

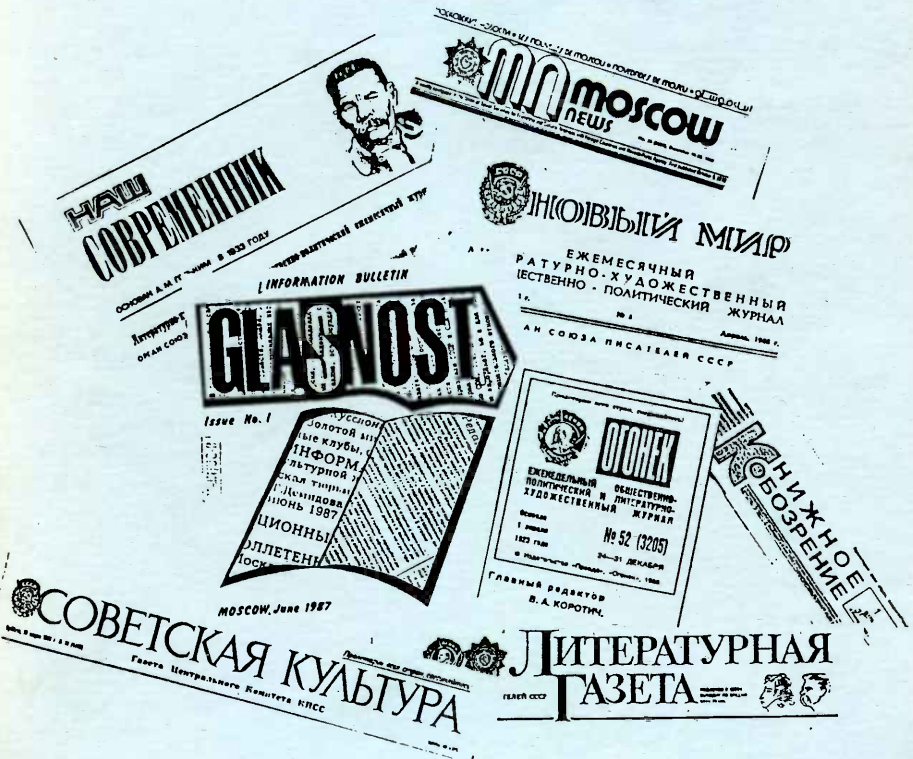
Association of College and Research
Libraries

Slavic and East European Section

NEWSLETTER

No. 5

1989



GLASNOST' IN THE NEWS!

Published annually by the Slavic and East European Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 944-6780. Non-members may subscribe by sending \$4 prepayment to ACRL directly.

EDITORIAL BOARD:

Editor in Chief: Allan Urbanic, University of California at Berkeley
Managing Editor: Molly Molloy, Arizona State University
Co-Editors: Andrew Makuch, University of Arizona
Allan Pollard, Princeton University
Viveca Seymour, Hoover Institution, Stanford University

EDITORIAL NOTE

The current issue of the SEES Newsletter comes under the responsibility of a new editorial board. We are most grateful that Viveca Seymour and Andrew Makuch, past editors, agreed to stay with us one more year to provide helpful and timely advice. We also appreciate Wojciech Zalewski's assistance. Also, we would like to acknowledge the fine job that Wojciech Zalewski and Viveca Seymour have done as the Newsletter's original Editor in Chief and Managing Editor. It is our sincere hope that we will be able to meet the high standards which they have established.

The SEES Newsletter continues to be a forum for developments in the field of Slavic Librarianship. Contributions, news items, etc., should be forwarded to Allan Urbanic, The Library, Rm. 346, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Allan Urbanic
Molly Molloy

Cover design by Allan Urbanic.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial note	cover verso
Message from the Chair	2
Message from the Vice Chair/Chair Elect	2
I. CONFERENCES	
ALA Annual Meeting	3
ALA Midwinter Meeting	19
AAASS 19th National Convention	23
AAASS 20th National Convention	24
II. REPORTS	
News from the U.S.	40
News from abroad	47
III. GRANTS	55
IV. ACQUISITIONS	55
V. PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS	57
VI. LIBRARIES IN PROFILE	
A. Powell, University of Virginia	58
VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS	62
VIII. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS	67

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

As I near the end of my term as Chair of the Slavic and East European Section, I look back and see the great strides the Section has made in the past years. We have become more visible and more active participants in ACRL; we completed a successful internal review; and we publish a substantial and valuable newsletter. These are only a few of our many achievements. The most notable part of this is that it has been done by several very active members. Although the Section remains the smallest in ACRL, the active members of SEES maintain a high profile and it is their efforts that I want to applaud here.

In my message as Vice Chair/Chair Elect, I wrote of the lack of trained professionals to assume positions of responsibility. This theme will be carried through at the program in Dallas. The program, entitled: "The Marketplace: Recruitment of Area Specialists", will be held Sunday, 25 June. Panelists include Robert Karlowich, Pratt Institute; Harold Leich, Library of Congress; and Herbert White, Indiana University. Discussants for the panel are David Farrell, Indiana University, and Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library. The membership meeting will be held following the program. Please keep in mind that all SEES committee meetings are open meetings and section members are urged not only to attend but also to actively participate in the meetings and in section activities. See you in Dallas!

Barbara A. Galik, University of Michigan

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR/ELECT

I have been thinking about what I've gotten (and continue to get) from my participation in ACRL and SEES. We publish an outstanding Section Newsletter, thanks to the support of ACRL as well as our own editors' efforts. We, librarians interested and working in the areas of Slavic/Soviet/East European studies, have the opportunity to meet twice a year to exchange information, to listen to and learn from one another, share problems and opportunities with other librarians--and sometimes just to cry on each other's shoulders or to tell bizarre tales of professional life on the Slavic library frontier. In this way we reaffirm and revalidate both our professionalism and our involvement in our subject specialties. I know how much I owe to ALA and ACRL, and specifically to my colleagues in SEES, and that I get a great deal of professional and personal satisfaction from my participation. I believe that you all feel as I do, and will continue to work in the Section, participate in its committees, and contribute to the Newsletter. In the 1990 ALA annual conference in Chicago, the Section program panel will examine the issue of the preservation of Slavic materials, a topic of great concern to all of us. I also hope that people new to the field will continue to join and be active in the Section.

Stephen D. Corrsin, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

I. CONFERENCES

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, NEW ORLEANS, JULY 1988
ACRL, SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION
Minutes submitted by Allan Urbanic, SEES Secretary

Nominating committee, July 10, 8-9 AM

Meeting was cancelled.

continuing Education committee, July 10, 9:30-11 AM

Laszlo Kovacs chaired the meeting. The agenda was read and approved as were the minutes from the ALA Midwinter meeting.

Harold Leich reported on the activities of the subcommittee looking into a possible pre-conference for the 1990 or 1991. Various topics for the pre-conference were discussed including shared resources and preservation. Harold plans to contact ALA concerning the rules and guidelines for pre-conferences and distribute this information to the members of the subcommittee.

Robert Karlovich reported on his work concerning Soviet emigre librarians. His activity has centered around collecting memoirs from emigres about their library experiences in the Soviet Union. With "glasnost" the order of the day, new possibilities for contact with Soviet librarians might be forthcoming. Robert Karlovich will continue to monitor activities in this area and keep the committee informed.

Barbara Galik reported on her work gathering information about Slavic librarian internship programs throughout the U.S. Columbia University has a mentoring program in place. The University of Michigan has both an internship program, designed to train librarians in conjunction with their academic programs, and a librarian resident program, which hires new professionals. Residents concentrate on a specific activity (e.g. Slavic librarianship) during their tenure at the university. This topic will also be addressed by the proposed panel for the Dallas conference. (See below)

Michael Esman gave a progress report on his subject bibliography, English language sources in Political Science for the study of the Soviet Union. Allan Pollard reported that he was editing the Soviet Union section for the Congressional Information Series guide to foreign government publications.

The charge of the committee was read and amended for submission to the Executive Committee.

Conference Program Planning Committee -- DALLAS 1989
July 10, 11:30-12:30 PM

Barbara Galik chaired the meeting.

A consensus was reached as to the make-up of the program panel. Speakers would deal with the topics: 1) the history of Slavic librarianship in the United States, 2) the qualifications and training necessary for Slavic librarians; and 3) a view from a Library School administrator on the training of the area specialist.

The panel will be entitled: The Marketplace: Recruitment of Area Specialists.

Conference Program: New Technology for Slavic and East European Librarianship, July 10. 2-4 PM

Chair: Robert Karlowich, Pratt Institute
Panelists: Christina Jaremko, Grad. School of Library and Info. Science, UCLA
Stephen Corrsin, Dep. Assoc. Libn., Tech. Services, Brooklyn College, CUNY
Harold Leich, Russian/Soviet Specialist, Library of Congress

(Full papers will be published in the SEES Newsletter, no.5)

Membership Meeting, July 10, 4:30-5:30 PM

Cheryl Kern-Simirenko chaired the meeting. The minutes were read and approved.

Cheryl reported that in response to requests from SEES, ACRL has reduced the paperwork demanded of its sections. The section review was successfully completed. SEES will now be comprised of three standing committees: 1) Continuing Education; 2) Automated Bibliographic Control; and 3) Newsletter Editorial Committee.

Election results: Stephen Corrsin, Vice Chair/Chair Elect
Marie Bednar, Member-at-large

Barbara Galik, as incoming Chair of SEES, requested that those interested in serving on committees should contact her before the end of the conference.

Charles Willett from the Ambassador Book Service reported that his recent trip to Czechoslovakia netted several requests from academic institutions who were looking to increase their exchange programs with U.S. libraries. Those interested in beginning exchanges should contact him for information.

Barbara discussed the action to be taken by the Executive Committee in appointing members to the Section's committees, the review of charges for submission to the ACRL Executive Board, and the rules governing committee appointments.

Barbara also reported that ACRL is considering beginning a journal/proceedings publication for papers presented at the conferences and not published elsewhere.

Robert Karlowich informed the group that the deadline for the submission of names for the International Directory of Librarians and Library Specialists in the Slavic and East European Field is August 1988.

The members thanked Cheryl for her excellent work as Chair of SEES.

Automated Bibliographic Control Committee, July 11, 9-11 AM

Viveca Seymour chaired the meeting in the absence of Robert Fitzgerald. The minutes were read and approved.

The committee's charge was read and amended for submission to the Executive Committee.

The problem with quality control of Slavic records in the various cataloging utilities was raised and it was suggested that this committee should work in conjunction with the Cataloging and Classification Section of RTSD on this issue. To discuss this problem and to exchange information between conferences, it was proposed that some means of communication between catalogers be established. Since many of those present had access to BITNET, a list of names and electronic mail addresses will be compiled and distributed.

Harold Leich gave a brief report on the fire at the Library of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. The SEES Newsletter, no. 5 will publish his report.

Cataloging on local systems rather than through national bibliographic networks was discussed. Some libraries (e.g. Northwestern, UC Berkeley) create catalog records on in-house systems (e.g. NOTIS, GLADIS) and then feed them into the national networks. When copy is created locally and not shared, many problems develop (e.g. duplication of effort, backlogs, etc.). A group was established to monitor this trend.

Newsletter Editorial Board, July 11, 11:30-12:30 PM

Allan Urbanic, chair, convened the meeting and introduced George Eberhart of the ACRL Publications Committee. Viveca Seymour agreed to record the minutes of the meeting.

The membership of the committee for 1988/89 will be: Allan Urbanic, Chair and Editor in Chief; Molly Molloy, Managing Editor; Andrew Makuch and Viveca Seymour, Co-Editors. Barbara Galik will no longer serve on the Editorial Committee due to her commitments as Section Chair.

The mission statement for the committee was read and those present approved its submission to the Section's Executive Board.

The committee discussed the contents for the next issue. Number 5 will include: message from the chair, minutes of SEES meetings for New Orleans 1988 and Washington D.C. 1989, papers in full or abstracts from the New Orleans program, minutes from the Bibliography and Documentation Committee of AAASS, abstracts from AAASS conference panels in Honolulu 1988, and news of the field. A "Contents Guidelines" report needs to be submitted to the Publications Committee of ACRL by the Midwinter Meetings.

Additional contents of the Newsletter will include a formal report from the Library of Congress by Harry Leich, professional appointments, and other news of the field including grants, preservation projects, acquisitions etc. Harry will also update information on the BAN fire. The chair encouraged non-Russian Slavic specialists to send contributions.

The Section's budget allocation for the Issue no. 5 will allow for 32 pages on 8 1/2 x 11 paper. If text is reduced by 65% as has been the practice in previous years, the budget will allow for 64 pages. Allocations are based on section size, but production runs may be augmented by paid subscriptions. Libraries are encouraged to subscribe through their institutional memberships to ALA. Also, added funding can be supplied by sponsors if an individual section can make such an arrangement with a person or firm.

