vendor relations with SEEMP Projects was discussed.

The meeting was adjourned due to time shortage.

(Submitted by James Simon, November 5, 2005)

II. News from the U.S. and Canada

Jean Dickinson, University of California at Berkeley

Association for Women in Slavic Studies (AWSS) Translation Registry

A new, searchable translation database is now available on the web page of the Association for Women in Slavic Studies (AWSS). The AWSS Translation Registry is a pilot project listing the translations and translations-in-progress into English of works by women authors of Eastern Europe and countries in the territory of the former Soviet Union. The Registry has two purposes: first to allow translators of such works to register a translation in progress so that other translators can avoid duplication; and second to let professors who are creating syllabi know what works by women writers of these countries are available in English. The URL for the AWSS Translation Registry is:

<http://www.awsshome.org/resources/registry.html>. Presently there are about 1,400 entries.

(Diana Greene, Bobst Library, New York University)

Library of Congress's Meeting of Frontiers

The newest release of the Library of Congress's Meeting of Frontiers website, which now has over 600,000 digital items, includes a wide variety of interesting Russian materials. It is easiest to see what has been added by going to the "New Digital Items" page at <http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfdigcol/newitems.html>.

The Library of Congress has added new collections and interpretive essays to the website, the eighth time since the site was first launched in December 1999. Many of the new materials highlight two key episodes in the history of U.S.-Russia relations: the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia in 1867 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, which was concluded at the Portsmouth Peace Conference in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in September 1905. The latest expansion includes over 1,500 items in 7 new collections and 7 existing collections, totaling over 45,000 digital images. These materials are from the

Library of Congress, the National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg), the Russian State Library (Moscow), and the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.

Items and collections related to the Russo-Japanese War include photographs from the battlefields, silent films and photographs of activities at the Portsmouth Peace Conference, as well as the papers of William A. Marshall. As commander of the *Vicksburg*, a U.S. Navy ship that was stationed as a neutral observer in the waters between Japan and Russia, Marshall witnessed the Battle of Chemulpo Bay. His papers include situation reports to the Navy, correspondence with American diplomats in Seoul, and photographs of the sinking of the Russian ships *Koreetz* and *Varyag*.

The materials relating to the purchase of Alaska draw on collections in the National Archives and the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Items from the National Archives include the cancelled \$7.2 million check for the purchase and the original treaties signed by Tsar Alexander II and President Andrew Johnson. Items from the Library of Congress include copies of memoranda, letters, and briefing reports by such Russian luminaries as Baron von Wrangel, Count Reutern, and Grand Duke Konstantin.

Other additions to the site include, from the National Library of Russia, an album of 274 photographs taken in the late 1920s in Birobidzhan, the capital of the Jewish Autonomous Region; a geographic card set of the Russian Empire from 1856; and albums depicting daily life in Yakutia, early Russian expeditions to Siberia and the Russian Far East, and 19th century life in Siberian cities. Additions from the Russian State Library include a number of rare maps of explorations in Siberia.

With the most recent additions, the Meeting of Frontiers website includes more than 630,000 digital images relating to the history of Siberia, Alaska, and the American West. Additional images from partner institutions in Russia and the United States will be added in the coming year.

Meeting of Frontiers is funded by Congressional appropriations in the Library's FY 1999 and FY 2004 budgets. The project is part of the Library's Global Gateway initiative of digital library partnerships with leading libraries around the world, including the national libraries of Brazil, Egypt, France, the Netherlands, and Spain.
(Michael Neubert, Library of Congress)

New York Public Library

Following are some recent activities at the New York Public Library:

- Visitors and users included: Christine Bucan of the Croatian Mission to the UN; Dr. Andrzej Tymowski, Director of International Programs at the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS); Beata Capik, a visiting librarian from the Biblioteka Narodowa in Warsaw; Professor Elizabeth Valkenier of Columbia; Barbara Szczepanska, a librarian from Poland who works in an international law firm in Warsaw, and who edits a Polish librarians' electronic bulletin; and Professor Adele Lindenmeyer of Villanova.
- Articles on the original watercolors by Academician Fedor Solntsev (which were formerly in the personal library of Nicholas II) in the Rare Books Division, and the two Novgorodian manuscripts in Manuscripts were solicited by Edward Kasinec from visiting researchers Wendy Salmond (Chapman College) for *Russkoe iskusstvo* [Russian Art], and from one of Russia's leading experts on 14th century manuscripts, Dr. Engelina Smirnova, is publishing descriptions of two of the NYPL's Novgorodian codexes, one in *Nashe Nasledie* (forthcoming), and the other in a series of conference essays (forthcoming).
- On March 8, the Library hosted the Third Annual ILIAC Conference in New York. These conferences bring together library specialists from the countries of the former Soviet Union, with colleagues from the United States. Participants in this year's meeting ranged from Dean Michele V. Cloonan of Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science, to Jason Epstein, a former editor at Random House. The proceedings will be published in Russia by late 2005.
- Staff met further with Dr. Sue Ann Prince, the Director of Exhibitions and Curator of Museum Collections at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. Dr. Prince is organizing a Franklin Tercentennial exhibition in 2006 on Franklin's relations with Princess Dashkova of the Russian Academy. The Library will be loaning materials to this exhibition.
- Edward Kasinec was interviewed for a segment on "History Detectives," a PBS program. Mr. Kasinec discussed a few selected examples of historically significant items from the Division's collections.

Also, Mr. Kasinec presented a lecture at the Library for the Rev. Dr. J. Robert Wright's General Theological Seminary class on iconography. The lecture concluded with an illustrated introduction to digitized works pertaining to Eastern Orthodox Christianity in South Court.

On May 5, Mr. Kasinec and HeeGwone Yoo met with representatives of a group sponsored by the World Bank, and demonstrated SLV's extensive contribution to the digital database, and provided a tour of the Division.

As in past years, Mr. Kasinec conducted a session on resources for the study of iconography for students of Prof. J. Robert Wright of the General Theological Seminary in Manhattan.

- An issue of the journal *Slavic & East European Information Resources* (vol. 6(1): 9–18) included an article by retired SIBL librarian Dr. Milada Klatil entitled, "Six Hundred Years of Czech literature in The New York Public Library: From Hus to Havel." Dr. Klatil also organized a month-long SLV/AME Corridor exhibition on Czech Émigré Literati of the post-war period.
- On April 29, the Library hosted a series of presentations on the topic of the NYPL, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the development of a Regional Humanities Association in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine. Speakers included Heike Kordish, Director of the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, NYPL; Pauline Yu, President, ACLS; Andrzej Tymowski, ACLS; Professor William Rosenberg, University of Michigan; and Tatiana Shchytsova, European Humanities University, Minsk. Edward Kasinec spoke on the possible role of the NYPL in such a project, and provided a tour to attendees from the academic community. Both Ms. Kordish and Mr. Kasinec attended a dinner following the meeting.
- Prof. Wendy Salmond developed a proposal for a Wachenheim exhibition on "Russia and Europe Look to the Past, 1830–1850," featuring Academician Fedor Solntsev's views of Russia, juxtaposed with Western European romanticised views of the past, based exclusively on the NYPL's holdings.
- A compendium of essays on the Library's Slavic and East European holdings was published in Russia as *Most cherez okean* [A

Bridge Across the Ocean]. The essays have appeared in various publications over the past twenty years.

- The Division is availing itself of the opportunities for improved storage at the NYPL's offsite facility, particularly materials in areas in which the Division no longer actively collects (e.g., the natural and physical sciences), as well as less frequently requested materials. In the past calendar year, more than 20,000 volumes were sent to ReCAP—one of the largest contributions from any curatorial unit—and the intention is to ship another 25,000 in the next calendar year.

(Robert Davis, New York Public Library)

Russian popular music

A new listserv devoted to Russian popular music has been created. The aim of the group is to discuss and exchange information on Russian popular music (i.e., rock music, singer-songwriters, jazz, world music, popsa, and other aspects of popular music). This includes general information, scientific/academic material, contacts within Russian popular music communities, etc. The group is open to people who are active within the academic field of Russian popular music (inter alia, popular music studies, ethnomusicology, Russian studies, literature studies, culture studies, sociology, history, and subject matter for linguists, folklorists, and journalists), and strives for an interdisciplinary approach to the field. The official languages of the list are English and Russian. The address of the list is:

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/russian_popular_music.

To subscribe, write a message to:

russian_popular_music-subscribe@yahogroups.com

(Mark Yoffe, George Washington University)

University of Calgary

Rosvita Vaska of the University of Calgary reports that she will be a member of the instructional team for a 2007 field school course, "The Holocaust in Art and Literature," through Saint Mary's University in Halifax. Her role will include selecting resources for the students' research, instruction on techniques for working with research resources, and providing on-site liaison relating to Czech language and culture. In October 2005 Rosvita visited Prague (Jewish Museum) and Terezin (Terezin Memorial), in order to procure course material and become

familiar with the on-site resources that can be integrated into the field school curriculum for February 2007.

(Stan Orlov, U of Toronto)

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Because a growing need has been felt for a forum for discussion of Slavic digital issues, a new wiki is being developed at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The idea arose, among other things, from discussions at the 2005 American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), Subcommittee on Digital Projects meeting, and also from conversations with colleagues at the Library of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The suggestion was made that it would be good to have a (non-threatening) forum in which librarians and scholars beginning to work on Slavic digital projects and initiatives could exchange information. One of the Bulgarian librarians noted that Slavists often attend conferences and learn about exciting new approaches—but then are hard-pressed to implement and enable such approaches at their home institutions. Thus, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is exploring the development of a wiki on these themes. (What is a wiki? “Wikis are easy-to-use webpages that let you collaborate online and share information.”) The UIUC’s as-yet-unnamed wiki is to be created along the lines of the Digital Classicist (<http://digitalclassicist.xwiki.com/xwiki/bin/view/Main/WebHome>).

(Miranda Remnek, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

The University of Manitoba Libraries: Ukrainian Archives

Back in April 2003, The University of Manitoba Libraries launched the Archives of the Ukrainian Canadian Experience. The mandate of the new Archives will be to gather textual records (both hand-written and electronic) about Ukrainian life in Canada, including papers, documents, correspondence, maps, photographs, slides, film, video and audio recordings, as well as other archives from individuals and institutions in the Ukrainian community. These individual collections will form a strong collective archive, one that will complement the efforts of other local institutions in preserving the Ukrainian culture in Canada.

The Archives of the Ukrainian Canadian Experience enhances the Libraries’ existing Slavic Collection that was established in 1949, one of the oldest Slavic Collections at a Canadian academic institution. The Archives has already acquired the papers of such notable Ukrainians as Jaroslav

B. Rudnyckyj, Walter Klymkiw, Robert Klymasz, Mary Wawrykow, Michael Ewanchuk, Iraida Tarnawecy, Alexander Baran, and J. Nicholas Mandziuk. This new and exciting venture will serve as a testament to the struggles and achievements of Ukrainians throughout Canada.

For more information, contact James Kominowski, Slavic Librarian/Archivist, (james_kominowski@umanitoba.ca) or see the website at <http://www.umanitoba.ca/libraries/units/archives/collections/subject/ukranian/>.

(Stan Orlov, U. of Toronto)

University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

A new online resource at UNC, Paper Currency & Banknotes in the Andre Savine Collection, is now available. The Paper Currency & Banknotes database features detailed descriptions and images of over 600 numismatic pieces found in the Andre Savine Collection. Pieces in the numismatics sub-collection consist primarily of paper currency and other forms of script such as banknotes, loan obligations, and coupons. Items featured in this database represent various periods of Russian history, including rare paper currency issued by the Russian White Army while in control of southern Russia during 1918–1920. For Russian and Ukrainian currency in the database, all descriptive text from both the obverse and reverse sides has been transliterated from the vernacular according to the Library of Congress transliteration scheme for Cyrillic alphabets. In addition to descriptive information, this database provides both a mid-size and high-resolution image of the obverse and reverse sides of each piece.

Access to the database is available at the following URL:
<http://www.lib.unc.edu/savine/numismatics/index.html>.