Executive Committee, July 11, 2-4 PM

Cheryl Kern-Simirenko chaired the meeting. The minutes were read and approved.

Mel George from the ACRL Executive Board was in attendance.

Cheryl reported on the successful review of the section with the establishment of three standing committees. The charges of each committee were read and approved; chairs and members of each committee were appointed. The committees are as follows:

Continuing Education: Harold Leich (chair), Janet Crayne, Barbara Galik, Robert Karlovich, Laszlo Kovacs.

Automated Bibliographic Control: Viveca Seymour (chair), Stephen Corrsin, Roman Legedza, Nina Shapiro.

Newsletter Editorial Committee: Allan Urbanic (chair), Molly Molloy (Managing Editor), Andrew Makuch, Viveca Seymour.

In addition, two other committees exist under the auspices of SEES. They are the Conference Program Planning Committee and the Nomination Committee. Membership for these committees will be established at a later date.

The membership of the Executive Committee was established as the Chair, Vice-Chair/Chair Elect, Secretary, Member-at-Large, and the Chairs of the Standing Committees.

The incoming Chair of SEES will compile a list of all committee members and their addresses for distribution to the same.

Cheryl thanked Laszlo Kovacs for his excellent work chairing the section evaluation committee.

On Tuesday, July 12, 2-5:30 PM a program sponsored by the International Relations Committee and co-sponsored by SEES was held. Entitled Leadership in International Understanding, it was attended by a delegation of librarians from the Soviet Union. Participants in the panel were: Seymour Fersh, Director, Curriculum and International Activities, Broward (Florida) County Community College; Donald J. Sager, Director, Milwaukee Public Library; and Bertha A. Chandler, Librarian, Norwich Central Library, U.K.

PAPERS FROM PANEL ON NEW TECHNOLOGY

COMPUTER FILES IN SOVIET STUDIES: THE SOVIET DATA BANK AND THE SOVIET INTERVIEW PROJECT

Christina Jaremko, doctoral candidate in library science, UCLA

INTRODUCTION: The Integration of Computer Files into the University Library.

The development of archives for the purpose of storing and preserving computerized data has reflected the growing demand for raw data in social science research. I refer to the establishment in 1969 of the machine-readable archives division at the National Archives and Records Service, and to the emergence in the 1960's of other so-called "goliaths" such as the Roper Center and the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Science Research (ICPSR, Ann Arbor which, incidentally, distributes the Soviet Interview Project). Since

the late 1970's, due to less financial support for larger interdisciplinary centers, the pattern of growth has become increasingly decentralized. Secondly, the inclusion of rules for cataloging machine-readable data in Chapter 9 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (2nd ed. 1978) greatly bolstered decentralization, for it integrated access to computerized data in the university research library, that is, at the local service level.

Last year, the ALA officially changed the general material designator to "computer files" rather than "machine-readable data files," (see the revised edition of Chapter 9 of AACR2, issued in 1987.) They define data files as a series of related records that is the largest intellectual entity treated as a unit by the creator of the records. In this paper, the Soviet Data Bank and the Soviet Interview Project, for example, are each considered to be one computer data file. They are encoded by methods requiring the use of a computer for translation, manipulation, and processing.

Data archivists have produced a substantial literature on the accessibility, maintenance, and intellectual control of computer files. The major issue they address is the lack of bibliographic control of computer files, a burden to catalogers and librarians who attempt to introduce standards where there have been none. Records for computer files in networks such as OCLC, and the creation of a MARC standard, have finally provided a central source of verification, but it is incomplete. In bibliographic citations, furthermore, these materials have no vocabulary control. This contributes to the larger problem of integrating computer files into the university research library.

The "integration philosophy" at the root of AACR2 produced compatible rules for all nonbook materials, including computer files; intellectual control of these materials, however, is only one aspect of integration. Actual physical accessibility also entails the expansion of reference service in the university library structure, a change that the library profession has not willingly accepted. Although provision of computerized social science data has been linked to the evolution of reference service, librarians are reluctant to expand their training, and generally welcome the new technology only when it is applied to traditional bibliographic services. The university library must decide whether to remain only a "bibliographic broker" and maintain a conservative level of service (assistance only in identifying and locating computer files), on the one hand or, on the other, to evolve collection development, support personnel for statistical use of the data, and training programs: that is, a liberal level of service.

These are some of the issues that confront librarians in Soviet and Slavic studies in view of the growing popularity of computer files, in particular, the Soviet Data Bank (compiled by J. Arch Getty and William Chase, UC Riverside, 1986) and the Soviet Interview Project (compiled by a project team led by James R. Millar at the University of Illinois, 1986). Both of these projects have had an enormous impact upon Soviet studies and they offset the prevailing tendency towards decentralized and fragmented development of computerized data in the field. Edward Keenan has commented upon

random data proliferation as a negative outcome of the current microcomputer revolution (quoting from the AAASS Newsletter v. 26, no. 2, 1986:)

The revolution that is being brought about...by inexpensive micro-processors has already led, as revolutions occasionally do, to a period of wasteful confusion. If one considers the real costs of our amiable aimlessness in this matter in the context of lost opportunities and of certain difficulties in the area of information supply, it is not extravagant to speak of a catastrophe of lost chances...that has already begun and must be contained.

Keenan is referring both to the duplication of data and to the lack of centralized access to data. Projects such as the Soviet Data Bank, which provide raw data to the entire scholarly community, reduce the need for primary data collection by individuals and individual institutions. They promote the secondary analysis of an existing data set which was estimated by Ralph Bisco (in 1970, Data Bases Computers and the Social Sciences) to be only one-fifteen thousandth of the cost of conducting a new study.

The second area of impact upon Soviet studies concerns the role of computer files as "paradigms" or "universally recognized scientific achievements that for a time provide model problems and solutions to a community of practitioners" (I quote the well-known work by Thomas Kuhn, The Structure of Scientific Revolutions, 2nd ed, 1970, p.x). A paradigm becomes the focal point for consensus in a scientific community, and provides not only empirical laws, but a way of seeing phenomena through a distinctive methodological worldview. In Soviet studies, a paradigm which recognized emigrants to be valid sources for data collection on the Soviet Union was first introduced by the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System (1950-1953). The Harvard Project engendered 9 books (the standard source is Alex Inkeles, The Soviet Citizen, 1959), some 60 articles, and 50 reports. Millar pays tribute to the Harvard Project in the working papers accompanying the Soviet Interview Project, (the first SIP working paper, in fact, is devoted to reviewing the Harvard Project). During my interview with him he remarked that the findings of the Harvard Project have withstood the test of time. It is worth noting, however, that a younger generation of scholars have viewed the paradigm more critically and have argued that it is not a representative source for studying the Soviet Union (I refer particularly to the works of J. Arch Getty, and to a dissertation by Charles O'Connor, Sociology Dept., UCLA, currently nearing completion).

The Soviet Interview Project, like its methodological predecessor, the Harvard Project, was generously supported by the U.S. government. The support of the CIA and the Department of Defense for the Soviet Interview Project was mediated through the State Department and subcontracted through the National Council for Soviet and East European Research. Millar defends its "academic

respectability"; for example, the government has not received rights for the pre-publication review of results which are disseminated to the government at the same time as to the public. So far, (as of August 1988), the Soviet Interview Project, has become the basis of one book edited by Millar (for Cambridge University Press, 1987), five articles, 51 working papers, and nine additional working papers covering the GGSIP series, the branch of the project conducted in Germany (all are available through the project headquarters at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana).

The second paradigm I propose is exemplified by the Soviet Data Bank. In contrast to the Soviet Interview Project, it is founded upon raw data found in Soviet documentation. Getty points to the centrality of Soviet data as numerically representative of a well-defined population, for example, the central government of Moscow, or the Party organization in Smolensk. Like Millar, Getty also adopts a model from an earlier period of Sovietology, namely Merle Fainsod's Smolensk Under Soviet Rule (Harvard Univ.Pr., 1958), based upon records from the Smolensk Archive captured during World War II, and housed in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. During our interview, Getty referred to the two paradigms in Soviet studies as the generational difference between the "old guard" and the "young Turks," the gulf between them formed by the disparate research environments in which they were trained. The Data Bank is a product of "young Turks," the revisionist historians of the Stalinist era (see the essays in The Russian Review v. 45, no. 4, 1986), who were educated in a period when exchanges with the Soviet Union were not only possible, but practically a minimum standard of research. Consequently, they are accustomed to incorporating Soviet documentation in their work.

A COMPARISON OF TWO METHODOLOGIES:

[The following is based upon an interview with Millar in April 1988.]

Both projects differ greatly in the type of data collected and preserved. In the Soviet Data Bank, Getty and Chase have taken from manual sources and made available for computerized analysis a large body of biographical data on office-holders in the Soviet Union from 1917 to 1941. By contrast, Millar and his project team in the Soviet Interview Project (henceforth SIP) controlled the initial data collection; that is, they designed the questionnaire for survey research among recent Soviet emigrants. The SIP is exclusively a tool for secondary analysis and is not designed to provide informational value on individuals or institutions; therefore it is completely unlike reference works dealt with by librarians. The individual cases in the SIP, particularly the general survey, have little value on their own at the "micro-level" of individuals, or institutions. Rather, the data, or the responses of individuals to the questionnaire, gain meaning only in their aggregate value, that is, in relation to those variables decided beforehand by Millar, explored and manipulated in the larger population, and relating to regions as a whole (in the case of the SIP, the referent population

is defined as the entire adult European population in large and medium-sized Soviet cities).

The SIP is an example of what Karl Deutsch described as the fourth data revolution in the social sciences: the creation of large, complex omnibus or multipurpose surveys without one central focus, but having great "residual value." Another example is the American National Election Study series, conducted by the Survey Research Center, Univ. of Michigan, 1948-present, which subsumes a variety of opinion polls, as well as being a study of political behavior. As distinct from informational value, residual value refers to the greater number of data sources involved, and the multiplicity of subject areas touched upon. It is the ability of the data to be applied to purposes other than those for which it was originally collected. In the Soviet Interview Project, the disciplinary structure of the Core or General Survey (a three-hour interview administered to each of the 2,793 emigres in the sample) consists of 15 modules pertaining to life history (A-N); in addition, the three supplemental surveys, each administered randomly to one-third of the sample only, explore cultural, political, and demographic subject areas.

Many of the working papers address the problem of obtaining representative data of life in the Soviet Union from the Soviet emigrant population in the United States. Numerous methods of controlling bias were employed. Firstly, the project team (Millar refers to them as "team members") conducted a "thought experiment": would it be possible, for example, to study the background of Vietnam draft dodgers living in Canada by asking them only about their high school careers? The SIP attempted to avoid a biased view of the Soviet Union by addressing questions pertaining only to the emigrants' "last normal period" in the Soviet Union, the period before they decided to emigrate.

A second form of bias pertains to the composition of the emigrant population which is overwhelmingly Jewish. In the sampling frame of the population, obtained through the assistance of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) and the Tolstoy Foundation, nearly 99% of the emigrants (over 33,000 as compared to 333) were Jewish. An SIP team member, Donna Bahry, has made a study of this problem, and has broken down the Jewish respondents to the survey into five categories, based on how intensely they identify themselves to be Jewish.

Millar considers that ethnicity did not alter responses to most of the factual questions, but may have affected only certain questions, such as those on discrimination, and for these questions disparities in response have been quantitatively determined. Attitudinal questions were more problematic, and the bias far more difficult to determine. Millar controlled for discrepancies between the referent population and the sample by constructing a stratified sample, by over-sampling certain elements, such as less-educated individuals, for example, and by weighting responses. The resulting database is, from the point of view of the UCLA data archivist, unwieldy and complex, and can only be employed by users who have a sophisticated knowledge of secondary statistical analysis.

{The following is based upon interviews with Getty during June 1987.}

By contrast, Getty and Chase did not decide upon the variables for the Data Bank before collecting the data; rather, the structure of the database was determined by the data which they derived primarily from Vsya Moskva, a personnel directory issued in 1923, 1925 through 1931, and 1936. It lists officials of the USSR, RSFSR, Moscow oblast', and Moscow city governments, Party, and trade unions. Both Getty and Chase had found these sources to be useful in their dissertations. Because only some copies of the directory were available at Harvard and at the Library of Congress, they wrote to the Lenin Library simply to verify the existence of other issues. After months of waiting, to their astonishment, they received a large tin containing a microfilmed copy of all existing volumes of the directory. They added biographical data from their personal research files, and from those of J. Ronald Suny and Sheila Fitzpatrick: currently data on over 28,000 individuals are contained in the computer file.

The thirteen data files in the Data Bank represent facets of an individual's life history: education, occupation, office, kinship, pre-revolutionary activity, Party affiliation, arrest, expulsion, or imprisonment. Depending upon their fate and their survival, an individual may have a record in each file which can be linked by the individual's unique identification number. As a result of this structure, the data has great informational or reference value; in fact, its "look-up mode" capability has become a popular application. Getty has received requests for information on individuals in the Data Bank not only from scholars, but from those researching their genealogy (at their own risk, for in one case he uncovered relatives in the secret police). The parallel to a manual reference work ends here, however, because in order to obtain data and to ascertain the existence of an individual in the Data Bank one must obtain the magnetic tapes, convert the file from the numerical ASCII format in which it is embedded to a database management system, and consult the file online. While the numeric codes for all remaining 28 variables are listed in the hard copy manual, the names code file, because it lists as many as 28,000 individuals, is not listed in the manual. In any case, a full life history can be obtained by linking the files online. While the conversion from ASCII to a data management program may be time-consuming, if the data were already software dependent conversion would be far more difficult.

Here is an example of how the system can be used with a common database management system, the Comuserve System 1032. Using the "FIND" command one can enter the Data Bank through the Biography data file and ask for individuals who have as the cause of death variable the code for "Assassinated." Next, one can use the command "MAP" to link those individuals through their ID numbers to other files in order to obtain more information about them: for example, one can consult the Arrest data file to ascertain their cause of arrest, or the Office data file, to obtain particulars concerning their occupa-
tion.

For historians of the Soviet Union, the Data Bank offers potential for secondary analysis, and has contributed to Getty's research on the purges of the Stalinist era. The strength of the data, Getty explains, is that it documents the fate and survival of members of the bureaucracy during this period (the dependent variables). Using an SPSS program for multiple classification analysis, he compares the characteristics of those purged with the characteristics of survivors (the independent variables), and reaches the following conclusion: membership in the Party was not a significant indicator of survival, whereas holding a higher rank in the bureaucracy prior to the 1936 purges improved one's chances for surviving that year (see Chase and Getty, "The Soviet Bureaucracy in 1935," in *Essays on Stalin and the Stalin Era*, Slavica, forthcoming).

To conclude, I have found the structure and the application of the Soviet Data Bank to be accessible to librarians who would benefit from its informational value. While I do not anticipate that the Soviet Interview Project will be used outside of the computing center, I believe that our profession should be both cognizant of the endeavour and aware of how it has influenced the direction of Soviet studies.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Data Archives

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed. Chapter 9: Computer Files. Edited for the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR, by Michael Gorman. Chicago : ALA, 1987.

Deutsch, Karl W. "The Impact of Complex Data Bases on the Social Sciences." In Data Bases, Computers, and the Social Sciences. Edited by Ralph Bisco. New York: Wiley, 1970.

Dodd, Sue. Cataloging Machine-Readable Data Files: An Interpretive Manual. Chicago : ALA, 1982.

Dollar, Charles M. "Machine-Readable Records of the Federal Government and the National Archives." In Archivists and Machine Readable Records. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1980.

Dollar, Charles M. "Appraising Machine-Readable Records." American Archivist 41 (1978).

Duncan, Joseph W. "Accessing Social Statistics." Library Trends 39 (1982).

Ferguson, Douglas. "Social Science Data Files, the Research Library and the Computing Center." Drexel Library Quarterly 13 (1977).

Hakim, Catherine. Secondary Analysis in Social Research. London: Allen & Unwin, 1982.

Miller, Warren E. "The Less Obvious Functions of Archiving Survey Research Data." American Behavioral Scientist 19 (1976): 409-18.

Peterson, Trudy. "Archival Principles and Records of the New Technology." American Archivist 47 (1984).

Rowe, Judith S. "Expanding Social Science Reference Service to Meet the Needs of Patrons more Adequately." Library Trends 30 (1982).

The Soviet Data Bank

Chase, William and J. Arch Getty. "The Soviet Bureaucracy in 1935; A Socio-Political Profile." In Essays on Stalin and the Stalin Era. Edited by John W. Strong. (Slavica, forthcoming).

Getty, J. Arch. Origins of the Great Purges. Cambridge University Press, 1985.

Getty, J. Arch. "Party and Purge in Smolensk: 1933-1937." Slavic Review 42 (1983): 60-79.

The Soviet Interview Project

Anderson, Barbara A. and Brian D. Silver. "Descriptive Statistics for the Sampling Frame Population; the Eligible Population for the Soviet Interview Project General Survey." Working Paper #2 (Rev. 1986).

Balzer, Marjorie Mandelstam. "Guide to Materials from the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System." Working Paper # 1 (1980).

Garrard, John and Amy Corning. "The Soviet Reader: New Data from the Soviet Interview Project." Solanus 2 (1988): 3-38.

Garrard, John and Carol. "Soviet Book Hunger." Problems of Communism 34 (1985) : 78-81; and also Working Paper # 37 (1987).

Millar, James R. "Emigrants as Sources of Information about the Mother Country: the Soviet Interview Project." Working Paper #5 (1983).

Millar, James R. Politics, Work & Daily Life in the USSR: A Survey of Former Soviet Citizens. Cambridge University Press, 1987.

Millar, James R. "The Soviet Interview Project : History, Method, and the Problem of Bias." Working Paper #22 (1986).

LISTING AND INDEXING POLISH HISTORICAL SERIALS: MICROS? MAINFRAMES? MAYBE

Stephen D. Corrsin, Brooklyn College, City University of New York

In 1987, I went to a panel at which the main speaker told us that we all--Slavic librarians, people interested in developing specialized databases in Slavic studies--were going to have to get organized. To be taken seriously and to get financial support, he suggested further, we would all have to restrict our bibliographical and indexing interests to contemporary topics, preferably in Soviet economics, politics, and military and security issues.

I thought that this was a rather dismal picture; I had no wish to follow others' instructions in my research, nor to investigate those particular topics. I recall suggesting that intellectual anarchism also serves a purpose, and that something akin to creating a federal "office of Slavic bibliography" was inappropriate. To misquote someone-or-other: Let a hundred specialized Slavic studies data bases bloom! (I should add that, when other people made these sorts of comments as well, the speaker backed away from the picture he had presented.)

I am interested in the development of small, specialized data bases in the Slavic/East European/Soviet field. I hope that we are going to see more and more of them. There are many things about online work that interest me, as well as particular topics in area studies, especially the history of the Polish and Baltic lands. Clearly, I hope that the work I do will be of use and interest to others, but in this sort of project, in the relatively new field of online data bases, individual creativity and experimentation are of great importance. As is always the case, some projects will survive, most will not, and that is how we learn and progress.

The title that I came up with for this paper can also serve as the working title for our larger project. Its raw materials consist of historical serials from Poland; we are using both mainframe and micro-computer data base systems; and the "maybe" indicated that we look upon it as an experimental project. My use of "we" refers to myself and Linda Meiseles, serials librarian at Brooklyn College; we are also getting a lot of assistance from Toby Paff, humanities data bases consultant at the Princeton University Computer Center, and a former cataloger and serials librarian.

The chief goal of this project as it stands now is to develop a detailed, open-ended, online data base of New York area holdings of historical serials, in all languages, from the lands of partitioned Poland (up to 1918). It is an experimental project, and we hope to apply for limited funding at some future date. It has the goal of experimenting with online systems and small scale data bases, as well as gathering and making available information on important historical

holdings. Thus, it attempts to be both a methodological trial run and an eventual worthy online bibliographic tool.

Let me break it down into its main components.

1. Polish historical serials. This means pre-1918 serials from the lands of partitioned Poland. This concerns geographical Poland; all languages are "fair game"--Polish, Yiddish, Hebrew, German, Ukrainian, etc. We are starting with titles from Warsaw, which was not only the region's leading publishing center, but also the one that I am most familiar with because of other research. We are not concerned with titles from other countries, such as Polish newspapers from Paris or Chicago. We will expand our range to other towns eventually (Krakow, Wroclaw, etc.) We are starting with New York City holdings (I have gathered information so far on titles held at the New York Public Library, both its Slavonic and Jewish Divisions, Columbia University, and the Jewish Theological Seminary). I hope to expand that focus as well, but it is a matter of what can be managed. It is also questionable how much material exists outside of New York; the Library of Congress, for example, has very little that fits into this project.

2. Micros and mainframes. A number of interesting, small and specialized data bases are being developed in the Russian field. One example is "RUSCORP," by Thomas Owen at Louisiana State University, with detailed information on corporations in Imperial Russia. Another is the Russian serials project at New York Public Library. It is very interesting to see the variety of ways that people are developing and making available their data bases. The last time I checked, Dr. Owen was using DBase 3, and he expected to make "RUSCORP" available through ICPSR--the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research. New York Public has stated that it will publish its Russian serials holdings information, and also enter cataloging for individual serials into RLIN. We decided, at least initially, to use and contrast both a mainframe data base system, SPIRES, and a microcomputer package.

SPIRES (the Stanford Public Information Research System) is an interactive mainframe data base management system; members of the SPIRES consortium now consist of a number of major universities, and the range of projects that it is used for is very wide indeed. For example, it is the underlying programming language for RLIN, and when you search SPIRES data base you can easily see the relationship.

There are many microcomputer data base packages. We are starting with two of them: Q+A, which is business oriented, and that old favorite, DBase 3. Both are flexible, easy to use, and popular. And they share an extraordinarily appealing feature: they are free. Or rather: Q+A came bundled with my Brooklyn associate's home PC package, and DBase is on the local network at the College. (I believe that most of these micro data base packages are very similar. Choosing among them using the criteria of particular features, "speed," or "power," seems to come down to the proverbial "six of one, half a dozen of the other" sort of decision. You might as well settle for cost and convenience.)

I will admit to being prejudiced in favor of mainframe systems right now. I have done a fair amount of work with them in the last several years--text preparation and formatting, and electronic communications, as well as SPIRES. At first, it was daunting; it was hard to find decent manuals and training for any sort of mainframe academic computing, or even adequate professional advice and trouble-shooting. But once I had enough experience to feel comfortable, I began to find that mainframe systems can be far more flexible and powerful than microcomputer packages; and also significantly easier, once you get past the stage of complete beginner. It is also a distinct pleasure not to have to worry about hardware, diskettes, printers, and other headaches associated with microcomputer work.

To return to my general topic: So what? (Which is a question that all scholars and researchers should ask themselves now and again.) Maybe no one is interested in older serials from the Polish lands; or about the possibilities presented by home brew data bases, either. If that is the case, we will know soon enough, and we can go on to something else. But I believe this is, indeed, very much worthwhile, and I expect that we will keep working on it. Right now, I will go into a little more detail.

When we started planning the bibliographic records for this data base, one of our basic premises was to make them compatible with AACR2 and MARC format, in so far as this was necessary, useful, and possible. We sat down and listed every field that might be useful: titles proper, alternate titles, previous and successive titles, individuals and corporate bodies responsible for the item (editors, publishers, etc.); and place, date, frequency, language of publication. We also planned on holdings statements, listing each institution's holdings (the Warsaw weekly *Izraelita*, for example, is held by at least three New York libraries--a complete set on microfilm at New York Public, a complete bound set at the Yivo Institute, and a partial bound set at the Jewish Theological Seminary, which means that we will have one bibliographic record connected to three holdings statements), the format (bound copies, film, etc.), significant gaps, and call numbers.

Then I developed data sheets and started collecting the necessary information. It soon became clear that inputting all of the available information would be too much to ask. We had thought about inputting subtitles, which are often quite descriptive--but learned that they changed constantly. So did the editors and publishers. Nor were these trivial, easily resolved problems; many resulted from the authoritarian policies of the Russian government towards the press, which were applied especially rigorously in the Polish lands. Even when things loosened up for the press after 1905--prior censorship ended, and it became much easier to get permission to start newspapers and journals--it was common for the government to suspend serials, which would then turn up right away again under a new title. Official editors and publishers were often mere figureheads or phantom bodies. Authors routinely published under several pseudonyms, for political as well as commercial reasons. (All this led to that deathless statement, Real authority

work is impossible under authoritarian rule!)

Anyway, we are scaling back the information we plan to have in the bibliographic records. It would otherwise be necessary to undertake massive historical research (reputable historians often disagree even on basic information, such as the years a given Polish or Yiddish title appeared, and who were the editors). And as I have often said to catalogers, we are in the business of creating useful bibliographic records, not encyclopedic, exhaustive bibliography entries. There also seems to be little sense in listing the "subjects" of serials. Most simply cover too broad a range, and in most cases the subject headings that could be sensibly applied are so general that they do not help much (for Izraelita, for example, there would be "Jews--Poland," which does not get the researcher very far).

We do plan, however, to have an authority file connected to the bibliographic one. This should have personal names and corporate bodies of clear significance. We will use the Library of Congress Name Authority File as much as possible, though I doubt that it will help much. (How many nineteenth century Polish editors are in the NAF, after all?)