For additional information on the Paper Currency & Banknotes in the Andre Savine Collection database, please contact Nadia Zilper, at nadia@email.unc.edu, or Rita Van Duinen, Project Librarian for the Andre Savine Collection, at rita@unc.edu. For information on the Andre Savine Collection, please visit

<http://www.lib.unc.edu/savine/index.html/>

(Rita Van Duinen, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Yale Library Intern

The Slavic Reading Room at Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University is happy to announce the arrival of Ms. Jurgita Budziute, our

sixth Baltic Library Intern. Ms. Budziute, a graduate of the Faculty of Communication at Vilnius University with a degree in Library and Information Science (BA), and a degree in Library and Informations Centers Management (MA) from the same institution, is a bibliographer in the Department of Electronic Information, Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania. At Yale Ms. Budziute wants to enhance her knowledge of information management, electronic services and collection development. Her professional goal is to work towards a PhD degree in information sciences. Jurgita Budziute has already published a number of articles in library periodicals in Lithuania. The Baltic Library Internship is funded by the generous gift of Dr. Kristaps Keggi, Yale alumnus and an orthopedic surgeon whose family has roots in the Baltic countries.

(Tatjana Lorkovic, Yale University)

III. News from Abroad

Conference *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague: Losses and Discoveries*

The Prague conference *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague*, which took place in October 2005, represents a sequel to the 2003 conference *Ukrainian Visual Arts in the Interwar Czechoslovakia*. Both these conferences commemorated the 80th anniversary of founding of Ukrainian émigré institutions in Prague. Among the participants were scholars of Ukrainian emigration mainly from Ukraine, but also from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany, the United States and Canada. The event was organized by the Prague Slavonic Library (a department of the National Library of the Czech Republic), which has the goal to systematically map the activities of Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian interwar emigration working both in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. In fact, the holdings of the Slavonic Library, which is based on an unique collection of materials related to this emigration, represent a strong stimulus towards such a program (for more information on the Slavonic Library, see <http://www.nkp.cz/sll>). The proceedings from the conference on the Ukrainian visual arts were already published (*Ukrainjské umění v meziválečném Československu. K 80. výročí založení Ukrajinského studia výtvarných umění v Praze* / ed. Dagmar Petišková. Praha, 2005); the results of the 2005 conference will be published this year.

The main impetus for organising both conferences was provided by the accidental discovery of part of the collection of the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague* in the cellars of the Prague Klementinum, a former Jesuit college that today is the home of the National and Slavonic libraries. The Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle was a research and archival institution working in Prague in the years 1925–1948. At the end of the war, the museum building was destroyed by bombing and the remaining evidence of the social life of the Ukrainian emigration was hurriedly stored in boxes or paper folders and survived the next forty years. This archival material is now processed, properly stored, and part of the collection of the Slavonic Library. The most precious part of the collection is formed by the graphic works of

teachers and students of the Ukrainian Studio of Visual Arts in Prague (1000 items by 68 artists); in addition to that, the collection contains materials documenting the cultural life of the emigration (posters announcing social activities, programs of theatre performances and concerts, invitations for public lectures), the political life (manifests, proclamations) and also materials such as accounting books of the Ukrainian organizations, calendars, maps, photographs, teaching materials, works of the Ukrainian students at the Czech Technical University and Ukrainian Economic Academy in Podibrady.

The subtitle of the conference, *Losses and Discoveries*, describes well the fate of the collection. The materials that were not destroyed by the bombing at the end of the war were temporarily stored in the Klementinum, in the archives of the Ministry of Interior or partially in private flats. After 1948 most of the printed materials were transferred to the Soviet Union and partly also to Slovakia. Other items were dispersed throughout various institutions and often lost or burned. In the last fifteen years, there has been significant research done in the newly-opened archives in Russia and Ukraine, and the Prague collection was discovered and processed. Most of the conference presentations dealt with these archival "losses and discoveries."

The main presentation was delivered by Mykola Mušynka (a historian, Prešov) who analysed in detail the individual stages of development of the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague*, composition of its collections, its post-war transfer and present-day state. He also presented his recently published monograph, *Muzej vyzvolnoji borot'by Ukrajinu v Prazi ta dolja joho fondiv: Istoryčno-archivni narysy* (Kiev, 2005).

Patricia K. Grimsted (Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University) described the results of her long term research in the archives of the former Soviet Union and presented her new publication: an authorized Ukrainian translation of a chapter of her extensive monograph *Trophies of War and Empire* dealing with the Prague archives transferred to Kiev and Moscow. Hennadij Borjak (State Committee for Archives of Ukraine, Kiev), the author of the well-researched afterword to the above mentioned publication by Patricia K. Grimsted, presented the five-year-old project *Comprehensive Catalogue of Prague Archives* initiated by the State Committee for Archives of the Ukraine. He pointed out the problems this project is facing and informed us about the successful completion of a project of his Russian colleagues: *Collections of the Russian Foreign Archives in Prague: an Archival Guide*. H.

Borjak in this context suggested further methods of validating and registering archival material.

The current problems with the reconstruction of the collection of the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague* from the Ukrainian archives were the topic of the presentation of Maryna Pali-jenko from the Taras Shevchenko Kiev National University. Her colleague from the university, Tetjana Borjak, spoke about the processing and identifying of the photographic collection originating from the collections of the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague* and the Ukrainian Historical Cabinet in Prague, which was transferred to Ukraine during the period 1945–1957.

Miroslav Sopoliga (Museum of Ukrainian-Ruthenian Culture, Svid-nik, Slovakia) and Mária Ňachajová (State Scientific Library, Prešov, Slovakia) informed us about the fate of the part of the collection of the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague* which was transferred to the Prešov region. Mychajlo Delehan (State Archives of the Transcarpathian Oblast, Uzhhorod) spoke about the collections of the State Archives of the Transcarpathian Oblast.

Bohdan Čajkovs'kyj (Historical Museum Lviv) outlined the activities and collection of the Department of History of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle as part of the Historical Museum in Lviv during its fifteen years of existence and informed us about the concept of the newly opened State Museum of Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Lviv. The topic of the national program of preserving the heritage of the liberation struggle of the Ukraine was further developed by the writer Roman Lubkivs'kyj. He spoke also about the term “West-Ukraineness”, defined the term “liberation struggle” and its meaning for contemporary Ukraine, and discussed the role of Ukrainian emigration. R. Lubkiv-s'kyj concluded by expressing his hope that after the endless Sisyphean efforts the Prague “cradle of Ukrainian freedom”—now, under current condition—will give birth to a truly free Ukraine. Ukrainian perspectives and historical memory as an element of national identity were topics addressed by Roman Jaremko (Ukrainian Free University, Munich).

Alexander Lushnycky (historian, Moylan, Pennsylvania) outlined the activities of the organization United Ukrainian and American Aid Committee in attempting to save the collections of the museum after its destruction in the post-war period.

Anatolij Trembic'kyj (Research Historical Centre Podillja, Chmel'nyč'kyj), who in 2003 at the conference on Ukrainian visual arts spoke

about the newly discovered manuscript of Volodymyr Sičyns'ky in the State Central Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, presented on Sičyns'ky's complex personality, and focused on his artistically fruitful and successful Prague period. Trembick'kyj traced in detail the fate of Sičyns'ky's works preserved in the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague*.

Oksana Pelens'ka (art historian, Prague) also developed her lecture from a previous conference and informed us about the collection of visual arts in the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague*. At the same time, she presented her new publication on the Ukrainian visual arts: *Ukrains'kyi portret na tli Prahy: ukrains'ke mystets'ke seredovyschche v mizhvoienii Chekho-Slovachchyni* (New York-Praha: Národní knihovna CR, 2005). Alena Morávková (DAMU, Prague) spoke about the letters of the poet Vasyl Onufrijenko to Simon Narižny located now in the National Archives in Prague. A. Morávková presented several of Onufrijenko's poems, which were found in the correspondence. Bohdan Zilynskyj's (Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague) presentation dealt with the correspondence of Volodymyr Dorošenko reflecting the fate of the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague*.

The other presenters focused on the personalities who founded and ran the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague*. Blanka Jeřábková (Ukrainian Free University, Munich) described the social and scientific activities of the director of the Museum Dmytri Antonovyč. The journalist Mykola Čaban (Zorja, Dnipropetrovsk) presented the social and cultural personalities from Sičeslav: Vasyl Bidnov (historian, theologian), Dmitri Dorošenko (historian) and Jevhen Vyrovy (pedagogue, publisher). Olena Borjak (M. Ryl's'ky Institut of Arts, Folklore and Ethnology, Kiev) spoke about the work of the Ukrainian ethnologists in the interwar Prague. Oksana Ivasjuk (J. Fek'kovych National University, Chernivci) presented on another important personality linked to the Museum: the philologist, literary scholar and folklorist Oleksandr Kolessa and his scientific and popular work.

Jevhen Paranjuk (New York) recalled his 1943 visit at the Ukrainian émigré institutions in Prague, including the Museum. Natalija Žukivs'ka (Canberra, Australia) sent greetings to the participants of the conference together with an article from the inheritance of her father Symon Narižny about the life and work of the director of the Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle in Prague Dmytri Antonovič.

The conference was concluded by resolution signed by all its partici-

pants, addressed to Ukrainian governmental officials informing them about the conference, stressing the historical importance of the *Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle*, and suggesting particular steps to further support the scholarly research and public activities related to this institution.

(Mgr. Dagmar Petišková, National Library of the Czech Republic—Slavonic Library)

Crimea Conference, Sudak, Ukraine, June 4–11, 2005

The following is a brief report of several meetings held during the Crimea Conference in June 2005.

I spoke to about thirty workshop participants from a wide variety of librarians from the Former Soviet Republics about the IFLA initiatives on the *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles* and the concept and projects towards a Virtual International Authority File. Natalia Kasparova (Russian State Library, Head of Cataloging) spoke about the Russian cataloging rules and the FRBR concepts and how these new concepts are being incorporated into their rules. There was a very lively discussion period. Many libraries still use card catalogs.

Two joint presentations by catalogers from the National Library of Russia (Tatiana Moushkoulia and Julia Selivanova) spoke on their work on the national authority files for Russia. They stressed the importance of cooperation and shared authority files. These authority files for subject headings and for corporate names created at the National Library of Russia (NLR) are part of the Union Catalog of Russian Libraries. The resulting controlled access is viewed as very beneficial. They are developing guidelines on how to build and control these files. In the past such files were never disseminated, so this is a new era for them.

Natalia Kulygina (Russian State Library) was the final presenter speaking on “Authority Control in a Multilingual Environment.” The Russian State Library has over 3 million bibliographic records in MARC 21 format. Before 2003 this was only for Russian and foreign books. Since 2003 it includes books and periodicals from the different Russian federations including some in oriental languages. There are 40–45 languages of the peoples of former Russian federations and over 30 European languages represented. Their authority file (personal names) has about 70,000 records with 2,000 updates per year. In the following discussion it was pointed out that there is great respect for the national

languages of the former Soviet republics/Russian federations and the state languages are all viewed as equals with Russian. The issue of which transliteration scheme to use was brought up—ISO standard versus domestic standards and the resulting problems and variants that result. Comments were made about the Russian Book chamber not being responsible for the national authority files—apparently they are completely out of this picture. Originally the Book Chamber maintained personal authors of literary works but abandoned that and no one knows the formats of the files they created which were internal proprietary formats and cannot be exchanged. There is no open access to the Book Chamber files. Many of the participants were eager to learn more about what is going on in Russia, so there was some additional exchange of information and clear recognition of the importance of the authority files and working in cooperation. I asked what other countries had national authority files and the participants from Lithuania and Belarus indicated they did. Lithuania uses UNIMARC with Unicode and they keep the original scripts, which is not a problem for them. Their file is in open access, but not free—there is a subscription price and also some international agreements. Lithuania is working on an agreement with the Russian State Library to exchange authority records for cooperative projects including also bibliographic records. Belarus has only a few records in their authority files so far, and it's not distributed.

The meeting on Rare Books and Archives Preservation (restitution) held at the Livadia Palace near Yalta (which had exhibits of the Crimean wars, 1854–56 and WWII or the “Great Patriotic War”) discussed the “removed valuables” taken by the victors of the wars back to their countries and leaving the home countries destitute. The issue of what to do with cultural artifacts of conquered lands was the topic of the day. There are more than a thousand claims per year to the Moscow State Library of Foreign Literature to find out what happened to the books—there is a website devoted to restitution and they have a bibliography of materials and a magazine on this topic. Two catalogs are being published this year of about 15,000 manuscripts and incunabula and another volume on the works of a German publisher (Becker?). They estimate that 100 million Russian books have been lost, 80 million Ukrainian books, and that Belarus lost 90% of all of their books during the wars. The Russian State Library published a 15 volume set of the items of restitution that were lost in WWII. The publication includes

photos of the destroyed libraries. Another speaker described archival materials from a Russian admiral of the Black Sea Fleet who took part in the Yalta Conference and WWII.

Thursday had a meeting on the Union Catalog of Russian Libraries and LIBNET led by Boris Loginov (handout included statistics of slow but continued growth of the database, annual record contributions, and members in LIBNET, 60 institutions in cooperation with the LIBNET Center). Russia has two national libraries and they are the highest contributors to the Union Catalog. Libraries can use either RUSMARC or MARC 21 for cooperative cataloging and authority files. Training on format and certification of work has been provided to about 300 people in the country. Some of the problems encountered include: bad Internet connections—too slow, lost data—it was recommended to create the records in the local OPAC and export to the shared system; different accounting systems making it hard to share. Benefits were the shared concepts, systems, and formats—interoperability. They have essentially created a national school for cataloging through all their training courses to follow the Russian rules for cataloging and machine-readable cataloging, which is still new in Russia. Suggested workflows were offered. They stated they are not in a hurry and the level of increase is satisfactory with 60 of the largest libraries participating.

Vladimir Skvortsov talked about the RUSMARC format, which adapted the UNIMARC format to meet conditions needed for Russia. It was built by 15 libraries in Russia, and the LIBNET Center put it to use. The format is still developing and does not satisfy all user needs, but there have been some cooperative agreements, such as everyone using multilevel records. They now have cataloging manuals and examples of records for catalogers to follow (bibliographic and authority records), but are still working out the procedures and techniques.

I met with Evgeny Kuzmin (former head of the Library Department in the Ministry of Culture and is now Head of the Department of Libraries and Archives in the reorganized Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications) and Boris Loginov (head of the LIBNET Center) regarding possibilities of including the LIBNET authority records as part of the future Virtual International Authority File. There was no indication of any funds to explore such research, but I will be exploring possibilities with the VIAF partners at our next meeting June 30 at LC. (Barbara Tillett, Library of Congress)

Department of State

Belarus

The American Embassy in Belarus dedicated its seventh American Corner with a donation of printed materials and equipment valued at more than \$25,000. Ambassador Krol stated that U.S. support for the American Corners in Belarus underscores “our faith in the almost limitless potential of education, of ordinary people from different nations simply reaching out to learn more about each other’s cultures.” The American Corners are located throughout Belarus; this most recently-opened facility serves the region of Grodno.

Russia

The Moscow Information Resource Center at the U.S. Embassy publishes a bilingual, electronic quarterly for visitors of American Centers and Corners and other readers in Russia. The journal is a popular gateway to the U.S. State Department’s and other U.S. government agencies’ information for Russian readers. The journal is available on the U.S. Embassy website as well as from the website of the America Corners network.

The Yekaterinburg Information Resource Center distributed the first issue of a new electronic newsletter, “American Libraries’ News for Russian Librarians,” to librarians in the Urals, American Corners staff, and Open World alumni. The weekly Russian language newsletter includes such topics as library services and management, trends in technology and IT, news from the book market and best websites for reference, foundations and grant announcements.

Ukraine

An American citizen credited the Uzhhorod Window on America Center (WOA) with helping him realize a lifelong dream of finding his family’s roots. After years of research, the writer discovered that his Jewish father originally came from Mukachevo, now in western Ukraine. The American contacted Kyiv’s Information Resource Center at the U.S. Embassy and staff referred him to the Window on America Center in Uzhhorod. The WOA director put him in touch with a local Jewish organization. The American citizen was overjoyed to meet a woman in Mukachevo who remembered his father and who showed the house where he had lived. The Window on America network was established to enhance relations between the U.S. and Ukraine.

A third Window on America for young people was set up in Myko-

layiv in southern Ukraine. A photo exhibit "America with the Eyes of Ukrainian Photographer Oleksandr Klemko" was included in the program in the Mykolayiv City Library for Children. In the Rivne Oblast Library in western Ukraine another Window on America Center for adult readers was opened bringing to 16 the number of these special libraries set up by the American embassy in cooperating local public libraries.

In January 2005, there was an official launching of a new publication at a meeting of the Ukrainian Libraries Association at the National Vernadsky Library. The book, compiled by librarian N. Styshenets', is the *English-Ukrainian Glossary of Library and Information Science* ISBN 966-02-3343-4.

(Barbara Conaty, IRO Moscow)

ICCEES--VII World Congress of the International Council on Central European and Eurasian Studies, Berlin, July 25-30, 2005

This conference, which occurs every five years, began on Monday evening with opening presentations and a reception, held at the "Haus der Kulturen der Welt." The featured speaker was Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, and several German academics and politicians also made speeches. The theme of the Congress was "Europe—Our Common Home?"

A number of library-related panels took place at the conference, including: *Looking Back, Moving On: three centuries of émigré publishing in Europe, from Print to the Digital Age*. The panel began with Janet Zmroczek (British Library, London) who gave a paper entitled, "Keeping the word: Publishing, books and reading in the lives of Polish émigrés, 1831-1900: the London-Paris connection." The majority of 19th émigrés from Poland ended up in Paris, London having a more modest number. The Biblioteka Polska in Paris is one of the major contemporary émigré collections; however, the British Library in London also has a respectable collection of Polish émigré publications (overwhelmingly newspapers and journals) from the 19th century emigration.

Katya Rogatchevskaia (British Library, London) then made a presentation, "1905—made in the West: Russian social-democratic literature in the British Library." The British Library has a top-notch collection of Russian social-democratic (RSDRP) publications, thanks to the presence in London of a number of publishers and printing houses (e.g. *Vol'naia russkaia tipografiia, Zhizn', Khlieb i volia, Istra, the Bund*).

Alexander Herzen also lived in London for a number of years so the British Library's collection of Herzen literature is strong.

Finally, Oksana Morgunova (Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland) spoke on "Web-forums of Russian migrants to Europe—the interplay of identities." Morgunova reported on a survey she completed recently of Russian émigré media—both print and electronic—in Europe. As case studies, she spoke about the Russian communities in Finland, Norway, the UK, and Cyprus. In each case, different audiences are being catered to. In Finland, it is émigrés and tourists from Russia; there is a flourishing print media in Russian as well as a number of websites (e.g. www.suomi.ru). In Norway, the émigré media is oriented more towards Russians married to Norwegians and Russian professionals in Norway temporarily. It is primarily web-based rather than print (www.russia.no; www.russisk.org et al.). There is a large Russian émigré community in Britain: temporary workers, Russians married to British citizens, professionals (especially business-related staff). Again the current media is predominantly web-based: www.rupoint.co.uk; www.bratok.co.uk; www.narod.org.uk; et al. Finally, in Cyprus, the Russian émigré community consists almost entirely of ethnic Greeks repatriated from the former USSR (the Black Sea coast region of Russia, Ukraine, Georgia); Russian tourists in Cyprus briefly for vacation; and wealthy "new" Russians who own second homes on Cyprus. The chief website for Russians in Cyprus is www.russiancyprus.net. Morgunova's conclusion is that, from a media point of view, there are currently no transnational Russian diasporas—each country has its country-specific Russian émigré community with country-specific characteristics, influences, publications, and Internet resources. A search of the website www.searcheurope.com shows how active the Russian émigré communities in Europe are in establishing websites, almost all of which are locally oriented and steered deliberately away from politics.

The next panel was entitled: *Digitization of Slavic/E. European Visual and Textual Materials*. Katya Rogatchevskaia (British Library, London) began with a paper on "Slavonic digital resources in the British Library: creation and usage." There are currently at the British Library no specifically Slavic digital projects, but Slavic and East European materials are included in other projects, such as a large project to digitize illuminated manuscripts (some Slavic items have been completed and are now available online at <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/illuminatedmanuscripts/welcome.htm>, in-

cluding a beautiful copy of the *Skazanie o mamaevom poboishche*). Slavic materials are modestly represented in "Images Online," (<http://www.imagesonline.bl.uk/britishlibrary/controller/home>), including some Russian posters relating to the Russo-Japanese War and World War II. In a sub-project on bindings, some Russian bindings are included. In addition, the British Library participates in a UK-wide project centered at the University of Sheffield, "Russian Visual Arts" (<http://hri.shef.ac.uk/rva/>), and also in a joint digitization project with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Finally, the British Library has joined forces with the National Library of Russia wherein each will digitize its part of the *Codex Sinaiticus*, hopefully with the eventual participation of the two other institutions (St. Catherine's Monastery, Mt. Sinai, and a library in Leipzig) holding parts of this unique manuscript (the oldest known copy of the New Testament, with a checkered history of intrigue and thievery).

Miranda Remnek (U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) spoke on "Digitizing art materials from Central Europe—issues and solutions," following up on a presentation she made at the 2004 AAASS conference in Boston. Most of this presentation dealt with cataloging and metadata issues and the several standards being used.

Hee-Gwone Yoo (New York Public Library), also following up on a presentation he made at the 2004 Boston AAASS conference, spoke on the visual collections of the Slavic & Baltic Division at the New York Public Library. NYPL's website has a large number of visual images now available; the Slavic & Baltic division has concentrated on visual images from the 17th–19th centuries.

Maire Aho (Helsinki Univ. Library) presented a paper called "Digital dreams" and discussed digital projects in Finland. Some Russian materials have already been included in the large "Finnish historical newspapers" project (165 titles; 900,000 pages digitized to date at <http://digi.lib.helsinki.fi/sanomalehti/secure/main.html>). As a result of Finland's debt conversion program with Russia, Russia is providing microfilms and digital versions of a number of Russian newspapers.

Additional Library-related panels included: *The web in Academic Studies of Eastern Europe*, which featured several papers on the Internet and its impact on academia. Sabine Merten (Virtual Library Eastern Europe) spoke on "Web publishing—an accepted alternative option for the publication of academic texts?" She described current prejudices against web publishing and noted the practical (often economic) cost

and time-lag advantages of web publishing. The major problems are the stability of contents—the concept and practice of “persistent identifiers” for citation stability is coming into use. Standards used to cite e-sources must be up to the same standards as citing print items. There is developing a new culture of e-publishing. Many conservative universities will not accept e-publishing as “publications” equal to print ones until mechanisms for peer review are developed and universally accepted.

Gudrun Wirtz (Bavarian State Library, Munich) gave a paper on “Subject gateways to Internet resources for Russian and East European Studies,” concentrating on academically relevant web resources such as organizational sites; bibliographic sites (ABSEES, EBSEES) and other reference materials; online journals and other full-text sources such as manuscripts and dissertations; and maps and photographs. A major issue in Germany now is whether e-resources should be included in library catalogs. Wirtz then gave an overview of the major portal sites for Russian/East European studies including BUBL link (Glasgow); REESweb (U of Pittsburgh); Humbul Humanities Hub (based at Oxford); the Research Discovery Network (British Library); Osteuropawissenschaft; OstNet (vifaost.de), and Vascoda, the German national digital library.

Thomas Zirngibl (Virtual Library Eastern Europe) made a presentation on Unicode and its implementation for non-Roman scripts. Unicode is based on ISO standard 10646 developed in the mid 1990s and based on 32-bit encoding, allowing for 4,294,967,296 possible character codes. Version 4 (2003) of Unicode contains over 400,000 actual distinct characters, including Linear B, Amharic, and Glagolitic.