The question of indexing the contents of journals has come up. Some people have suggested that this would be much more useful than creating bibliographic data files. I am doubtful as to the practicality of this. I cannot imagine indexing dailies or weeklies, for example, unless you are fascinated by a single title that you want to make your life's work. (And for political and social history, these frequent serials are precisely the ones that are most helpful, because of their immediacy.) We started out trying to index the contents of the early years (1901-14) of the Polish quarterly, Ekonomista. We quickly found it necessary to limit ourselves to major articles, and to exclude book reviews, editorials, letters, communications, "przeeglady," etc., even though these are often very informative about current issues. The authority work, and subject analysis as well, created instant nightmares. So discretion is proving to be the better part of data base development, and we are not going to continue with the indexing of contents.

I will conclude with a couple of general considerations. First is the importance of some measure of technical (rather than intellectual) standardization. This includes, for example, the establishment of name headings following AACR2 (and in general attention to authority work), and developing records that will be practical and familiar in format and, if possible, transferrable between systems. Second is the value of "openness." This does not mean only open access to sources and research, which is a given in the library world. It also refers to one of the great opportunities presented by the online age, that files of information can be open-ended, ongoing, "never-ending;" that they need not be "carved in stone" (or even in hard copy), but can constantly be updated, corrected, and revised.

The last obvious point to cover is, where is this going? For the moment, I expect to keep gathering information on titles in the New York area, and in 1989 to make serious progress on the programming and data input. It may turn out that interest in this field is too limited to support a grant-funded project. Still it is valuable experience, both from the topical point of view and the systems angle, and we hope to carry on with our project and see where it takes us.

ALA MIDWINTER MEETINGS, WASHINGTON D.C., JANUARY 1989
ACRL SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION
 Minutes submitted by Allan Urbanic, SEES Secretary

Automation and Bibliographic Control, January 8, 9:30-11:00 AM

The meeting was chaired by Viveca Seymour.

The minutes from the ALA Convention in New Orleans were read and approved.

Harold Leich updated information on the efforts to help the Academy of Sciences, USSR after the fire in their Library. A grant proposal was submitted requesting \$2,000,000 for the replacement of lost materials. Also the Academy has signed a contract with GEAC to automate its operations. (See REPORTS section.)

George Toth, Slavic Cataloger, gave a report on the cataloging situation at the Library of Congress:

- 1) During the last two years, full cataloging has fallen behind acquisitions due to a year-old hiring freeze and different on-line cataloging experiments which take away man-hours from mainline (i.e. full) cataloging. Also, the Shared Cataloging Division where most of the foreign language cataloging takes place, is contributing 200 CIP records and 200 US imprints per week to other cataloging divisions and this takes away additional man-hours.
- 2) Currently there are approximately 4,500 Russian and 1,300 other Slavic language titles not under bibliographic control. They need to be searched in the system to weed out duplicates. Of these 1,700 Russian and 800 other Slavic language titles have no record in the system.
- 3) 9,000-10,000 Russian titles have been earmarked for minimum level cataloging (mostly belles lettres). 800 Bulgarian titles have been earmarked for full cataloging.
- 4) Of the 80,000 title Yudin collection (of 1907), 3000 titles still remain to be cataloged. Currently the Slavic Section is doing 20 titles per week.
- 5) About 2,000 Russian imprints from the 1930's and 1940's were earmarked for minimum level cataloging. They are mainly less important literature.

- 6) The impact of Gramm-Rudman was felt most keenly in the area of minimum level cataloging, because the purchasing programs were more severely cut in the literature (belles lettres) category.
- 7) The Slavic Section, during the last FY, catalogued 12,000 new titles and contributed 12,000 new authority records. The cataloging staff numbers 18.
- 8) Whole book cataloging was being considered at the urging of James Billington, the new Librarian of Congress. This departure from the library's standard practice at first will involve only certain categories of material: 1) religion and philosophy, 2) Spanish language material, and 3) Recreation and sports. After six months, this program will be evaluated to see if it has a positive affect upon the rate of cataloging.
- 9) LC Subject Headings are now available in CD ROM. The 1988 revision of AACR2 will be out shortly. It will include the 1981-1985 rule revisions.

The topic of error reporting on the bibliographic utilities was discussed by Roman Legedza and Viveca Seymour. Mr. Legedza explained the difficulty of error reporting in the OCLC system. The cumbersome record keeping needed to file error reports is seen as an impediment to correcting mistakes in Slavic records. Though 65 libraries are designated as "enhancement" institutions (i.e. they can correct errors on-line), most errors are corrected centrally at OCLC. The most common kinds of error noted in RLIN records are the absence of diacritics and the failure to cluster all holding libraries under the same bibliographic record. The "produce error" report function in RLIN was noted for being a less cumbersome process than the OCLC error reporting forms.

Many of those in attendance will be attending a BIRD (Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation Subcommittee, under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council) symposium on Slavic cataloging backlogs, preservation and retrospective conversion to be held this May at the University of Illinois. A report on the symposium will be presented to this committee at the ALA Convention, 1989 in Dallas.

Conference Program Planning Committee for Dallas 1989, July 8,
11:30 AM-12:30 PM

The panel for Dallas will be entitled: The Marketplace: Recruitment of the Area Specialist.

Speakers will include: 1) Harold Leich, Library of Congress, on the history of Slavic Librarianship; 2) Robert Karlowich, Pratt Institute, on the qualifications and training of the Slavic librarian. A third speaker providing the view from the Library School administration has yet to be determined. Discussant(s) have yet to be determined.

Continuing Education Committee, January 8, 2:00-4:00 PM

The minutes from the New Orleans conference were read and approved.

With regard to the Section's panel in Dallas, it was suggested that special notification be sent to other sections who have an interest in area specialists in the library.

The committee decided to look into the matter of promoting librarian exchanges with the Soviet Union.

The committee also sought to act as a clearinghouse for information about specialized courses on Slavic bibliography and research taught at universities, either as part of the general academic program or as part of the curriculum in Library Science.

Discussion of a pre-conference program to be held in 1991 was tabled until the Executive Committee meeting on the following day.

Conference Program Planning Committee for Chicago 1990, January 9, 8:30-9:00 AM.

The title established for the program is: The Preservation of Slavic Materials and Special Collections.

Suggested format: a "keynote" speaker on developments in preservation in general, a round table with 3-4 participants from particular projects or institutions; discussant to wrap it up. Various individuals were suggested for each of the roles. In addition, several institutions who have undertaken recent preservation projects were noted.

It was thought useful to provide the participants with a list of issues to stimulate the discussion. They include: strategies for priorities, getting a Slavic component in a bigger project, sources of funding, faculty responses, cataloging of preserved materials, network processes.

The committee then set up a schedule for contacting participants and finalizing the panel composition.

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

The minutes from the Executive Committee meeting, New Orleans were read and approved.

Problems in the ALA Directory regarding the composition of the Section's committees were noted.

The official committee rosters are as follows (number in parentheses indicates the final year of membership):

Continuing Education: Harold Leich, Chair (1990), Janet Crayne (1990), Laszlo Kovacs (1989), Robert Karlovich (1990), Barbara Galik (1990)

Newsletter: Allan Urbanic, Chair (1990), Molly Molloy, Managing Editor (1990), Alan Pollard (1990), Viveca Seymour (1989), Andrew Makuch (1989)

Nominating: Susan Sommer, Chair (1990), Marie Bednar (1990), Barbara Galik (1990)

Program Planning (Dallas 1989): Barbara Galik, Chair (1989), Molly Molloy (1989), Allan Urbanic (1989)

Program Planning (Chicago 1990): Stephen Corrsin, Chair (1990), Susan Summer (1990), Viveca Seymour (1990), Cheryl Kern-Simirenko (1990)

Automation and Bibliographic Control: Viveca Seymour, Chair (1989), Nina Gorky-Shapiro (1990), Molly Molloy (1990), Roman Legedza (1989)

The budget assigned to the 1989 Newsletter is \$710.00.

The Chair reported that ACRL makes available to each section \$140.00 to publish an Orientation Manual. The subsequent discussion determined that such a manual was not needed by the section. However, the membership felt that a more visible time-guide to ACRL deadlines was needed. The Chair would communicate this request to the ACRL Executive Committee.

Suggestions for a pre-conference in 1991 or 1992 were entertained. It was decided that because of the large amount of work that is required to stage a pre-conference, the relatively small membership in the section, and the considerable costs involved, the section would continue with its practice of having panels at the annual conference and dispense with organizing a pre-conference.

Stephen Corrsin led a discussion of the Section Program for Chicago 1990. (See above)

The Chair reported on the Gifts and Exchange Program (1/8) which focused on the fire in the Library of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. Thus far, the international response has not been well organized, though some progress has been made. The protocols for this effort between the United States and Soviet Union appeared in English translation in the Library of Congress, Bulletin, v.48, no.1. Also a list of losses incurred during the fire has been compiled and will be distributed. Currently, no information as to the microfilming capabilities at the Academy Library is available.

19TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES, BOSTON 1987: SELECTED ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts from papers at the panel "Publishing and Libraries in 19th century Russia" appeared incorrectly in the last newsletter.

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

Like other government institutions, the Imperial Public Library came under intense pressure to respond to changing social needs during the era of the Great Reforms. The cultural and intellectual renaissance that followed the death of Nicholas I, evidenced by rapid growth in the book trade, increasing literacy, and rising journal circulation, created new demand for library services in St. Petersburg, and it was to the Public Library that the vast majority of the reading public turned. Among the library's users were members of the intelligentsia (Chernyshevskii, Dobroliubov, Pisarev, A.N. Pypin, N.V. Shelgunov, and others), many of whom wrote favorably of the library in the press. Their memoirs and correspondence suggest that they used the library for traditional scholarly research, and there is no evidence that they were instrumental in bringing about the reforms in library organization and operations in the 1860's. These reforms originated with the library's staff, who were motivated by general ideals of liberal educational and social reform and a desire to participate in the democratization of Russian intellectual life.

"Russian Literary Journals and the Problems of Readership in the Romantic Era", Chester M. Rzakiewicz, West Georgia College

This paper examines the problem of readership that confronted Russian journalists during the Romantic era, and is intended as a contribution to the study of the development of the "thick" journal. It argues that during the 1820's there was increased recognition among writers, journalists, and publishers of a potential reading public beyond the confines of "polite society," which literati traditionally wrote and published for. Of indeterminate size and unpredictable in its reading habits, this reading public presented a challenge that inspired fresh thinking and experimentation in journalism. The result was a "new journalism," catering to the public-at-large rather than the learned few, and best exemplified by Nikolai Polevoi's Moscow Telegraph (1825-1834). Not only did the Telegraph become the most popular literary journal of the 1820's and early 1830's, but its blend of light literature for entertainment and literary criticism and scholarly articles for edification marks it as a forerunner of the better known "thick" journals of later decades. The paper documents that Polevoi's achievement as the Telegraph's editor was largely dependent on his sustained reflection on journalism's capacity to foster intellectual and material progress in Russia.

20TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES, HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1988

LIBRARY-RELATED PANELS

ESTHETIC VALUES OF POLISH PUBLICATIONS: CULTURAL MESSAGES

Chair: Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University
Discussant: George Klim, University of Washington

"Cultural Importance of Graphic Art in Polish Publications: End of
the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Centuries," Eugenia Zazowska,
Columbia University

"Artistic Values of Polish Educational Publications, Exemplified by
Holdings of the Harvard University Libraries," Alicja Altenberger,
Harvard University

"Esthetics of Polish Books Published Abroad," Anna M. Rachwald,
National Gallery of Art

THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS AND
JOURNALISM

Chair: Allan Urbanic, University of California, Berkeley
Discussant: Allan Pollard, Princeton University

"N.M. Lisovskii," Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library

"Specialized Periodicals of the Imperial Period," Robert H. Davis,
New York Public Library

LIBRARY RESOURCES ON THE SOVIET UNION IN THE PACIFIC REGION

Chair: John Haak, University of Hawaii

Participants: Takako Akizuki, Hokkaido University (Japan)
Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii
Marvin Falk, University of Alaska
Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University

RUSSIAN/SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS: AN UPDATE
(BY REGION)

Chair: Marianna Tax Choldin, University of Illinois, Urbana
 Discussants: Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library
 Nikolai M. Bolkhovitinov, Inst. of General History,
 AN SSSR (USSR)

"Glasnost' in the Archives," Patricia K. Grimsted, Harvard University

"The New York Metro Area," Ellen Scaruffi, Columbia University

"The San Francisco Bay Area," Joseph D. Dwyer, Hoover Institution

RUSSIAN/SOVIET BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHERS IN TRANSITION; B.S.
 BODNARSKII, I.V. VLADISLAVLEV AND A.V. MEZ'ER

Chair: Ellen Scaruffi, Columbia University
 Discussant: Allan Urbanic, University of California at Berkeley

"B.S. Bodnarskii (1874-1968)," Serge Gleboff, New York Public Library

"I.V. Vladislavlev (1880-1962)," Tatiana Goerner, New York Historical
 Society

"Avgusta Vladimirovna Mez'er (1869-1935)," Harold Leich, Library of
 Congress

SOVIET LITERARY JOURNALS

Chair: Ilya D. Levin, Voice of America
 Discussants: Elena Krasnostchekova, New York University
 Mihajlo Mihajlov, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty,
 Washington D.C.

"Brave New World and the People in it," Sidney Monas, University of
 Texas, Austin

"Writers' Lives Revisited," Anna Tavis, Williams College

"Politics of Nationalist Journals: Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, Nash
 sovremennik," Yitzhak Brudny, Princeton University

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES

Submitted by Molly Molloy, Arizona State University

The meeting was chaired by Edward Kasinec. Approximately 50 persons were in attendance.

1. Subcommittee Reports

The Preservation and Cataloging Subcommittees had nothing to report. Hugh Olmsted brought up the issue of continuing these committees, since they have been inactive for some time. This matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

2. Library of Congress Report

Harry Leich, Russian/Soviet area specialist in the European Division, reported on activities at the Library of Congress. His remarks were divided in the following categories:

a. Major Events

LC displayed a large exhibit commemorating the millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus' from May to October. Hundreds of copies of the brochure are still available. Requests should be directed to Harry.

A five person delegation was sent to the Library of the Academy of Sciences in June of 1988 in connected with the February fire. (Harry was one of the members of this group. This will be discussed in a separate report.)

The final 4,500 uncataloged monographs in the Yudin collection are now being cataloged and will be part of the MARC database. David Kraus recently found an additional 4,000 volumes. Five hundred volumes have already been cataloged. Preservation is a major problem. Records of these materials are now in the APIF file (LC's online in-process file), not on OCLC.

In July LC hosted (with ALA) the second USSR/US Joint Library Seminar, including 12-13 Soviet librarians. The group went on to ALA's annual conference in New Orleans. Knizhnaia palata is offering to open the Arkhiv pechatii. Thus LC may receive depository copies of photocopies or microfilm covering materials published since its beginning in 1918. The group is working on trading tapes to test compatibility. Soviets have a different MARC format. LC may receive retro tapes from them.

b. Reference services

LC has been assisting many Soviet visitors lately, including Andrei Sakharov, a member of the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R., the director of the Gorky Institute, Fedor Burlatsky (now at the Kennan Institute), and others.

c. Collection development/acquisitions

LC has received tentative approval for a Central Asian specialist to visit Tashkent and other Central Asian areas in June of 1989. This will be LC's first acquisitions trip to these areas.

The publishing scene in the Soviet Union is being monitored. LC was visited by Soviet publishers who are trying to establish direct relations with American libraries. The Goskomizdat representative visited. LC still uses *Les Livres Etrangers* and exchanges for acquisitions.

LC is in the process of acquiring major newspaper runs of a Hungarian Jewish newspaper (in microfilm), covering some sixty years (from the 1880's to the 1930's or 40's), and of the Czech/Slovak publications Chas and Narodny listy.

d. Publications

George Kovtun has published two new works on Masaryk: Masaryk & America and Masaryk uv triumf, as well as a revised and expanded edition of his Czech and Slovak literature in English. Janina Hoskins' work on Polish heraldry and genealogy is due for a second printing soon. In early 1989 two new works by Hoskins will appear, covering a bibliography survey of Polish visual art and Polish reference sources. Robert Allen's book Russia looks at America: the view to 1917 is also due soon, as is a guide to Central Asian and Caucasian newspapers at LC including Russian and vernacular titles. Duke University Press is publishing Alexis Babine's diary, a former LC staff member.

ABSEES

The 1986 issue has been published. March 1989 is the cutoff for the 1987 issue. Barbara Dash has been the new editor since January. She is being assisted by Zbigniew Kantorosinski of the European Division of LC. An ABSEES advisory committee has been formed, chaired by Marianna Tax Choldin, which includes DC area faculty.

e. Other

Preservation: The Conservation unit has finished the preservation of 1917 issues of Izvestiia. Along with Pravda, it is now available for use in the original. A new software (PROSITE - an IBM program) has been selected by the Technical Division in coordination with the Library Systems Office.

The telephone prefix at LC has been changed from 287 to 707. The number for the European Division is now (202) 707-5414. The Jefferson Building is undergoing major renovations, affecting especially the P, D, and N call number ranges. Sections of the stacks may be closed without notice in the next ten months. Harry urged researchers to let LC know about visits in advance in order to have materials accessible.

3. ALA ACRL/Slavic and East European Section

Chair Barbara Galik (University of Michigan) reported on the meetings held in New Orleans in July of this year. The Section completed the Section Review last year. Three additional standing committees were designated: the Automated Bibliographic Control Committee (formerly Cyrillic Romanization and Automation), the Newsletter Committee (now chaired by Allan Urbanic, the Editor in Chief), and the Continuing Education Committee. The Continuing Education Committee is involved with four projects: 1) a preconference in 1990 or 1991 (Harry Leich); 2) the memoirs of Russian emigre librarians concerning work in the Soviet Union (Bob Karlowich); 3) a subject bibliography on political science in the Soviet Union (M. Essman); and 4) programs on training librarians for the Slavic field (B. Galik). The Automated Bibliographic Control Committee discussed problems of quality control and the issue of national systems and regional networks. The Newsletter Committee discussed the composition of the next newsletter. The Conference Planning Committee decided on the title for next year's panel: The Marketplace: The Recruitment of Area Specialists. There will be 3 papers and 2 discussants. As part of the Section's goal to get the section more well known in ALA, the new Chair-Elect (Steve Corrsin, Brooklyn College) will be the liaison to the ACRL board. B. Galik is also chairing the Activities Section Council of ACRL.

4. BIRD

Marianna Tax Choldin, University of Illinois, discussed the activities of the Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval, and Documentation of ACLS/SSRC's Joint Committee on Soviet Studies and Joint Committee on Eastern Europe. The latest directory of Slavic librarians is due soon. It will be mailed to everyone included in the list. Additional copies may be obtained from SSRC. BIRD is in the process of approaching LC to take over the database maintenance of this directory.

The guide to metropolitan New York's Slavic collections is due at the end of January. Joe Dwyer, Hoover Institution, is writing a proposal for a companion guide covering Eastern European collections in the New York area.

BIRD is helping sponsor a working conference on backlogs of Slavic materials, to be held May 7-9 at the University of Illinois. Surveys have been sent to many Slavic librarians.

A joint preservation project, including Soviet libraries, is underway which will also facilitate access to their collections. This project stresses microfilming and microfiche copies. Hugh Olmsted, Harvard, discussed the meeting of BIRD, IREX, MLA, and a Canadian group with three scholars from Akademiia nauk. They discussed the proposal to put the card files of Pushkinskii dom and other collections on microfiche. Whatever comes from the Soviet Union will be published by American publishers or CRL and will be widely available. (He mentioned that Widener Library at Harvard will be closed from December 18-January 2.)

5. The fire at the Academy of Sciences Library in February, 1988

(See REPORTS section)

6. News from other Slavic librarians and attendees

University of Texas at Austin (Konstantin Gurevich): UT is now a Title VI center for the next 3 years, which has greatly expanded their book budget and retrospective collection funding.

University of Washington (Joseph Kiegel): U of W is largely through with their retrospective conversion project (3,000 titles remaining); they were the highest contributor to OCLC's original records this year.

University of Oregon (Howard Robertson): Cheryl Kern-Simirenko (formerly of Syracuse University) is the new collection development librarian. U of O is having severe budgetary problems.

University of Michigan (Barbara Galik): U of M received a 2 million dollar grant for a three year retrospective conversion project, based on NOTIS, using RLIN. These tapes may be available eventually to OCLC users through LINX.

Pennsylvania State University (Marie Bednar): The substantial backlog of Slavic (primarily Russian) materials will receive minimal level cataloging, since they have no Slavic cataloger presently.

University of California at Berkeley (Allan Urbanic): UCB has received an additional allocation through Title VI. They are working on full conversion of their backlog, a preliminary bibliography on their holdings on the Eastern Orthodox (compiled by Miranda Beaven), and a catalog of Russian emigré holdings, resulting from the grant project.

Library of Congress (Nicholas Thorner): LC requests information on experiences dealing directly with Soviet publishers.

University of Virginia (Angelika Powell): U of V is working on a retrospective conversion project; they are an OCLC library.

Hoover Institution (Joe Dwyer): Hoover is also involved with a retro project.

Georges Delorme (Les Livres Etrangers): A mail strike is currently affecting France. Two new publications are available, beginning in January of 1989: Izvestiia TSK KPSS (monthly, \$61.29 a year) and Pravitel'stvennyi vestnik (newspaper, \$35.40 a year, index number 50105). Let him know immediately if your library wishes to subscribe.

Princeton University (Nina Gorky-Shapiro): Princeton is concerned about the decreasing amount of available LC copy for Slavic materials (1977-78 37,000 records, 1987 32,000). She urged libraries to express their concern to LC (Lucia Rather, Director of Cataloging, Processing department).

University of Toronto (Mary Stevens): U of T has many new publications currently available, which will be advertised shortly.

Columbia University (Ellen Scaruffi): Next summer (3rd week of July) Columbia will offer a one week course on Russian rare books, featuring guest speakers Beshenkovsky and Bob Karlowich.

7. Book panels at the International Congress of Slavists, Sofia, September 14-22 (Ellen Scaruffi, Bakhmeteff Archives, Columbia)

Resumes of 1000 papers were published by the Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR (767 p.). Approximately 700 papers dealt with linguistics and literature, many of which were published by Akademiia nauk. Two sessions covered linguistic bibliography and literary bibliography. About two papers covered book studies in general, while 12 covered early manuscripts and printed books.

8. Report by Marianna Tax Choldin (University of Illinois)

CRL: In January MTC will accompany CRL personnel to Moscow and Leningrad to negotiate modifications in exchanges based on results of the Academy of Sciences' profile, hoping for more small tirazh material.

Harrogate (World Congress of Slavists, 1989): Absolute deadline for proposals is January 1. Topics should be re-confirmed with MTC or Ray Scrivens (Cambridge). There will be a pre-conference at Cambridge, including working sessions on exchanges (A. Powell), automation (H. Leich), and preservation (MTC).

1989 AAASS: January 1 is the deadline for proposals, which can be sent to MTC or June Pachuta Farris, who is responsible for Slavic library related panels.

Trip to China: MTC visited China at the end of May and the beginning of June, visiting the Institute for Soviet and East European studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, Shanghai and other cities. She made contact with many researchers, many of whom will be listed in the new directory of librarians.

Soviet archives often have just one copy of materials. They may need help to reproduce them.

9. NYPL - NEH grant, Title IIC (Robert Davis)

Title IIC grant has been completed, including the preservation of some 1,200 titles. NEH grant is now being completed. It is primarily aimed at the preservation of Soviet periodicals of 1930-40.

10. B&D Subcommittee on Archives and Manuscripts (Patricia Grimsted)

A bilateral commission is working on the exchange of microfilm. First orders have returned after one year, fulfilling 3 of the 4 requests. To order microfilm of state archives one must know the fond and archive involved. Little success was achieved in the efforts to receive archive guides to Glavarkhiv (2/55 requests). It is suggested that one try to get this information through the University of Illinois. IDC has completed its Ukrainian project, and has expressed concern about such projects. Grimsted suggests that libraries should let IDC know of their interest.

11. **Indexing of Soviet journals (Steven Wheatcroft, Melbourne University)**

Wheatcroft discussed his proposal for the circulation of current table of contents papers of Soviet journals, whether xeroxed or hopefully optically scanned. He has received support from ICSEES, Canadian, British, and American institutions, as well as from INION, who are reportably able to do optical scanning. Questions from the floor addressed the problems of machine readability, access, standards, etc. P. Grimsted suggested that this would be a duplication of effort to INION because of the work done for the Novaia sovetskaia literatura po obshchestvennym naukam series. He will be contacting M. Tax Choldin and others.

12. **Comments from Wojciech Zalewski (Stanford University)**

Slavic scholars need a vehicle to find ongoing projects and note those that we may be able to do, which the Soviets cannot (i.e. his directory of book dealers).

We need information on current developments in the Soviet Union on bibliography and publishing, and a forum for the technical aspects of cataloging. Papers from AAASS should be published. (Some are published in the ALA/ACRL/SEES newsletter.)