Finally, Barbara Martin (Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin) spoke on “Obstacles and options for searching and finding articles, reviews and abstracts” related to Eastern Europe. Martin works for the “Virtual Library Eastern Europe” (www.vifaost.de). She gave an overview of general portal sites that access articles and other “parts” of works—ABSEES, EBSEES, INION, MLA, etc. The major problem is lack of retrospective coverage back beyond the early 1990s.

The panel *Slavic, Baltic, East European Library Collections in the West*, was a roundtable discussion on current issues and possible future trends at Slavic/East European library collections in Western Europe and North America. Participants included Brad Schaffner (Harvard), Maire Aho (Helsinki U, Finland), Janet Zmroczek (British Library), Angelica Gibson (Bodleian Library, Oxford), Juergen Warmbrunn (Her-

der-Institut, Marburg), and Harold Leich (Library of Congress). Major issues that were raised included future of acquisitions of Slavic/East European materials, the future of Slavic librarianship as a distinct profession, staffing trends and changes, digitization projects, the future of resource sharing, cooperative collection development, and the changing role of the librarian in the digital age.

Reading, Publishing, Book selling and Censorship in Russia 1820–1840 included papers on diverse topics such as Miranda Remnek's (U of Illinois, U-C) paper on "New reading communities under Nicholas I: the case of merchants." Utilizing archival materials, including lists of people who subscribed to Russian literary periodicals in the 1820s and 1830s, Remnek showed that readership in Russia was wider than is usually assumed. Russian merchants have not traditionally been thought of as avid readers, but Remnek provides quantitative data showing fairly widespread distribution of literary materials (literature itself, criticism, current events and commentaries on them, etc.) among the merchant class.

Nataliia Grinchenko (National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg) presented on "Foreign censorship and the book trade during the second quarter of the 19th century." Russia had strict censorship standards and all foreign publications (primarily in French and German, and imported almost entirely through the port of St. Petersburg) passed through censorship before being distributed to book dealers and individuals. It was in the late 1820s that rules and government structures were put into place to censor all incoming foreign publications. Imports were overwhelmingly destined to several large book dealers in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Revel, Odessa, and a few other cities in western Russia.

Christine Thomas (British Library) made a presentation on Russian book publisher and bookseller Aleksandr Smirdin. He was the first to publish Aleksandr Pushkin's poetry, and in addition published an important "literary" journal, *Biblioteka dlia chteniia*. A newspaper published by him, *Sievernaia pchela*, became the *de facto* national newspaper of Russia in the 1830s and 1840s.

Archival Rossica and Russia Abroad was the first of several panels dealing with collections of Rossica abroad. Elena Danielson (Hoover Institution) began with a paper entitled "Lessons learned from twelve years of Russian archival exchanges," dealing primarily with the large Hoover microfilm project with Rosarkhiv. The project, begun in 1991, had three goals: (1) preservation of unique documents by making "lots

of copies in lots of places;" (2) access for historians to original historical materials; (3) amelioration of the problem of displaced archives. Danielson briefly discussed the history of the project. The original May 1991 contract with Rosarkhiv (Rudolf Pikhovia) was canceled in December 1995 by the Russian side—the Russians in general did not like the idea of their archival materials being sold abroad. The State Archive of the Russian Federation, GARF, then signed a new agreement with Hoover, and the project continued in abbreviated form. Hoover completed the \$4 million project in 12 years—was the investment a success? The project produced 11,807 reels of microfilm, all of it previously classified secret. Some lessons learned from the project: equity (and perceived equity by both sides) is important for the success of a project. Metadata is a big issue for huge amounts of archival materials. There are no norms for pricing archival copies for commercial sale—some sort of standards would be useful here.

Tanya Chebotareva (Bakhmeteff Archives, Columbia University) followed with a paper on "Myth-making: understanding the repatriation issues," dealing with the myths and realities of who has rights to archival collections and which, if any, émigré collections should be repatriated back to the home country. She concentrated on the "myth" that Bakhmeteff had requested that his own personal papers be returned to Russia once Russia was free and democratic. Chebotareva says this myth is not documented by the paper legal files Bakhmeteff left. Despite the documentary evidence, the myth persists.

Hans-Dieter Kreikamp (Verein zur Forderung des Archivwesens) made a presentation on his organization's project to describe, microfilm, and digitize the records of the Soviet military administration in the Soviet zone of Germany, 1945–1949 (SVAG = *Sovetskaia voennaia administratsiia v Germanii*). The project began in 1995 and the materials are all housed at GARF in Moscow. Films are in the Bundesarchiv in Berlin; at present digital copies are available only via a standalone PC at the Bundesarchiv, but will shortly be available via the Internet.

Kiril Anderson (Russian State Archive for Social and Political History) reviewed the history and current status of the Comintern archives project and talked about their next major projects: (1) detailed cataloging, microfilming, and digitizing of the archival records of the Politbiuro for the entire Soviet period which is a much more extensive project than the Comintern archive; (2) digitizing Stalin's personal archive.

Patricia Grimsted (Harvard U) commented on the papers. Despite progress in restituting plundered and displaced collections, the issue of divided/relocated archives continues to divide Europe. Cold War attitudes persist on the repatriation issue. People now recognize that donors have the right to decide the fate and ultimate disposition of their donations. A major problem in big filming and digitization projects is intellectual access—the American projects in particular do not provide adequate item-level description and access.

Pavel Nerler (Mandel'shtam Society, Moscow) in the audience briefly described a project to digitize Osip Mandel'shtam's papers—located in many archives in several countries—and virtually reassemble his entire manuscript corpus.

Russian Far Eastern Publications in Exile began with Amir Khisamutdinov's (Vladivostok State University) paper on "Russian émigré collections in Vladivostok and Khabarovsk," concentrating on collections built up in the 1920s and 1930s, naturally consisting predominantly of Russian publications from China and other Asian countries. He also discussed the fate of several individual libraries that were sent to the Russian Historical Archives Abroad in Prague; and the history of the library of the *Obshchestvo izucheniia Amurskogo kraia* (1880s+)—the society has recently been revived and is active again in publishing and research activities.

Mark Gamsa (Tel Aviv University, Israel) made a presentation on "Traces of lost Russian libraries in China." China was a major center of Russian emigration, but with the communist takeover in 1949 and "cultural revolution" in the 1960s, most Russian libraries were disbanded, destroyed, relocated, put in inaccessible storage, or taken back to the USSR. The library of the Orthodox Mission in Peking lasted until the mid-1930s and was eventually taken to the USSR in the 1950s. There were a number of library collections at major Russian bookstores in Shanghai, Tianjin, and Harbin (e.g. Victor Kamkin in Shanghai—he moved to San Francisco and later to Washington) that were disbanded in the 1950s, in some cases taken to the National Library. The central library of the Chinese Eastern Railroad in Harbin, founded in 1902, was the largest library in that city. The Jewish Community Library ended up being taken to Israel in the 1950s. The Harbin Public Library and the Harbin Polytechnic Institute library both had very large collections that have survived to the present but are currently inaccessible in storage facilities in Harbin and are in very poor condition.

Kazuhiko Sawada (Saitama University, Japan) spoke on Russian émigré publishing in Japan. Japan was not a major destination for Russian émigrés, so there has not been much Russian publishing in Japan. Sawada has identified 61 books, 30 journal titles, and 14 newspaper titles from the mid-19th century through the 1930s. Sawada's presentation focused not only on the publications themselves but on a handful of journal and newspaper editors and their activities as leaders of the Japanese Russian community.

Nonna Ryan (Macquarrie University, Australia) presented on Russian émigré publishing in Manchuria and Australia. Ryan herself is the daughter of Russian émigrés, a native of Harbin, who emigrated to Australia. Harbin, founded when the Chinese Eastern Railroad was built by the Russians in the very early 1900s through Manchuria, became a major post-1917 émigré community. At first the émigrés assumed they were there just "temporarily." Shanghai was the other major Russian émigré center in China. After World War II and especially after the communists came to power in 1949, most Russians left China, some for the US or the USSR, but most for Australia. Russians also emigrated to Australia directly from Germany and, more recently, from post-USSR Russia. In her research on the *belles lettres* produced by Russian authors in Australia, Ryan feels she can correlate the literary styles of the authors and the degree of their bitterness and nostalgia with the "type" of émigré the authors are (generation represented, age at time of emigration, original country of origin, country from which they emigrated to Australia, etc.).

Dispersal of Russian Imperial Palace Libraries included my paper on the acquisition by the Library of Congress of the Russian Imperial Collection volumes in the 1930s and 1940s.

Other papers were given by Irina Tarsis (Houghton Library, Harvard) who spoke on Harvard's acquisitions sources in the 1920s and 1930s and particularly on Harvard's heavy reliance on NY book dealer Simeon Bolan. Harvard used Bolan much more extensively than they did Israel Perlstein (LC's chief supplier of Russian books for this period). Bolan maintained his bookstore in Manhattan until the early 1940s and later became a cataloger at Columbia University. He opened a new store in New York in the 1950s, and died in 1972. Much of both Perlstein and Bolan's Russian stock was purchased by Hans Kraus and marketed to the American library market by him. Some of Harvard's major donors of rare books (especially B. Kilgour) had acquired their

materials from either Bolan or Perlstein, so Harvard ended up with additional imperial palace volumes acquired by these donations.

Robert Davis (Slavic & Baltic Division, NYPL) contributed a presentation on "New sources for antiquarian sales and imperial library dispersal." New York was the U.S. center for book "redistribution," as it had been already since the late 19th century a center for Russian immigrants and book vendors. Israel Perlstein, major supplier of Russian books to selected U.S. libraries in the 1920s and 1930s, reoriented his services to Central Europe (particularly the former Habsburg lands) after World War II. Hans Kraus was another important book dealer in NY, active since the early 1940s, supplying some imperial palace volumes to American libraries (including the U. of Pennsylvania and Princeton). One of Kraus' chief clients was Paul Fekula (died 1982), who amassed a collection of 10,000+ rare volumes, many of them titles that Kraus had acquired when he bought out Perlstein and Bolan's stocks. NYPL, received as a gift in 1998, the remains of the Fekula collection.

Finally, Patricia Grimsted (Harvard) reported on research she has been doing in Russian archives on the "flip side" of the issues discussed in the papers. She has found lists of volumes "withdrawn" from imperial palace libraries (Winter Palace, Hermitage, et al.) and made available for sale via official Soviet book-exporting agencies.

Russian Literary Archives in Russia and Abroad continued some of these themes with papers by Nina Segal (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) on Russian materials (cultural, literary, historical) in Israeli archives. She gave an overview of archival holdings at several Israeli repositories and archives. Some of the materials were brought to Palestine as early as the 1920s, but most are from the period 1960 on.

Greta Slobin (Bakhmeteff Archives, Columbia U) then spoke on "The Bakhmeteff Archive and the postwar shift from Paris to New York." Bakhmeteff himself contributed to the shift of the Russian émigré intellectual community from Paris to New York in the late 1940s and 1950s, particularly after he established Russian émigré archives at Columbia in the very early 1950s. The New York "thick" journal *Novyi zhurnal*, modeled on the Paris *Sovremenniya zapiski*, contributed to émigrés' sense of identity. The loss during World War II of several major European collections of Russian materials (Turgenev Library, Paris; Russian Historical Archives Abroad in Prague) also contributed to the shift towards New York as the major center of Russian émigré archival sources and publishing.

In addition to the many panels, there was a reception sponsored by the Staatsbibliothek, EastView, IDC and several other vendors, and organized by Miranda Remnek (U of Illinois, U-C). The reception for librarians drew about 60 people and was held in the director's reception room at "Staabi 2," a late 1970s building that in divided Berlin was West Berlin and West Germany's national library. It has now been organizationally reunited with the former East Berlin/East German national library, and collections continue to be moved around to achieve a more rational arrangement. Many of the Staatsbibliothek's holdings were put into remote storage facilities during World War II and subsequently destroyed, so many items represented in the library's catalogs are in fact no longer available (no complete inventory has been conducted).

(Harold M. Leich, Library of Congress)

IFLA 2006 Conference

The 72nd IFLA General Conference and Council will be held August 20–24, 2006 in Seoul, Korea with the theme "Libraries: Dynamic Engines for the Knowledge and Information Society." In recent years, society has been changing rapidly with the onset of a new digital era and rapid developments in information technology and digital communications. It is time for libraries to work together with library scholars and professionals in order to fulfill the role and functions of 21st century information centers to meet the challenges of this fast moving world. This theme has been chosen because we believe that libraries should act as a dynamic engine for the knowledge and information society. This is to be the mission of library scholars and professionals worldwide in the new era.

The 71st IFLA General Conference and Council was held August 14–18, 2005 in Oslo, Norway with the theme "Libraries—A voyage of discovery." For more information about these and other IFLA conferences, see the IFLA website (<http://www.ifla.org/>).

(Excerpted from the IFLA website by Kay Sinnema, Library of Congress)

Sofia 2006 Conference

The conference *Sofia 2006: Globalization, Digitization, Access and Preservation of Cultural Heritage* will be held November 8–10, 2006 at the Hotel Rodina, Sofia, Bulgaria. Sofia 2006 is part of an international

conference series hosted by the School of Library and Information Management, Emporia State University, Kansas and the Department of Library and Information Sciences, University of Sofia. Conferences have been held in Kansas City, Kansas (1995), Warsaw, Poland (1997), and Sofia, Bulgaria (2000, 2002, & 2004). The series is designed to explore the impact of globalization and change on the development of libraries, information infrastructure, and society.

Sofia 2006 will convene a wide range of experts in library and information science, infrastructure, technology, international cooperation and policy. Students are invited to participate in a parallel conference. Two optional tours are being arranged by Balkan Connections: one is a multi-day tour of archeological and cultural sites in western Bulgaria with the opportunity to visit libraries; the other is a day tour of Sofia. Both tours will take place prior to the conference and more information will soon be posted on the Sofia 2006 website.

(For more information, visit the Sofia 2006 website:
<http://slim.emporia.edu/globenet/Sofia2006/Index.htm>)

IV. Grants

Marta Deyrup, Seton Hall University

As part of its Library Digital Initiatives (LDI) Program, **Harvard University Library** awarded the **Slavic Division** a \$100,000 grant to digitize The Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System (HPSSS). HPSSS is a collection of 764 transcribed interviews conducted with refugees from the USSR during the early years of the Cold War. A unique source for the study of Soviet society between 1917 and the mid-1940s, it boasts vast amounts of one-of-a-kind data on political, economic, social and cultural conditions. The HPSSS's value is compounded by the fact that it was compiled in English and organized according to a rigorous social science framework.

(Brad Shaffner, Harvard University)

The Hillwood Museum & Gardens Library and Olga Kudriavtseva of the **State Russian Museum Library** received a 2005–2007 cycle IPAM grant. The grant supports an exchange and necessary travel for researching the creation of a web-based exhibition and corresponding brochure on the traditions of Russian illustrated art books and journals, especially nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century publications, within the broader context of imperial Russian culture. The IPAM program is administered by the American Association of Museums (AAM) and funded by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA).

(Kristen Regina, Hillwood Museum)

The Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library received \$110,000 in NEH funding for a two-week-long Summer Institute, "Visual Resources for Teaching and Research in Early East Slavic Cultures," June 17–29, 2006. The Institute concerns visual materials—woodcuts, engravings, lithographs, etc.—as research resources. The Institute will host twenty undergraduate teaching faculty, librarians/bibliographers, and museum curators in the arts and humanities. Par-

ticipants will analyze, interpret, contextualize, and “deconstruct” the early corpus of East Slavic visual images collected at the NYPL over more than a century and a half. Although the institute’s focus is early East Slavic cultures, the core goal is to expose individuals from a wide array of backgrounds to the theory and methodologies of visual materials as research resources.

The New York State Metropolitan Libraries Council awarded \$14,000 towards further recon of NYPL Cyrillic records. More than 100,000 pre-1972 Cyrillic-script titles are still available only via the printed *Dictionary Catalog of the Slavonic Division* (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1974) in 44 volumes.

Internally, in the past year the Division received additional discretionary funding for recon, creating almost 30,000 additional online copy cataloging or original records for Cyrillic-script titles. (Robert H. Davis, Jr., New York Public Library)

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library has received \$363,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to help build the core module of the *Russia beyond Russia* Digital Initiative (RBR), a key research and cataloging component of the Andrei Savine Collection. The completed project will include an open source based searching and indexing engine and database that will provide access to the major research conducted by Andrei Savine on the post-1917 Russian Diaspora. Overall direction of the work will be by librarians at UNC-Chapel Hill. EastView Information Services, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, will develop the searching and indexing engine and database. Work on the RBR Core Module began September 1, 2005, and will end August 31, 2007.

One of the most significant parts of the Andrei Savine Collection is the bibliographical and biographical record he compiled. Savine conducted thorough research on the titles in his bookstore and in his personal collection. The great care he took to extensively annotate each title resulted in a collection of thousands of index cards and notebook pages that represent original and often unique research information. Much of the information he recorded was on particular authors, editors, illustrators, and on more obscure people who played key roles in shaping the history of the Russian diaspora. Savine’s notes also include bibliographic references to sources he used while conducting research, thus providing further valuable information. It is Savine’s notebook

pages and index cards that comprise the Core Module of the RBR Digital Initiative. For further information see <http://www.lib.unc.edu/savine/index.html/>.

As work on the project progresses, access to information in the RBR Core Module will be available online even before the database is ready in its entirety. Users will be able to see the work in progress and watch the project grow and unfold as more content is added to the database. (Nadia Zilper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

V. Acquisitions

Marta Deyrup, Seton Hall University

Harvard University Library has added the following major microform titles in the past two years:

1. The Archive of the Moscow Printing House (*Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi arkhiv drevnikh aktov*). (907 microfiche)
2. The Archives of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet State. The Slavic Division acquired units 99–101. HCL now holds all currently produced units of this set.
3. Departmental records of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (*Materialy otdelov Tsentral'nogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoi Partii*). (448 reels)
4. Early Printed Cyrillic Books: Belorussian and Ukrainian Publications from the 17th century. 109 titles of religious, liturgical and historical works. (1428 fiche)
5. Early Russian Cinema, 1907–1918. (454 microfiche)
6. Everyday Stalinism II: Peasants under Stalinism 1938–1939. (119 microfilm reels) HCL holds both sets of Everyday Stalinism.
7. The History of Modern Russian and Ukrainian Art 1907–1930, Part 2. (109 titles; 1,064 fiche). HCL holds the complete set, Parts 1 & 2.
8. *Holodomor*: Famine in Ukraine 1932–1933, from the Central State Archive of Popular Organizations, Kiev. (158 reels of microfilm)
9. Voice of the people under Soviet rule (*Golosa iz sovetскоi Epokhi*). (90 reels; 35 mm.)
10. World War II Documents from the State Archive of Kyiv Oblast (271 reels; 35 mm.) Part I: Postcards Home: Postcards of Ukrainian Forced Labor Workers from Nazi Germany (75 reels); Part II: From Bolshevism to the New Order: Museum-Archive of the Transition Period in Kyiv, 1942 (12 reels); Part III: The Long Road Home: Documents of Ukrainian Forced Labor Workers Detained in Soviet Filtration Camps in Germany (180 reels)
(Brad Shaffner, Harvard University)

The **Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library** reviewed its collection development policies, and adopted a greater focus on small print-run materials in the humanities and (to a lesser degree) social sciences, as well as antiquarian and facsimile materials not widely held.

Part of this review process has resulted in the replacement of labor-intensive and often erratic exchanges, to commercial relationships wherever possible. The Division has significantly reduced the extent of exchange relations using commercial firms for Croatian, Slovenian, Belarussian, Ukrainian, and the bulk of our Serbian acquisitions. Here too, the profile has been sharpened to include materials less likely to be acquired by other North American collections. In the year ahead, the Division will begin using commercial partners in the Czech Republic and Belarus.

The Library made a number of important antiquarian acquisitions:

A late 16th century Cyrillic *Octoechos* printed in Venice by South Slavic proto-typographer Vukovic. This acquisition supplements the Library's unparalleled holdings of early Cyrillic imprints and manuscripts, including two other examples from the press of Vukovic.

A collection of 15 French hand-colored satirical depictions of Russian soldiers in Paris after the Napoleonic Wars.

Russische Heerführer. [N.p.], 1877, a concertina miniature album with 15 portrait medallions.

Plemena i narody Rossii. Moscow, 1890, a concertina album with 14 chromolithographic illustrations of costumes of different ethnic groups of the Russian Empire ranging from Georgia, Crimea, the Urals, and Finland, to Chechnya and Siberia.

A circus poster for a French troupe visiting Kronstadt in 1861.

Prof. Edward Allworth made supplemental gifts of rare maps of Muscovy and Central Asia, as well as the remaining portion of his personal library on Central Asian nationalities. (This latter book collection is principally held by the Library's Asian and Middle Eastern Division).

A selection of Czech and Polish illustrated works from the interwar period.

A Ukrainian Cossack Charter, manuscript, compiled during the reign of Empress Elizabeth, dated 1746 with paper seal. The charter was issued to the seat of Cossack governance, Glukhov. This charter is undersigned by the State Treasurer, Mikhail Skoropadskii.

In addition, the Division received as a gift a unique 17th century

manuscript *De Processione Spiritu Sancti* by the Orthodox convert Adam Zenikaw. This remarkable work, written in 1682, is the only extant copy of the original Latin manuscript, and was formerly in the collection of the Marquess of Hertford. A description and finding aid is in preparation by J. Robert Wright of the General Theological Seminary, New York.

The Library's Manuscripts Division, via SLV, also received two additional boxes of material pertaining to the life and career of Ambassador Jan Papanek. This gift supplements the large archive and library of Ambassador and Mrs. Papanek donated to the NYPL in the 1990s, along with an endowment for Czech and Slovak collections.

Thirty three volumes of illustrated materials and *belles lettres* from the library of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich (d. 1915), a patron of the arts and accomplished poet, dramatist, under the *nom de plume* of "KR." This collection was purchased from Princess Irina Bagration, executrix for Princess Vera Konstantinovna (1907–2001), last surviving daughter of "KR," who died in Valley Cottage, New York. She immigrated to the United States in 1951. The materials have been fully cataloged, and undergone basic conservation treatment and re-housing.

Other important purchases included four examples of Russian avant-garde book design; Pavel Filonov's (1883–1941) *Propieven' o Prorosl'i mirovoi* [Sermon Chant on Universal Sprouting]. (Petrograd, 1915); Aleksei Kruchennykh's (1886–1969) *Chort i rechetvortsy* [The Devil and the Speechmakers]. (St. Petersburg, 1913), with cover art by Olga Rozanova (1886–1918); Vladimir Mayakovsky's (1893–1930) *Ispaniia; okean; Gavanna; Meksika; Amerika*. (Moskva, Leningrad, 1926), cover designed by Aleksandr Rodchenko (1891–1956); and Nikolai Punin's (1888–1953) *Pervyi tsikl lektsii...* (First series of lectures, given at a short-term course for teachers of drawing). (Petrograd, 1920), with Suprematist color lithographs on front and back covers by Kazimir Malevich (1878–1935). The items were purchased from Mr. Michael Rudy of Michigan and Singapore. Both Kruchennykh and Mayakovsky have associations with the NYPL—Kruchennykh as an on-site buyer of avant-garde materials, Mayakovsky as a reader and visitor during his U.S. tour.

Lacking reels in the *Newspapers of the Russian Revolutionary Era* series, as well as many hitherto lacking serial and monographic titles on fiche dealing with the arts in Russia, Ukraine, and the former Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Alexander Rabinovich donated a 1733 Orthodox Eastern Church Slavic typikon, printed during the reign of Empress Elizabeth of Russia, and containing 18th and early 19th century marginalia and ownership inscriptions.