13. **Angelika Powell (University of Virginia) on their Polish music exchange librarian Aneila Kolbuszewska**

A. Powell's visit to Wroclaw in 1986 was returned by Aneila Kolbuszewska, who worked on their backlog of Russian scores. They receive \$6,000 from the Department of Education to cover her six month stay. This worked out well, although she suggested that people request one year trips, due to the training involved. It is easier for people to come from Eastern Europe than from the Soviet Union. They find the computer experience very useful when they return. She stressed the importance of establishing personal contact prior to the acceptance of potential candidates, thus assessing their knowledge of English, adaptability potential, and their willingness to return to their own countries. W. Zalewski stated that Eastern Europe is also interested in having Western interns.

14. **FBI Library Awareness Project (Janet Crayne, University of Virginia)**

J. Crayne expressed concern about the current FBI practice of asking librarians to report scholars of Russian and East European studies. Dorothy Atkinson (Director, AAASS) replied that AAASS is questioning the FBI about this policy and then they will respond accordingly. (See REPORTS section)

Archives and Manuscripts Subcommittee of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee

In Attendance:

Chair: E. Kasinec

Members: John Bowlt, Marianna Tax Choldin, Patricia K. Grimsted, Joan D. Grossman, Dan Matushevskii

Guests: Jane Burbank, Harry Leich, Don Raleigh, Ellen Scaruffi, Allan Urbanic

The agenda consisted of a discussion of: a) access to Soviet archives and manuscript repositories; b) finding aids; c) reciprocity between Western archival and manuscript collections and those in the Soviet Union, and assistance to ethnic archival collections in the United States; d) Pat Grimsted spoke to the question of exchange of archivists between the United States and the Soviet Union, genealogical research, and a possible survey by IREX of microfilms brought from the Soviet Union by participants in the exchange.

Members of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee

Edward Kasinec

Patricia Polansky, Co-chairs, 1983-1989

June Farris	1985-1988
Robert Karlowich	1985-1988
David Kraus	Ex officio
Angelika Powell	1987-1990
Ellen Scaruffi	1986-1989
Wojciech Zalewski	1986-1989

PAPER FROM LIBRARY RESOURCES PANEL

RUSSIANS/SOVIETS IN THE PACIFIC. BAY AREA LIBRARY RESOURCES

Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University

This paper addresses: 1. Russian-American history in California; 2. Russian communities in the Bay Area; 3. Collections dealing with the social sciences and humanities pertaining to the Russian/Soviet Far East, Dal'nyi Vostok; 4. The current Soviet economic, military, political, cultural presence in the Pacific. What I will not discuss but what could be interesting is "Russians/Soviets in the mind of Bay Area residents", i.e., the education of American children, the resources supporting such an education, the information about the Soviet Union and resources at the service of the media and other culture forming organizations, travel, the business relations between Bay Area businesses and the Soviet Union, the sister city movement (Oakland-Nakhodka, San Francisco-Leningrad, Palo Alto-Uzhgorod), etc.

The Bay Area has a mosaic of libraries: academic, research, educational (college, junior college, school), public, private, ethnic. Although I have visited and contacted many of them, I will exclude from my presentation libraries with poor or non-existing resources or resources not relevant to our topic. These are practically all academic and educational institutions at the college level including universities with a marginal academic program in Russian studies, such as the University of San Francisco, San Francisco City University, San Jose State University, University of Santa Clara, etc.

1. The Russian involvement in the American West dates from the end of the 18th century. Westerners also traveled to the Russian Far East (Vitus Bering 1741, Coxe 1787) in the 18th century. The published reports about these developments can be found at Berkeley and Stanford as well as at the California Historical Society Library (henceforth referred to as the Society Library). Russians in California, military expeditions by Nikolai Rezanov followed by Aleksandr A. Baranov, travel accounts, some data pertaining to the Russian American Telegraph, some ephemera pertaining to events such as the Russian Fleet visiting San Francisco in 1863, the Russian Opera in San Francisco in 1922, some collections on Russians in Alaska, Fort Ross, and references in the papers of Richard N. Scheller, General Vallejo, the banker Ralston, and Jean Jacques Vioget can be found in the Society Library. The most extensive collection on that period, full records of the Russian American Trade Company, Russian-American relations through the 19th century, the Russian presence in Alaska and Hawaii are at The Bancroft Library, the UCB Special Collections. Further documentation can be found at the California State College in Sonoma, Santa Rosa-Sonoma County Public Library, Santa Rosa Junior College Library (not visited; cited according to R. Dethlefsen, S. Watrons, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS IN ENGLISH RELATING TO THE RUSSIANS IN

CALIFORNIA [Typescript]) and the San Francisco Public Library. There were four theses and two dissertations written on these topics. (See Dethlefsen) The Society Library also has collections of clippings on Russians in California. The oldest book available here is Jose Torrubia, I Moscoviti nella California. Roma, G. Salomoni, 1759. 83p.

2. The Russian community in the Bay Area in general and in San Francisco in specific was one of the most dynamic communities in the United States. Relatively well-educated, with flourishing publishing, a book trade, sumptuous churches, a Center and Museum (founded in 1948), and sound businesses, the community members were on the Berkeley and Stanford faculty, artists, and in leading business positions, e.g., Ampex belonged to Pontianoff. In spite of this, the academic and the above indicated institutions provide relatively poor coverage of Russian emigré and ethnic activities. The academic libraries (from now on I mean the Stanford University Libraries (CST), Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace Library (Hoo), and the University of California, Berkeley Library (UCB)) are program driven and collect Russian materials produced by emigré and ethnic groups only for their academic content. All general interest material is not collected systematically. There are rich collections of Russian imprints from Harbin and Shanghai and their development is in progress. Recent bibliographic and preservation projects at the UCB involved microfilming of Bay Area resources and a solid catalog of holdings from the Russian center, UCB and Hoover is forthcoming. Stanford's large collection will not be included. However, as the Russian communities in China were blown away by the winds of history and many of them ended up in the Bay Area, their journalistic, literary, political, social, cultural activities did not attract much attention from academia, the California Historical Society, or public libraries. This applies also to the majority of locally published periodicals and books.

The Museum of Russian Culture, the Russian Catholic Church Library, and the Russian Veterans' Society all in San Francisco have holdings of Russian ethnic and emigré materials. The Church contains only a few journals and imprints, often religious in content and the Veterans' focus is on military collections. They are no longer actively collecting. However, the Russian Museum still receives all periodicals published by the first Russian emigration, other emigré and ethnic publications, and large private collections as gifts.

The Museum is a major resource on Russians in China, and Russians in San Francisco and California. It also contains a solid collection of Russian pre-revolutionary imprints on the Far East. Estimated totals of the printed material are 10,000 units of journals, 18,000 units of newspapers, and 10,000 books. Among the more important materials are journals from Harbin, Shanghai, and Peking, directories of Shanghai and Harbin, maps of these areas from 1920s and 1930s, numerous photographic materials, some oral history materials, and newspaper clippings. Among the more prominent collections obtained by the Museum are the A. Sollogub collection containing among other things newspapers from Siberia; the Nikolai Viktorovich Barzov collection of academic programs of Far Eastern Russian schools,

1901-1918; the Pavel P. Shurkin (Vostokoved with the Ob-vo russkikh orientalistov) collection on history of Vladivostok; the Anatolii Stepanovich Lukushkin (former curator of the Ob-vo izucheniia Manchurskogo kraia) library called Dal'nevostochnyi arkhivnyi fond, which was filmed by UCB; the Mikhail Demianovich Sedikh (chair of the Russkoe istoricheskoe ob-vo v Amerike) collection of books from the First Public Library from Shanghai (1,500 books); the Miroliubov collection; and the collection of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Koor (Kurenkov). The Director of the Museum, Nicholas Slobodchikoff, also has a private collection consisting of about 7,000 volumes which include many Soviet writings about the Far East.

The Museum has no funds for acquisitions or to maintain professional bibliographic records. It depends mainly on donations. Thus its survival may be in jeopardy. Since the Museum concentrates on the early emigrations, activities of later emigrations including the present are not documented anywhere. Simply put, there are no funds to support such an effort anywhere in the California Historical Society, the public libraries, or academic institutions. Thus current activities of the Russian emigration are inadequately documented by our libraries today.

So, here is my first plea: We as documentalists must cross the gap between that which should be of interest to American historians, namely American ethnic history, and the ethnic/emigré communities in their own history. Neither of them so far has crossed these borders. We need to mobilize funds and documentation vehicles. Once funds are available, such private organizations as the California Historical Society would be interested in such documentation. Unfortunately, the Slavic ethnic communities do not work through American institutions. This restricts their potential.

3. The Soviet Dal'nyi Vostok in the humanities and social sciences. Here I am talking about materials published in this area and about it. Stanford, Hoover, and Berkeley are collecting publications of research value extensively. These collections offer a combined resource which in my estimation is over one million volumes. (Hoover alone according to the 1987 report has 430,000 volumes not counting microforms). The portion dealing with Russians/Soviets in the Pacific is unknown, but I think the overall figure is quite indicative of the quality and service potential.

Faculty interest in Russian Far East has been consistent since the 1920s with Frank A. Golder at Stanford and Robert Kerner at Berkeley. Both University presses published books in these topics, and faculties at both institutions were and are national spokesmen in that subject. Today, however, the focus is on contemporary rather than historical and cultural issues. Both institutions also have Far Eastern programs which deal with non-Soviet Far Eastern countries but are relevant to Soviet Far East relations. Although closely related to our subject, they view it from the vantage point of those countries rather than from that of the Soviet Union, thus I am just signaling this dimension. At the Stanford International Strategic Institute, Director John Lewis pioneers contacts with communist China and Korea, and organizes conferences and meetings with Chinese, Korean, Japanese

and Soviet contributors, has scholars in residence, publishes papers, and maintains an in-house collection of leading Soviet and Western language journals which mainly duplicate the main library holdings. In 1988, Stanford established an Institute of International Studies under the prestigious leadership of Richard Lyman. Hoover's Asian collections focus on China and Japan and are among the best or the best in the country. According to Hoover's 1987 Annual report, "Hoover has committed itself to be the number one center for Pacific Basin studies in the United States". The University of California's Institute of East Asian Studies, under Prof. Robert Scalapino, has scholars working on the following issues: Sino-Soviet (Lowell Dittmer), Soviet-Vietnamese (Douglas Pike), Soviet-Indian (Leo Rose, also editor of ASIAN SURVEY) and others. It organizes high level conferences and maintains international contacts. Interest in this area is also shown by the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California.

Accordingly, in the remaining part of my presentation I will deal with traditional library materials followed by a look into the world in the making.

I will present the former in a traditional fashion, taking as a principal the format of materials and publishing patterns rather than content. All relevant Western language publications are in the academic libraries. The resource offers also a very solid bibliographic structure from national bibliographies through institutional, to bibliographies produced by the Siberian Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk.

Although the major central pre-revolutionary publications of a reference type and series, including such as TRUDY VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKOGO RUSSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA (Irkutsk, 1897-1914, 8 vols. microfiche), Geograficheskoe obshchestvo, travel reports to Asia, materials commercially available on microfilm or microfiche (H. Leich, Gov. Publ.), etc. are here, a search through SPRAVOCHNIKI PO ISTORII DOREVOLYUTSIONNOI ROSSII under Dal'nyi Vostok and a search through I.G. Strinchenko's PERIODICHESKAIA PECHAT' DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA...1861-1917 (1983) produces an almost zero result. For the Soviet period, monographs and academic series issued by central institutions such as the Academy of Sciences, Institut Vostokovedeniia and the Dal'nevostochnyi Institut are here.

The structure begins to crumble the farther away we move from the central publishing. Journals published prior to WWII in the Far East are few, with scattered issues; some of them however are unique in this country. Most of those one finds at Hoover. The post WWII publications issued even by such institutions as the Ped. Inst. in Khabarovsk, the Vladivostok University, the Yakutskii filial of the Academy of Sciences are scattered. The journal and newspaper scene can be summarized by pointing out that in principle, serials which are exported by Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga are available. This pertains to such journals as SIBIR, SIBIRSKIE OGNI, BAIKAL, OKHRANA PRIRODY SIBIRII I DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA, etc. while regional newspapers, e.g., KRASNOE ZNAMIA (Vladivostok), the same from Tomsk, ZABAIKALSKII RABOCHII (Chita), TIKHOKEANSKAIA ZVEZDA (Khabarovsk) are not available.

It seems, therefore, that available resources provide a sound basis for the understanding of Soviet Far Eastern regions drawn from central and Western data and research, but a more detailed historic or literary research is severely impaired. For example, examination of a topic based on materials listed in ISTORIIA DAL'NEVOSTOCHNOI DEREVNI, 1861-1975 gg. UKAZ. LITERATURY I ISTOCHNIKOV. Vladivostok, 1979- is impossible due to the lack of materials listed there. Search through bio-bibliographies of Far Eastern writers or such current bibliography as LITERATURA I ISKUSSTVO SIBIRII I DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA does not produce impressive results either. More interestingly Patricia Polansky has prepared an excellent article "Resources for current research on Siberia and the Soviet Far East. A bibliographic profile" in SIBERIA AND THE SOVIET FAR EAST: STRATEGIC DIMENSIONS IN MULTINATIONAL PERSPECTIVE (Rodger Swearingen, ed. Hoover Press, 1987) dealing with Soviet bibliographies, journals, institutions, etc. Surprisingly, however, neither articles in this volume nor many other Western publications cite the Soviet publications indicated by Polansky's bibliography.

Here is my second plea: It appears that these weaknesses are not typical for such powerful collections as those in the Bay Area but they are national deficiencies. Thus it would be necessary to develop on a cooperative basis a "national desiderata" for regional history and culture, mandate filming and preservation of resources on hand, and develop an acquisition process which would be evident by looking through the main bibliographic networks, thus making limited resources widely-known and available.

4. My final concern pertains to the history in the making. Our traditional mission has been to deliver materials which are well registered, published, and thus at least one year old. The questions are: Can we come closer to the data? Can we be a part of the dissemination of data pertinent to the Soviet policy in the Pacific region, trade interest, military presence? Can we be partners with all these institutes on both campuses which are shaping future rather than looking into the past? In brief, are we librarians partners with scholars in handling the most current data or are we one step behind?

On the one hand, we are providing access to information through the most advanced technological means available including all bibliographic and indexing facilities. On the other, however, it is necessary to determine what remains outside these networks, who generates this data, where it is, and how it is shared. Obviously the Soviet sources are not well indexed in "electronic" bibliographies. Will those which are influence our scholarship? How can we access fully the Western sources only hot on the desks of politicians, scholars, and others?

In order to gain a better understanding of the problem, I contacted several scholars and centers and I asked a brutal question: As an expert being asked by the President, the media, by students for guidance, comments, etc., whenever there is a major event: invasion of Afganistan, the Korean airliner shot down, Gorbachev in Vladivostok, etc., what are you basing your answers on? Simply, how do you know?

A number of answers were given: Western journalists on site; local newspapers; direct contacts with colleagues; national intelligence gathering in a variety of ways, CIA, Office of Naval Research, etc. (partially classified data); conferences and conference papers, debates; officially published data if properly interpreted; Congressional hearings; Foreign Broadcasting Information Service; research by various organizations, centers, societies and scholars associated with them, including both social scientists and scientists involved in peace research; travel; current awareness lists; and in the business world: trade agreements, trade limitations by Congress, Soviet media - direct Soviet TV (at Stanford), general understanding of policy, precedents, general political behavior.

When we look through the RESEARCH CENTERS DIRECTORY, we may notice a mushrooming of various institutes and centers dealing with international affairs, defense, peace, arms control, and economic issues, especially since the 1970s. Also, if you look through, for example, LC call number JX1974 (Soviet Army), you can observe the recent growth of publications in this area. Research institutes in Milan, London, Washington (Brookings), Tokyo, Seoul, Stockholm, San Diego, the Rand Co., Bonn, Canberra, Australia, and your very own Center for Soviet Union in the Pacific at the University of Hawaii, produce not only books and informational materials (Hawaii's SUPAR REPORT), but also organize conferences with papers distributed among participants. The Institute of International Studies at UCB issues FOREIGN POLICY NEWS CLIPS.

Soviet interest in the Pacific received a boost from Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok on the 28th of July, 1986 in which he stressed a Soviet push toward the development of that region and economic cooperation with countries of that region. This prompted an array of publications in all major Western countries and Japan. In turn the Soviets have established the Soviet National Committee for Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation and issued the first SOVNAPEC Newsletter in May 1988. It contains the objectives, constitution, and members of this Committee. Early next year, an international meeting in Vladivostok is expected to result in the formation of an international organization on strategic cooperation.

My purpose is not to inform you about these well known developments but to illustrate our need to keep on top of them. The relevant questions seems to be: Do we know what all these centers are doing? What conferences are being held? What are they publishing? Where can we get the conference papers, or the SOVNAPEC NEWSLETTER? Do we need to create a directory of centers, lists of their publications, or a directory of scholars profiling their interests to create a handy resource? What is our role in this fast moving field on which our own lives depend? Some of these suggestions in a somewhat different context were already made by Patricia Polansky in her report RUSSIAN PACIFICA COLLECTIONS: SIBERIA AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, 1983. As far as I know, they were not implemented.

In brief: can a bibliographer/librarian be an active partner in the world peace making process or shall we just deal with historic issues, i.e. one year old and older?

I think, that in today's world at all these conferences, meetings, etc., there should be present at least one information specialist other than a journalist, who would report not on issues but on sources generated, and put that information in the network either electronically or by a greater use of the AAASS Newsletter or other professional communication means accessible to us all. So, we could give to our constituencies precise and timely answers, TODAY'S ANSWERS. This is the way we would work with journalists, scholars, politicians, and peace makers.

II. REPORTS

NEWS FROM THE U.S.

Slavonic Division Staff Seminars at NYPL

In the last issue of the Newsletter, a listing of Thursday afternoon staff seminars sponsored by the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library was published for the time period September 17, 1987 to March 31, 1988. The list given below supplements the prior listing. The staff seminar program began in June of 1984 and many interesting papers were presented since its inception. To obtain a complete list of the participants and the papers presented, contact the Slavonic Division, New York Public Library, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| April 7, 1988 | A Millenium: Russian and East Slavic Book Culture, Part VII (The Post-Petrine Age)
Edward Kasinec, Chief, Slavonic Division, NYPL |
| April 14, 1988 | "Crisis in Access"; The Problem of Cataloging Arrearages in Slavic and East European Collections in the United States
Robert H. Burger, Professor of Library Administration, University of Illinois
Commentary: M.T. Choldin, University of Illinois |
| April 21, 1988 | Authority Control for Slavic Catalogers
Nina Gorky-Shapiro, Head Slavic/Germanic Cataloging Team, Princeton University |
| May 12, 1988 | A Millenium... Part VIII (The age of Catherine, 1760-1801)
Edward Kasinec, Chief, Slavonic Division, NYPL |

- May 20, 1988 A Manuscript of the Byelorussian Tristan; the Paleographical, Codicological, and Descriptive Bibliographical Aspects
Zora Z. Kipel, First Assistant, Slavonic Division, NYPL
- June 2, 1988 Libraries and Their Readers in Central Asia
Svat Soucek, Librarian, Slavonic and Oriental Divisions, NYPL
- June 9, 1988 The Estonian Collections of the New York Public Library
Viktor Koressaar, Chief Emeritus, Slavonic Division, NYPL
- June 16, 1988 Isabel Florence Hapgood; An Early Patroness of the Slavonic Division
Robert T. Whittaker, Professor, Lehman College, CUNY
- June 23, 1988 Resources for Eastern European Studies in the New York Metro Area
Robert Scott, Columbia University Libraries
Comments: G. Simor, Library Graduate Center
- June 30, 1988 Periodical Publications of the Imperial Period: Russian Religious-Theological Journals
Robert H. Davis, Slavonic Division, NYPL

Early Soviet Periodicals in the Slavic & Baltic Division, The New York Public Library: A Note

Robert H. Davis, Jr.

NEH Serials Cataloger & Project Supervisor

The New York Public Library's (NYPL) Slavic and Baltic Division curates one of the West's most notable collections of Soviet periodical publications, with more than 1,962 titles from the period 1917-1935/40 (a conservative reckoning!). Included are publications produced by research institutions (academies, universities, pedagogical institutes); by social, sports, and cultural organizations; by the Communist Youth League and Communist Party; and by the many economic and industrial institutes, among others. [1]. The Division's collections rival those of the other great Western repositories for such materials--the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace, and the Library of Congress. [2]

The Soviet periodical holdings of the Slavic and Baltic Division are especially distinguished in part because of the way many of the titles were originally acquired. In 1923, several representatives of the NYPL visited the Soviet Union in an attempt to build the NYPL's

holdings of Soviet publications, developing contacts and exchange relations that served the Library well in the period prior to the Second World War.

The unique readership of the Division adds a certain intangible dimension to the international importance of the Slavic and East European collections. Many important Soviet governmental figures lived abroad in the period before World War I--Lev Deutsch, Lev Trotsky, Nikolai Bukharin, Nikolai Nakoriakov (head of the State Publishing House)--all lived in New York and are presumed to have been readers in the Slavic and Baltic Division. L.B. Khavkina, an outstanding Russian librarian, visited the NYPL for a second time in 1926.

Professor Sheila Fitzpatrick of the University of Chicago has said that the holdings of the NYPL are her "first choice for research, and the most usefully arranged outside of the Soviet Union", and yet these often irreplaceable materials are facing imminent destruction. The deteriorated physical condition of many of these periodicals is not only a function of the poor quality paper upon which they were printed, however, but also of the extraordinarily high usage they have received over the past six decades (1.5 million readers since 1906), not to mention the infamous New York climate. Unfortunately, a careful review of the offerings of republishers and microformat companies reveals that very few periodical publications of the early Soviet period are commercially available. [3]

In an attempt to better assess the unique nature of the NYPL Soviet periodicals collection, a sampling of 178 periodicals from among 964 early Soviet titles was undertaken. This project provided the following tables, reflecting NYPL holdings in just two of the classmarks in which periodical materials are located--*QCA and *QB. Those noted below were found to be in some way unique, and apparently unavailable in a film, fiche, or reprint edition. Those titles especially relevant to humanistic studies are followed by a **.

List #1 Titles in NYPL not located in Smits Half a Century of Soviet Serials. (Library of Congress: Washington, D.C., 1968). (An * indicates bibliographic data on the title was located in the Soviet national bibliography Periodicheskaja pechat' SSSR 1917-1949.)

1. Afisha Tim (M., 1926-27) **
2. Biblioteka "Izobretatelja" (1930 no. 1-11, 1931 no. 1-2)
- *3. Communist International. Ezhgodnik Komintern (Petrograd, 1923, 1 v.)
4. Ekonomichnoe zhilishchnoe stroitel'stvo (M., 1927)
5. Elektrosvyaz' (L., 1933-35)
6. Gidrograficheskoe upravlenie. Rezul'taty (L., 1926)
7. Gorod (Petrograd, 1923) **
8. Iskusstvo staroe i novoe (Petrograd, 1921) **
9. Khristianin (M., 1924)
10. Klimat Ukrainy (Kiev, 1929)
11. Komitet po okhrane pamiatnikov material'noi kul'tury (Tashkent, 1933-36)
12. Mestnaia gosudarstvennaia promyshlennost' (M., 1925)

13. Na rubezhe (M., 1934) **
14. Omakhr (M., 1929) **
15. Revoliutsionnaia voina (s.l., 1919)
16. Primorskaia oblastnaia Zemskaiia uprava (Vladivostok, 1918-19)
17. Primorskoe oblastnoe Zemstvo. Protokoly (Vladivostok, 1918)
18. S"ezd savetaw, VII Stenograficheskii otchet (Minsk, 1925)
19. Ibid., IX " " (Minsk, 1929)
- *20. Samodeiatel'noe iskusstvo (M., 1927-31) **
21. Svoboda (Kiev, 1919) **
22. Tarifnyi spravochnik (Petrograd, 1918)

List #2 Titles noted in Smits as not existing in U.S., but present in NYPL.

1. Internatsional'nyi teatr (M., 1933) **
2. L'no-pen'ko-dzhutovaia promyshlennost' (M., 1926-)
3. Literaturnoe Zakavkaz'ie (Tiflis, 1934-) **
4. Masterstvo teatra (M., 1922-23) **
5. N.O.T. i khoziaistvo (Tiflis, 1925-)
6. Pluh (Minsk, 1925-28) **
7. Severnaia maska (M., 1925) **

List #3 Titles noted in Smits as located in NYPL only.

1. Biriuch Petrograd...akademii teatrov (1918-21) **
2. Fotograf (, 1916-29) **
3. Krasnyi student (Petrograd, 1923) **
4. Molodoi bol'shevik (M., 1930-52) **
5. Ogon'ki (M., 1930) **
6. Rossvpi i rudy (Irkutsk, 1929-31)
7. Radio-programmy (M., 1933-) **
8. Psikhiatriia (Petrograd, 1922-)
9. Stenografiia i mashinopis' (M., 1925-30) **
10. Standart i kachestvo produktsii (M., 1930)

List #4 Titles available only in NYPL and LC as noted in Smits.