Supplemental donations were made to the Burrows/Terlecky Collection of Ukrainian imprints of the mid-20th century, many autographed by the authors.

Mrs. Vlasta Kraus of Jackson Heights donated a collection of unique scrapbooks documenting the postwar Czech and Slovak émigré experience, as well as a small selection of Czech books, assembled by the late Otto Kraus.

Dr. Patricia Grimsted of Harvard University and the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, donated a large collection of research materials on archives in the Former Soviet Union. (Robert H. Davis, Jr., New York Public Library)

The Bobst Library of New York University has acquired 57 books of poetry by Russian women Silver Age poets, published for the most part between 1896 and 1916. Nine of these works are on microfilm and the rest are photocopies. A list is available for anyone who would like it. (Diana Greene, New York University)

The Walsh Library of Seton Hall University acquired the professional library of Dr. Marc Raeff, Boris Bakhmeteff Professor Emeritus of Columbia University. Professor Raeff is a figure of enormous standing in the field of Russian and European history. Over the course of a career dating back to the late 1940s, Dr. Raeff has produced at least ten full length monographs and hundreds of specialized articles, anthologies and reviews. The acquisition of Professor Raeff's library is the keystone in the expansion of Seton Hall University's Slavic Languages Collection. The collection numbers over 3,000 individual items. The majority of the monographs consists of specialized works in the fields of Russian and European history published in the years after World War II. While most of the works are relatively recent, there is a limited number of older volumes. This includes, a 1769 German edition of Catherine the Great's *Instructions to the Legislative Commission* and a French edition from the 1780s on the marriage between the Tsar Ivan III and the Byzantine princess Sofia Paleologia. The collection includes a small number of Russian 19th century imprints with a particular focus on the

history of Russian law as well as a unique selection of works on the history of Russian emigration between the two world wars.

Seton Hall also has acquired a portion of Edward Kasinec's personal library. These monographs, journals, and off prints are a combination of gift and purchase and are primarily works of Russian enumerative bibliography and reference. Most of the material is in the open access reference collection of the library. The portion of the collection pertaining to art history is located at Hillwood Museum Research library, those pertaining to Old Slavonic book culture are held at Hilandar Library at Ohio State. Ukrainica has gone to Columbia University Libraries.

Also acquired in 2005 was the working library of Professor Ernest Scatton from SUNY Albany. This exceptionally deep collection of approximately 750 volumes focuses primarily on comparative and Slavic linguistics.

(Marta Deyrup, Seton Hall University)

The **University of Alberta** received a large donation of books from Mrs. Antonovych of Montreal, consisting of the library of her late husband, Dr. Marko Antonovych. This valuable Ukrainian history collection includes approximately 800 volumes. The collection consists of publications, largely scientific but some memoir literature, written by Ukrainian scholar-émigrés and published largely by Ukrainian émigré scholarly and scientific institutions in Prague during the interwar years, books, largely on history and culture published in the 19th and early 20th century, and publications related to or about the Antonovych family. The University of Alberta Library is currently in the process of identifying unique titles.

(Erika Banski, University of Alberta)

The Polish Collection at the **University at Buffalo** was very pleased to receive a wonderful gift from Daniel Kij, former Executive Director of the Polish Union of America. Mr. Kij has managed to save some invaluable treasures that will help researchers understand the history of Buffalo's *Polonia*, and the broader community. Besides approximately 200 books and pamphlets, he donated newspaper and journal issues that appear to be the only extant copies, and two guest books, one from the PUA, and the other from the offices of the *Dziennik dla Wszystkich* (also known as *Everybody's Daily*). The list of journal issues includes

Polak w Ameryce, for parts of 1901 and 1902; *Unista* and *Unia Polska*, from 1914–1915, 1931 and 1933; and *Tygodnik ilustrowany*, for 1900. (Jean Dickson, University of Buffalo)

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign acquired six major microform sets last year to enhance its collections in South Slavic, Balkan, and Russian studies, and initiated subscriptions to two electronic databases.

1. Yugoslav Civil Wars, 1991–1999 (microfilm set, 20 reels)
 2. Yugoslavia: Peoples, States, and Society (microfilm set, 109 reels)
 3. Operations of Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War: 1941–1945: A Military-Historical Survey (microfiche set, 2,968 pages)
 4. Military Personnel of the Soviet State during the Great Patriotic War, 1941–1945 (microfiche set, 2,064 pages)
 5. Special Census of Russian Inmates (microfiche set, 41 books)
 6. Russian Cinematographic Press, 1907–1918 (microfiche set, 685 microfiches)
 7. Central and Eastern European Online Library (electronic database)
 8. Russian National Bibliography (electronic database)
- (Janice T. Pilch, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

In the last ten years the **University of Michigan Library** has been the recipient of several donations of papers from Ardis Publications, which was located in Ann Arbor into the nineteen nineties. Established by Russian specialists in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Ardis covered modern Russian (and Soviet) literature, as well as earlier periods in Russian literary history, but focused on what were at that time lesser-known aspects of Russian culture, dating back to the first half of the twentieth century. During the Soviet period Ardis tapped into the resources that would support in-depth scholarship about the early twentieth century period, and became a clearinghouse both for the literary works themselves, and that scholarship.

Carl and Ellendea Proffer of Ardis solicited contributions and received them in growing numbers both from the émigré community and from the Soviet Union. They now comprise the greater portion of the Ardis papers held by U-M Library, including files on Joseph Brodsky, Anna Akhmatova, Vladimir Nabokov, Boris Pasternak, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and Lily Brik. The “jewel” of the collection is a handwritten poem by Marina Tsvetaeva on stationery—a variant of one of her published poems.

In the past six months the University Library reached an agreement with Ellendea Proffer Teasley to purchase the remainder of the collection.

This collection is unique and most of its contents are one-of-a-kind—photographs, correspondences, files of information on specific authors, posters and artwork, records and tape recordings, first editions, typescripts and manuscripts, and more, focusing on twentieth-century Russia and the Soviet Union (but certainly not excluding the arts from other periods in Russian history). In addition, it contains the history of Ardis Press when it flourished in Ann Arbor and had strong ties to the University of Michigan community, U-M's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, and the Soviet émigré community and linked all three with Russian and Soviet culture and cultural icons. Ardis established a world-wide reputation for the study of Slavic languages and literatures at U-M—one which continues into the present. Now the background material for its history will reside where the publishing house was founded and flourished.

(Janet Crayne, University of Michigan)

VI. Transitions

Tatiana Barr, University of Florida, Gainesville

Tatiana Barr, Head of the Humanities and Special Collections Cataloging Unit at the University of Florida (which also does all the Slavic cataloging), was granted tenure on June 1, 2005.

Hiroko Brittain, for many years manager of Oriental and Slavonic Acquisitions for the British Library, Boston Spa, has assumed responsibility for Slavonic Acquisitions following the retirement of **Ron Hogg** (see below) in September 2005.

Lev Chaban joined the Slavic Division of the Harvard College Library in November 2005. He is responsible for all aspects of technical processing for Slavic language materials, with a major emphasis on Ukrainian. Lev worked for 12 years at the New York Public Library, most recently as a librarian in its Slavic and Baltic Division. He was responsible for collection development, processing Slavic and Baltic language materials, and providing reference and research assistance. Lev holds a BA in pedagogical science from Drohobych Pedagogical Institute in Ukraine and an MLS from the Pratt Institute in New York.

At this year's 2005 ALA conference in Chicago, **Marianna Tax Choldin**, Mortenson Distinguished Professor Emerita at the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, was given the 2005 John Ames Humphry/OCLC/Forest Press Award, presented by ALA's International Relations Committee to an individual for significant contributions to international librarianship. The award is in recognition of John Humphry, an executive director of Forest Press and publisher of the Dewey Decimal Classification, who made a notable contribution by internationalizing the English language editions of Dewey and ensured that translations were adapted to meet the needs of other cultures and countries.

Nejlepši to Murlin Croucher On His Retirement

Last year witnessed the retirement of **Murlin Croucher**, a veritable titan of Slavic bibliography, from Indiana University after 35 years of service in the field. Murlin started as a Slavic cataloger at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1970. After becoming Slavic bibliographer at Chapel Hill later in the 1970s, he accepted the position of Slavic studies area specialist at Indiana University in 1980, where he remained until 2005.

Murlin's interest in the Slavic field began while still in high school, when he became enamored of Russian literature after having read most of Dostoevsky and Pushkin's works. After graduation, he spent four years in the U.S. army, a year and half of which was spent in Germany, working in cryptology intercepting Soviet intelligence transmissions. After completing his service in the military, Murlin pursued his desire to spend time in the American Southwest by enrolling at Arizona State University in Slavic Languages and Literatures and French. After finishing his last few undergraduate courses at Harvard, Murlin enrolled at Chapel Hill for a master's degree in Russian literature.

Murlin had never considered a library degree before the chair of the Slavic department at Chapel Hill suggested he pursue an MLS because full federal funding for this purpose was available at the time. Murlin completed his MA degree in 1970, followed by his MLS in 1971. While Slavic bibliographer at Chapel Hill, Murlin collected intensively in 19th century Russian and Czech materials and also taught first and second-year Czech. However, by the late 1970s, Murlin realized that he wanted to assume responsibility for a much larger collection. Accordingly, when the position at Indiana became open, he applied and was hired.

In 1980, Indiana had the largest program for Russian and East European studies in the United States, with twenty-two faculty members in the Slavic Department alone. Although materials were also firm-ordered from the leading vendors of the time, including *Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga* and *Les Livres Etrangers*, seventy percent of all Slavic and East European books were being received on exchange at Indiana. However, three-quarters of those exchanges collapsed between 1989 and 1991 as state support in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union eroded. Subsequently, each country's book market became unique, shedding the kind of uniformity that had made the regional book trade predictable. Murlin believes that while many Slavic bibliographers are now under pressure by their institutions to choose a single vendor for each country, this strategy is far from realistic. Selectors simply cannot use the

national bibliographies, most of which remain hopelessly incomplete, to identify all desired titles and then determine a single vendor through which they all can be obtained.

Murlin has observed that the enormous increase in book and serials prices over the last decade, along with the fact that virtually all countries in the region are now publishing at least twice as many titles as they did under communism, has made cooperative collection development a critical component of future collection efforts among even the largest research institutions. Murlin regularly taught a course on Slavic bibliography at Indiana and compiled what remains the modern magnum opus of Slavic reference, *Slavic Studies: An Annotated Guide to Bibliographies, Encyclopedias, and Handbooks*. The second edition, which will include a total of over 7,500 citations, is slated for publication by Scarecrow Press in spring 2006.

It was a great honor for me to have worked with Murlin for five years at Indiana and an even greater one to call Murlin my friend. I know that I speak for all of us in the field that we will miss him and wish him the very best for a well-deserved retirement.

(Dan Pennell, University of Pittsburgh)

Jean Dickinson is now Slavic Cataloger at the University of California, Berkeley Library. She was formerly the Cataloger at the Hoover Institution Library.

Jon Giullian entered the field of Slavic librarianship in June 2005 when he began as Slavic Librarian at the University of Kansas. He received his BA in Russian from Brigham Young University, his MA in Slavic Languages and Literature from the University of Kansas in 1997 and became a PhD candidate at Kansas in 2002. He worked as Murlin Croucher's graduate assistant at Indiana University 2003–2004 and received his MLS from Indiana in 2005. Jon has studied Polish, Serbian-Croatian-Bosnian, and Romanian, and knows Portuguese (he lived in Portugal for two years, serving as a volunteer missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints). He also spent considerable time in Russia, mostly in the capacity of teaching and administering English teaching programs to children in Russia. He writes, "I am grateful to several mentors for their encouragement in the field, and I am looking forward to working with new colleagues in the years to come." He also writes, "I also really enjoy the Slavlibs listserv and the willingness to help one another in our profession."

Nicolae Harsanyi started at the Wolfsonian Museum of Florida International Museum in February 2005 as Rare Book Cataloguer working in the library of the museum. Her principal duty is to create updated, MARC 21 compatible records for the library's holdings from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. She deals with any books, periodicals or ephemera that originated from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia/USSR and date from 1885 to 1945, the museum's scope of collecting.

She graduated from the School of Information and Library Science of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in May 2004 with the degree of MSLS. During her two years in graduate school she specialized in rare book collections working as a student assistant in the Andre Savine collection housed in the UNC-CH Academic Libraries under the supervision of Nadia Zilper, and the Jantz collection at the Duke University Libraries.

On Ron Hogg Retiring In His Own Words

I started at the British Library in 1980, having previously been a teacher of French and Russian at a British comprehensive school. My first degree is in Russian and French, but I acquired a second degree in Mathematics and Computing in the early 1990s by working part time, funded by the British Library! I did what most people do in the BL Document Supply Centre, started work in stores (the famous Boston Spa Russian store, the largest collection of Russian scientific journals outside Eastern Europe and the USSR) then moved to a different area, in my case accessioning (what you Americans call registering).

I got into the acquisitions business due to an internal reorganization where the accessioning and acquisitions functions were merged. Things rolled along until the late 1980s when it was obvious what was going to happen and the supplies started to go funny. In the 1990s it all hit the fan big time and we got bankruptcy after bankruptcy among suppliers. The exchange system shored it up for the early 1990s, then it too began to fail spectacularly. Fortunately the commercial vendors had by then got their acts together (mostly, but Kamkins proved that history can repeat itself). I was by then taking part in Slavlibs regularly and had made contacts all over the place. An inveterate conference attendee, I got to each of the Slavic and East European World Congresses from 1990–2000. I missed Berlin as there was no librarians' pre-conference, by far the most useful event of the Congress.

I also got to go to the Crimea Conference in Ukraine each year from

2000 to 2003, ending up as the acquisitions panel co-chair. I missed Ukraine in 2004 as I got into the team which won the University Challenge Professionals TV quiz series that year and the final was recorded in the same week as the Conference. I did get to Kyrgyzstan in 2004 though, just before the country exploded.

I seem to have got to know lots of people from North America during the course of my work, and took the opportunity to meet everybody again and to make new friends at the AAASS meets in Pittsburgh and Toronto. It's been great working with such a bunch of dedicated people. We have had arguments (I ended up on the same side as Steve Corrsin in the great exchange debate) but more often we have worked together to our mutual advantage. Thanks for putting up with me for all these years!

[Ron will begin a new career at Leed Metropolitan University with the title of Course Administrator.]

In May of 2005, **Natalia Knysh**, a Belarusian student in the MLS program at Simmons began a summer internship in the Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public.

Also, **Ms. Ejegul Kurbanova** joined the staff as a Page at the Slavic and Baltic Division. Ms. Kurbanova is from Turkmenistan, and is a doctoral candidate at the Institute of World Literatures (IMLI) in Moscow.

Elizabeth Layton, Sr. Acquisition Specialist for Central Asia retired from the Library of Congress during the autumn of 2005.

David Lowe was appointed Preservation Librarian at the University of Connecticut Libraries. He moved from his position as Coordinator of the Slavic History and Culture Microfilming Project at Columbia University. At the University of Connecticut Libraries his primary task is developing a digital preservation program.

Terri Tickle Miller became Coordinator of Area Studies Collections at the Michigan State University Libraries in May 2005. She was formerly the Slavic, East European, and Central Asian Bibliographer. She also received continuous appointment with promotion to Librarian III as of January 1, 2006.

Molly Molloy has transferred to the Information Center of Stanford University Libraries. Along with general reference duties and instruction, she will still be doing Slavic reference, and will work with Karen Rondestvedt on various Slavic and East European projects.

Hugh Olmstead Retires

In June 2004 Hugh Olmsted retired from the Harvard College Library after a quarter-century of dedicated service. From 1979–1991, Hugh served as the Head of the Slavic Division in Widener Library. He supervised a staff of up to 24 professional and support staff. The Division was responsible for all aspects of collection management of the HCL Slavic and Soviet holdings including collection development, acquisitions and cataloging. Harvard University has one of the largest Slavic collections outside the Former Soviet Union and East Central Europe and the single largest academic collection in the world. The main Slavic collection of over 850,000 volumes in the areas of the humanities and social sciences is housed in the Widener Library and is the responsibility of the Slavic Division.

From 1991–2004 Hugh served as the Slavic Specialist in Research Services at Harvard College Library. During his time in Research Services, Hugh provided advanced reference and research assistance, and bibliographic instruction in Slavic and East Central European Studies. He also served as the library liaison to appropriate departments and programs on campus. Slavic students and scholars at Harvard greatly appreciated the in-depth and detailed reference and research assistance that Hugh provided to them on a daily basis.

Before coming to Harvard, Hugh worked in the Cataloging Department of Cornell University Libraries from 1970–1974. In addition, he served in a number of instruction positions teaching the Russian language at Harvard University, MIT and Cornell. He received his BA from University of Minnesota (Linguistics), MSLS, Syracuse University School of Information Sciences, and PhD, Harvard University (Slavic Languages and Literatures).

Hugh is a prolific scholar, publishing over 20 articles and presenting numerous papers throughout his career. He also received many fellowships and grants, was active in professional organizations in the field, and served in a number of capacities as a consultant. Hugh continues to be active in the field working on a number of research projects.

In retirement, Hugh and his wife run *Russian Studies Publications*, a Russian book business which sells current publications from Russia,

specializing in the fields of Medieval and early modern Russian and other East Slavic studies, local history, History of Eastern Orthodoxy, etc.

(Brad Schaffner, Harvard College Library)

Orest Pelech Retires

On September 30, 2005, after twenty years at Duke University and thirty-one years in the profession, Orest Pelech retired from his job as Slavic Librarian. His career combined the roles of librarian and scholar; both infused the other and embodied the same qualities, a dedication to excellence, to teaching and to telling it as he saw it. Orest began his career as Bibliographer for Russian and Eastern Europe at Princeton in 1974; he came to Duke in 1985 as Slavic/Western European Bibliographer. Beginning in 1988, he taught in the Slavic Languages and Literatures Department and later in the History Department while continuing to serve as the Slavic Librarian at Duke.

His library career is best exemplified by his study of Russian literature and history collections which examined North American holdings of titles in the 1999 and 2000 volumes of the Russian national bibliography (*Knigi rossiiskoi federatsii. Ezhegodnik*) to identify monographs in Russian history and Russian literary scholarship that were over 100 pages long, not translations, textbooks or subsequent editions. He reported on the thirty libraries holding the largest number of titles and the percentage of the over-all census, and was pleased to find Duke University in the top ten.

Orest also worked hard to build an excellent collection of Russian and Eastern European feature films, numbering about 700 titles. These films have a much wider audience than the Slavic Department, and this collection has played a crucial role in pedagogical resources and research projects that use visual materials. Duke holds some films (especially from the 1920s–1940s) unique to North American libraries. Some of these were carried out of Soviet archives in a suitcase by a former Slavic Department faculty member in the late 1980s. Orest gave a formal description of our Slavic film collection at the AAASS convention at Boca Raton in 1998.

At the same time that Orest has been dedicated to working with faculty and students to build the Slavic collection and to orient them to the world of library resources, he has also been teaching students how to think and do research in the History Department and continuing to pursue his own research interests in national identity and modern

Ukrainian history. He is presently on a research leave to write his book on *Russian Backwardness: an exercise in exorcism* until he formally retires in October 2006.

(Kristina Kroost, Duke University)

Anna L. Shparberg has accepted her first professional librarian position as the History, German, and Slavic subject specialist at the Fondren Library at Rice University. She graduated from the Indiana University School of Library and Information Science in August 2005 and was an intern for Murlin Croucher at Indiana University in the spring and summer of 2005. Her bachelor's degree is from Tartu University and she has a Master's in Slavic studies from Indiana University.

The Slavic and East European Division of the University of Michigan Library heartily welcomes **Walter Slater** to the position of Slavic Cataloger. Walter has an MA in Slavic Languages and Literature from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and is writing his dissertation at Wisconsin on Turkic languages and linguistics education. He has library experience from the University as well. Walter began in his current position at the University of Michigan in October 2005.

In May 2005, the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies welcomed **Ernest ("Erik") Zitser** as its new librarian. Zitser had previously worked in the Slavic Division of Widener Library and the Manuscript Department of Houghton Library at Harvard University. He holds an MA and a PhD in Russian history from Columbia University, as well as a BA in political science and Russian studies from the University of California, Los Angeles. He was a postdoctoral fellow at the Davis Center in 2001–2002, is the author of *The Transfigured Kingdom: Sacred Parody and Charismatic Authority at the Court of Peter the Great* (Cornell Press, 2004), and continues to be an active Davis Center associate. Zitser has assumed the dual responsibilities of H.C. Fung Library manager and Davis Center librarian during a dramatic period of transition caused by the retirement of Susan Jo Gardos, the previous Center librarian, after more than 39 years of service; the formal incorporation of the Center library into the Harvard College Library system; and the library's move to its new location in CGIS North (1737 Cambridge Street, Knafel Building, Concourse Level).

In Memoriam

John S.G. Simmons (1915–2005)

Colleagues will be sad to learn that John S.G. Simmons, the doyen of British Slavic bibliographers, died in Oxford on 22nd September 2005. Others will be writing about his distinguished contribution to Slavic studies—as well as to so many other fields of scholarship—but it is worth noting here that vol. n.s. 19 of the journal *Solanus* was published this summer as a tribute to John on his ninetieth birthday, to mark “our gratitude for the inspiration, help and encouragement he has given to two generations of Slavonic scholars, especially bibliographers, librarians and historians of the book.”

(Dr. Gregory Walker, Bodleian Library, Oxford, England)

(Excerpted from the Obituary by the Russian College of Heraldry in Kirov, Russia)

John Simon Gabriel Simmons, librarian and Slavonic scholar: born in Birmingham on the 8th July 1915; Slavonic Librarian, Taylor Institution, Oxford 1949–1969; Fellow, All Souls College, Oxford 1965–1982 (Emeritus), Codrington Librarian 1970–1982; Reader in Russian and Slavonic Bibliography Oxford University 1965–1970; OBE 1981; FSA 1982 ... John Simmons died Oxford on the 21st September 2005.

He was for many years an animating spirit in the worlds of bibliography and of Slavonic studies. John Simmons was in his heyday almost the only, and undoubtedly a very effective, channel of communication between British bibliographers and their estranged brethren behind the Iron Curtain.

John's contributions to the revival of the Russian heraldry were immense: dozens of books, brochures and various materials on heraldry and history were donated by him to the Russian College of Heraldry. He was always ready to encourage and inspire us, being someone who we felt able to turn to and confide in. He was an Honorary Member both of the Russian College of Heraldry (Collegium Heraldium Russiae) and of the Russian Heraldry Society. His death will create a great loss to all who knew him.

(Russian College of Heraldry website, Jan. 10, 2006)

VII. Libraries in Profile

University of Washington Libraries, Seattle Slavic, Baltic, East European and Central Asian Resources

Though Vitus Bering may never have ventured as far south as Puget Sound, and even if Fort Ross in California marked the southernmost extent of Russian colonization within the lower forty-eight, Western Washington State is still surprisingly rich in natural and longstanding ties to Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia. Waves of East European immigrants have settled in Washington since the 1880s. The state's salt-water fishing opportunities attracted Dalmatian fisherman who founded communities along the shores of Puget Sound. Slovenian mining and farming towns such Krain (Kranj), Roslyn, Black Diamond and many others were founded in the late nineteenth century. Just north of downtown Seattle, two onion-domed Orthodox churches standing within a mile of each other attest to the diversity and depth of the local Russian community, which since the 1970s has been renewed continually with successive waves of settlement from Russia. Not far from one of the Russian Orthodox churches is the Dom Polski—the Polish Home—which serves as a lively hub of social activities for Poles throughout the area. The Seattle Latvian Community Center functions as an ecumenical meeting hall and language school for all three of the area's sizable Baltic communities—Lithuanians and Estonians, as well as Latvians. Present-day commerce between Washington and Eastern Europe is strong, and the Russian Far East is a trading partner of particular importance.

The development of research-level library collections supporting Russian, East European and Central Asian studies began at UW in the 1940s, with the formation of the Far Eastern and Russian Institute, the predecessor of today's Jackson School of International Studies. From its early days the Institute was characterized by the extensive geographic range of faculty and student interests, which included the Russian Far East, Central Asia, and most countries of Eastern Europe, in addition to East Asia. Today, with a combined faculty count of close to sixty,

UW's interdisciplinary Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies (REECAS) and its Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures are continuing and expanding on this tradition. The REECAS graduate and undergraduate programs welcome students specializing in Russia, Central Asia, the Baltic Region, East Central Europe, and the Balkans. Besides Russian, UW's Slavic Department offers degree programs in Polish, Czech and Bosnian-Serbian-Croatian (BCS) languages, literatures and cultures, with secondary strengths in Bulgarian, Romanian and Slovenian; at present the Department is making efforts to extend its coverage to Hungarian and Ukrainian, as well. A dynamic Baltic Studies Program established in 1994 is the only one in North America to offer degree programs in each of the three languages, literatures and cultures of the Baltic Region—Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian. Finally, the partnership formed in 2005 between UW's Ellison Center (REECAS) and the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER) brings from six to ten scholars to UW annually for extended, 3-month resident fellowships to do research, present lectures, offer seminars, and interact with the UW community.

To support the broad geographic and subject scope of these academic programs, the Library's Slavic and REECAS collections have developed into the most comprehensive and diverse in the Northwest Region, numbering in December 2005 over 400,000 books, 9,200 periodical titles, and many thousands of microforms. Some country- or region-specific collections (for Latvia, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia, for example) rank among the strongest in North America. Much retrospective collecting—mainly of 19th century antiquarian and early 20th century materials—was done especially in the 1950s and 1960s, but the primary acquisitions focus since the 1970s has been on current publications. What older and antiquarian materials are acquired now generally come to the Library as a part of gifts of scholarly and ethnic community collections.

Established areas of subject strength in both the academic programs and the library are language and linguistics, literature, history, contemporary politics and economic conditions, demography, ethnology, folklore, art, and music. More recently, the Library has intensified its acquisitions in support of newly emerging programs of study, such as human rights, environmental studies, women's studies, and cinema studies. Each year the Slavic and East European collection grows by an average

of 7,000 newly acquired books, issues of more than 2,000 currently acquired periodicals, and numerous titles in microfilm, video, or electronic formats. In addition, the Slavic and East European Section regularly collaborates with other UW Libraries units and with UW's REECAS Program in a variety of long-term, mostly grant-funded projects to develop new digital resources for Slavic studies.

Materials are located throughout the UW Libraries' system. There are sizable retrospective collections of East European science, math, and engineering materials located in the UW Natural Sciences, Physics-Astronomy, and Chemistry branch libraries, but active collecting of Slavic materials in these subject areas has significantly declined since the early 1990s. The Slavic-related holdings of the Music, Art, and Mathematics Research branch libraries all continue to grow. The Media Center, located in Odegaard Undergraduate Library, houses a large and growing Slavic and East European cinema collection in VHS and DVD formats which now numbers more than 600 titles, housed in secure closed stacks and available to students and faculty on three-day loan, with all-format VHS and DVD players provided in house for viewing videos in PAL format. The greatest concentration of Slavic materials is found in UW's main library (Suzzallo-Allen), throughout its book and periodical stacks, reference collection, and microforms-newspapers collection. In the early 1990s, after the completion of the latest of a series of major building additions to Suzzallo Library, collection size once again began to exceed the maximum storage capacity of the open stacks, and the Library instituted a practice of periodically relocating older and less frequently used books and periodicals to remote, closed book stacks, most of which utilize compact shelving. These relocated materials can be found and paged using UW's online catalog, but are of course no longer findable by browsing the open book stacks. Approximately, 20% of the Slavic collection is now housed remotely. Turn-around time for retrieval of paged materials is typically one-half to one working day. There is also a publicly accessible frontlog of brieflisted Slavic materials waiting full cataloging. The frontlog generally numbers from 2,000 to 2,400 volumes and can be browsed through the online catalog (<http://catalog.lib.washington.edu>) by setting the search index to "Other Call Number" and entering the Slavic accession number prefix "Y10 SLA" in the query box.

Russia is the primary focus of the UW Libraries' Slavic collections. Over 230,000 books, 5,500 periodicals, and thousands of microforms

within the collections pertain to or were published in Russia or the former Soviet Union. Each year, some 2,500 new books and current issues of over 800 periodicals and newspapers from or about Russia are received and processed. A wide range of contemporary Russian newspapers—electronic, in print, and on microfilm—and a comprehensive collection of Russian literary journals are two of the collection's many distinguishing features. Subject areas of greatest strength are Russian literature, language studies, and history, but there are broad and deep holdings in many other fields—including Russian economic and social conditions, political systems, visual arts, theater, cinema, philosophy, ethnology, and religion. UW's is one of the few libraries nationwide to hold the complete repertory of all books published in Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries, preserved on over 1,000 reels of microfilm. Over the decades UW has developed a comprehensive collection of primary texts and secondary material in support of Russian and East Slavic folklore studies. There is a large, representative collection of 19th and early 20th century Russian newspapers from St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the provinces. Extensive holdings in pre-1917 Russian provincial history—including the complete 19th century regional archival commission publications, regional newspapers sponsored by the Orthodox Church, and other source material—are supplemented with new publications on regional conditions, ethnic relations, and Soviet-period or more recent history. The Library also has study-level collections in both Ukrainian and Belarusian languages, literature, and history—areas that we hope to develop more intensively in the years ahead.

The UW Libraries' collections pertaining to the countries of **East Central Europe**—Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia—comprise about 65,000 volumes and are both broad in subject scope and chronologically deep. Each year UW acquires about 1,000 new titles from Poland, 400 from the Czech Republic, 250 from Slovakia, and 300 from Hungary, in addition to new issues of some 500 periodicals and newspapers from all four countries combined. Primary disciplines supported include history (with particular emphasis on the post-1945 period), language and linguistics, literature and culture, and contemporary politics and economics. Additional strengths are in art, folklore, cinema studies, and church history within each country. There are also extensive holdings, both in print and on microfilm, of three, four or more major national newspapers from each of the four countries. Since 1990, a new focus of the East Central European collection

has been to support faculty and student research in the politics of the 1948 Communist takeovers in Eastern Europe, relations between the Communist governments and the Catholic Church, and political history from 1945 to 1989.

UW's outstanding **Balkan collections** were established over 40 years ago and have steadily continued to grow and diversify. Currently, the collection for all of Southeastern Europe numbers some 70,000 volumes, or about 18% of the Libraries' total holdings for Slavic and East European studies. Materials pertaining to Serbia-Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia, or unified Yugoslavia constitute nearly one-half of that total, or around 35,000 volumes. The Bulgarian and Romanian collections are next in extent, at about 14,000 volumes each. The collections of Slovene and Macedonian materials number about 4,000 and 2,700 volumes, respectively. The single greatest event in the development of the Southeast European collections was the Libraries' involvement in the PL-480 plan for Yugoslavia, the Congressionally sponsored program which liquidated a part of Yugoslavia's debt to the United States by acquiring currently published books and journals for a select number of American university libraries. As part of the PL-480 Yugoslav program, the UW Libraries received every book and periodical, and many newspapers published in every republic of the country from 1967 through 1972—by lucky coincidence, one of the most liberal and fruitful periods for publishing in post-1945 Yugoslavia's history. That flood of materials, however, was accessioned selectively, with careful attention to UW scholarly interests. Current collecting emphasis for the entire area is on materials from and about Serbia-Montenegro, Croatia, Romania, Slovenia, Bosnia, Bulgaria and Macedonia (in approximate rank order).

As the newest facet of UW's East European collections, the **Baltic** countries became a part of the Library's profile in a systematic way in the early 1970s, when the Slavic and East European Section began acquiring a basic collection of books and periodicals from Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. While the scope of Baltic acquisitions at UW remained narrowly circumscribed from 1970 through the mid-1990s, since 1995 the Library's holdings for Baltic studies have grown dramatically, from about 2,000 to over 15,000 volumes in 2005. The collection's greatest strength is in Latvian studies, followed by Lithuanian and then Estonian. Subject focus in all three areas is on literature, language and linguistics, folklore, history, the arts; and contemporary politics, economies, and societies. A new collection focus beginning in 2004 is

Baltic choral music. In 1996 the Library and Baltic Studies Program negotiated the transfer to UW of the entire library of the Latvian Studies Center (Kalamazoo, Michigan), which was seeking a new home for its collection. This collection of some 12,000 books, periodical volumes, and microfilm reels is one of the outstanding Latvian collections in North America. Combined with intensive collection of current materials, it has helped transform the UW Libraries into a major national resource for Latvian studies. More recently large gifts of Baltic materials have included over 2,500 volumes from the surplus stocks of the Lithuanian Research and Studies Center (Chicago) and about 1,000 volumes from the Estonian Archives in the U.S. (Lakewood, NJ).

In cooperation with the Library's Near East Section, the Slavic Section also acquires **Central Asian** materials. UW is one of a half-dozen research universities nationally with long-established academic programs in Central Asian studies, dating back to the tenure of Professor Nicholas Poppe, the distinguished Altaic and Central Asian specialist of Russian German descent who taught at UW from the 1940s to the 1960s. Over time, UW has developed Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Uzbek studies as its particular strengths. The Central Asian collection numbers over 12,000 volumes, but acquisitions lagged in the mid-1990s due to the logistical obstacles most post-Soviet Central Asian nations faced in shipping materials overseas. Since 2000 the Library has redoubled its Central Asian collecting efforts, with positive results, as contacts and collaboration between UW's academic programs and institutions in Central Asia have intensified. Recent acquisitions trips to Central Asia have helped supplement UW's routine acquisitions.

Recent digital projects

The UW Library and REECAS Program regularly collaborate to create new digital resources that support teaching and research in Slavic studies. For more information and to view these resources, see <http://www.lib.washington.edu/subject/RussiaEastEurope/>. Examples of projects include:

The Central Eurasian Interactive Atlas, Pilot Project: a GIS-based collection of socioeconomic, demographic and political geospatial data covering the CIS, featuring annual statistical progressions from 1996 to 2000 at the city and county-equivalent levels. Access is made freely

available using Internet map server software. The complete underlying statistical database, when completed, will be made available to users on the UW campus. Funding to date has been provided by grants from the U.S. Department of Education Title VI Program for Technological Innovation and Cooperation in Foreign Information Access (TICFIA) during 1999–2003, the UW Libraries 21st Century Fund (summer 2003), and the IFS Family Foundation (2004).

The William C. Brumfield Russian Architecture Collection, Pilot Project: a database of digitized photographic images of significant Russian buildings from the middle ages to the present day, presented as coherent collections of images of individual buildings within their geographic context. Access to low-resolution JPEG images and metadata describing the buildings and the architectural details depicted is made freely available via a GIS (Geographic Information Systems) database using Internet map server software. High-resolution TIFF images will be made available on the UW campus for purposes of architectural research. Funding to date has been provided by the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation (2002–2003).

The Central Eurasian Regional Image Database, Pilot Project: a database comprising (in spring 2003) some 8,000 images of notable architecture, cityscapes, landscapes, and folkways of Central Eurasian regions, including Russia, Central Asia, Ukraine, Transcaucasus, and the Baltic Region. Available for educational purposes. Funding to date has been provided by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education Title VI TICFIA Program.

VIII. Selected Bibliography of Recent Publications on Slavic Librarianship and Collections in the West

Sandra Levy, University of Chicago

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CORRIGENDUM

Inside front cover, line 3 from bottom, the URL of Berkeley Slavic Specialties should read: <http://www.berkslav.com>