1. Avtotraktornoe delo (M., 1932-37)
2. Biulleten' pressy Srednego Vostoka (, 1928) **
3. Finansovyi biulleten' narkomfina (Minsk, 1925)
4. Geologicheskii vestnik (L., 1928)
5. Gigiena truda (M., 1923-28)
6. Glavnoe pravlenie gosudarstvennogo strakhovaniia (M., 1927-28)
7. Iskusstvo i deti (M., 1927-31) **
8. Kalii (M., 1932-36)
9. Kharkova to sil'sko-gospodars'ka promyshlennost' (Kharkov, 1930-33)
10. Khimiko-tekhnicheskie rezul'taty (M., 1928-34)
11. Knigoizdatel'skoe i knigotora. delo SSSR (M., 1929) **
12. Les i zavod (M., 1929-30)
13. Mashina v derevne (M., 1929-31)

14. Metall (1928-31)
15. Metodychni problemy hotuvannia kadriv (Kharkov, 1931-32)
16. Minuvshie dni (L., 1927-28) **
17. Nash put' (Petrograd, 1917) **
18. Okhorona pamiatok prirody (Kharkov, 1927-28)
19. Proftekhnikheskoe obrazovanie (M., 1930-)
20. Robitnicha osvita (Kharkov, 1930-32) **
21. Strakhovoi sovet (M., 1918)
22. Serp i molot (Ekaterinburg, 1920) [at Harvard and NYPL only]
23. Shek (M., 1932-33)
24. Sinyava bluza (M., 1925-26) [at Harvard and NYPL only] **
25. Sotsialisticheskoe zemleustroichestvo (M., 1931)
26. Sovkhoz (M., 1929-)
27. Spetsialist sotsialisticheskogo zemledeliiia (M., 1930)
28. Sputnik politrabotnika (M., 1926)
29. Tekhnika i proizvodstvo (L., 1927)

From the above it can be ascertained that a significant number of NYPL Soviet periodical titles 1917-1935/40 are apparently either unique, or may also be held only by the Library of Congress, and as noted above, are not likely to be available in a microform reprint. Thanks to a two-year preservation grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, many of the most important titles from the early Soviet period are being reformatted into microform at the NYPL, and RLIN records created or updated to reflect this fact.

In conclusion, several additional points should be made: first, as in other great research libraries, the files of many of these titles are incomplete and should be enhanced by microfilm from Soviet collections; second, many of the files require immediate microfilming and, in the case of art and architecture publications, artifactual restoration [4]; and finally, the description provided above relates only to the cataloged collections of the Division. In the course of several decades the Slavic and Baltic Division has accumulated extensive backlogs of early Soviet serials in hardcopy and microform, as well as in the collection of rarities known as the "samples" collection. It is hoped that these will be the object of future descriptions.

[1] Between 1955 and 1963, the All-Union Book Chamber published a massive ten-volume bibliography covering the periodical press of the USSR published during 1917-1949. It contained more than 20,000 entries, and is the most comprehensive publication covering this period. This bibliography contains not only periodical publications but newspapers as well, and covers a time period greater than that covered by the present article.

[2] Because of the arrangements of the collections, it is difficult to give a precise number of monographic publications relating to Soviet political culture of this period, however the following gives

some indication of the richness of these holdings: in a survey of the monographic collections bearing the classmark *QG (general history), of 24,720 titles, 1,854, or @7.5%, deal with the period 1917-35. The *QGF classification (covering history 1917- , and the revolutionary movement preceding it) contains 1,712 titles, of which 685 or @40% are the product of the period in question.

[3] In the Guide to Russian Reprints and Microforms (Pilvax Guide, 1973), Soviet titles for the period 1917-35 represent only 4% of the total volume of filming activity. Of 964 titles in the Slavonic Division shelflist, only 47 separate titles were found to be available in film/fiche/reprint (5% of Divisional holdings).

Of the 1,204 titles available on fiche in the current catalog of the Inter Documentation Company of Leiden, Holland, which is the major supplier of microfiche in the Slavic and East European field, only 186 (15%) are from the period 1917-35. (The ratio is still lower for titles that would fall under the rubrics of humanities and social sciences--art, literature, philosophy, humor, folklore, history, linguistics, etc. Approximately 10% of the IDC collection is dedicated to these subjects in the early Soviet period.) A spot check of both the Divisional list and the Pilvax guide against the largest single IDC category--"Literary, social, political, and general periodicals" (totaling 448 titles of which 24 date from the period 1917-1935/40)--revealed that only three additional titles represented in the Division's collection falling into this category were added to the IDC fiche collection between 1973 and 1980.

[4] The Slavic & Baltic Division has applied to the Department of Education for funding aimed at the preservation and selective conservation of its extensive collections of illustrated books and original photographs.

FBI Library Awareness Program

In the past twenty-five years, the FBI has taken on a second function. Originally intended to be an enforcement unit, it is now, as well, an intelligence-gathering unit. It recently established its Library Awareness Program, which involves the active recruitment of librarians and of library personnel, in order to gather information on researchers in sensitive areas. One such area is Soviet and East European studies. Librarians who were approached by the FBI have been encouraged to report researchers in Soviet and East European studies and have also been encouraged to refrain from associating with foreign nationals. In certain libraries professionals who refused to cooperate were harrassed by FBI agents. In one instance a librarian, who noticed that one patron repeatedly researched sensitive topics, reported that patron to the FBI.

Although the FBI's Library Awareness Program specifically targets the New York City area, twelve out of fifteen libraries contacted were not in the New York City area. FBI Director William Sessions explained

that those twelve contacts were not made as part of the Library Awareness Program, but as part of other ongoing investigations (in his letter of December 8, 1988 to Representative Don Edwards.) All the above-mentioned contacts were "legal", in that they were governed by state statutes that permitted access to library records by the FBI. In an effort to enact uniform federal legislation, Representatives Conyers and Edwards introduced H.R. #5369 toward the close of the 100th Congress. The bill did not reach the House floor, but it is expected that this "Federal Bureau of Investigation First Amendment Protection Act of 1988", or an equivalent, which would federally protect library patron information held by libraries, will be heard during the 101st Congress. The Intellectual Freedom Committee of ALA will continue to monitor the bill's progress.

It is clear from C. James Schmidt's status report to the Executive Board/Council of the IFC, that government agencies are acting in conjunction in the matter of the Library Awareness Program. Their activities are coordinated by the interagency Technology Transfer Intelligence Committee, which operates under the auspices of the CIA. The IFC has repeatedly attempted to obtain information on library-related intelligence. It has filed, revised and refiled Freedom of Information Act requests with specific agencies and departments of the U.S. government, including the FBI. The latest requests were sent out in late December, and the ten-day statutory response time has passed. The IFC is considering future steps to be taken.

In order to make more librarians aware of the confidentiality issue, the IFC and ALA's Committee on Professional Ethics are co-sponsoring a major program at the Dallas conference in 1989. In addition the IFC is establishing guidelines for libraries to accompany their policies on the confidentiality of library records. Libraries will continue to report visits by representatives of law enforcement agencies to the OIF, and those contacts will be published as the information becomes available.

Janet Crayne, University of Virginia

ALA Peace Award Announced

ALA's Social Responsibilities Round Table, its Peace Information exchange Task Force, and Social Issues Resources Series, Inc. announce the establishment of an annual peace award. It is an annual award given to a library, which in the course of its educational and social mission, or to a librarian, who in the course of professional activities, has contributed significantly to the advancement of knowledge related to issues of international peace and security. The contribution may be in the form of, but is not limited to: a bibliographical compilation, research and publication of an original historical nature, or a nonprint media creation, display or distribution. To submit nominations (due the first day of next midwinter) or for information, contact: Stephen J. Stillwell, Jr., Librarian-CSIA, 79 Kennedy St. #369, Cambridge, MA 02138 (617-495-1408)

NEWS FROM ABROAD

International Slavic Librarians' Conference 1990
Preliminary Program

Pre-Congress meeting, Churchill College, Cambridge, July 18-20

- 1) Introductory session
- 2) Selection problems and selection tools
- 3) II Information Session on International Book Exchange
- 4) Automation
- 5) Inter-library loans
- 6) European and American annual bibliographies
- 7) Collection development
- 8) Conservation problems
- 9) Bibliographical control of Slavic non-Russian materials in the Soviet Union and western countries

Harrogate panels, July 21-26 (Held within the IV World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies)

- 1) The printed media under Gorbachev
- 2) East European current publishing: official & unofficial
- 3) Data-bases as non-print resources for Slavic studies
- 4) Glasnost' on the Soviet archival scene? International perspectives
- 5) Striving for a Russian free press at home and abroad, 1850-1917
- 6) Oral history and sources
- 7) "Round Table" on library and bibliographical provision
- 8) The promotion of Slavic culture in the West
- 9) Publishing Slavica in the West and Siberia
- 10) The provenance of East Slavic early printed books in Soviet and Western library collections

Glasnost' and GEAC

The Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad and GEAC Computers have signed an agreement calling for cooperation in the automation of the Academy's Library, based on the GEAC Library Information System.

The Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad is the country's first state-owned library; it was founded by Peter I in 1714 and became the Academy's first educational establishment in 1725. Since 1747 the Library has received a legal deposit copy of all Academy issued publications, and since 1783, has served as a depository for all national publications. At present, LAS possesses an amalgamated book stock of 18 million items with annual acquisitions of over 550,000 items. Permanent borrowers number over 42 thousand,

with annual circulation over 8 million items. The collection contains over 20 thousand titles of periodicals and serials and about 27 thousand newspaper titles. LAS stands as a centralized network comprising 40 specialty-oriented libraries that service research institutions of the Leningrad Science Center of the Academy. LAS is also a methodical guidance center for all libraries of the USSR Academy of Sciences and for those of the academies of sciences of union republics.

The Academy and GEAC will work together on the adaptation of GEAC's full function automated Library Information System for use by the Academy and will include full language conversion. The initial stages of the project will see the automation of the Library's foreign periodicals management by the implementation of GEAC's acquisitions module. Actual commencement of the project is anticipated after the granting of the export license application currently under review by the necessary authorities.

This agreement demonstrates once again GEAC's leading role in the field of library automation throughout the world.

For further information, please contact: GEAC Computers bv, Herengracht 481, 1017 BT Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

[Press release supplied by GEAC Computers]

The fire at the Academy of Sciences Library in February, 1988.

At the recent AAASS Convention Harold Leich, Library of Congress, reported on the February fire at the Academy of Sciences Library when 4-500,000 volumes were lost and many were water-logged. In June Hugh Olmsted (Harvard), Carolyn Sung (LC), Merrily A. Smith (LC), Peter Waters, and Harry inspected the damage at AN and negotiated LC's coordinating role to assist in the replacement process. By this time inventories had been started and some restorative work had been done. Since there was no shelflist, the inventory process will take years. Two lists of 5,000 top priority items to be replaced were given to the group. The visitors made detailed tours of the preservation labs. The resulting report will be published in LC's information bulletin soon. LC was chosen as the primary coordinating agency to replace foreign (non-Russian) items. IFLA and UNESCO are also involved. Conservation specialists may be exchanged between the Soviet Union and the U.S. Most of the staff at the Academy of Sciences Library was delighted about the controversial criticism of Likhachev. Hugh Olmsted is currently compiling an updated bibliography of articles about the fire.

Association of Hungarian Librarians

The Editorial Committee has received a brochure from the Magyar Könyvtárosok Egyesülete-MKE which described its organization and activities. Below is a summary of pertinent information about the organization.

President: Dr. Ibolya Billédi

Address: H-1014 Budapest

Uri u. 54/56

Hungary

Telephone: 361-556857

Current Membership: 3800 individual members
60 institutional members

Publications: A Magyar Könyvtárosok Egyesületének Évkönyve / A yearbook publishing the annual report, papers delivered at the annual national conferences and other contributions.

Tájékoztató / A bimonthly newsletter with current issues and reports on past events, jobs offered and sought after, etc.

TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION AND POLAND. APRIL 5 TO MAY 15, 1988. HIGHLIGHTS

Wojciech Zalewski, June 24, 1988

During my trip I visited the following cities: Moscow, Leningrad, Tallin, Tartu, Riga, Vilnius, Bydgoszcz and Warsaw as outlined in my trip proposal. I met librarians, researchers in the area of book history and publishing, and bibliographers. I also had discussions with faculties from the Library schools in Leningrad, Vilnius, Bydgoszcz, and Warsaw and made several visits to local bookstores.

SOVIET UNION: Library issues

I discussed our present acquisition programs: profiles, balance of exchange, and the efficiency of our programs. Jointly we have reorganized some programs and established new approval plans. I discussed the retrospective acquisitions and left several desiderata lists with various libraries according to their interests and possibilities to fill them.

Research centers

In talking to scholars researching publishing and book history as well as chief bibliographers, I intended mainly to familiarize myself

with several aspects of particular interest to me: the organization, planning and division of responsibilities among Soviet centers (mainly libraries) in carrying out research and bibliographic work. I wanted to learn the current directions in these studies. I made several important personal contacts and obtained instructional materials delineating research patterns within various institutions. In connection with my own interests I inquired about research on the Russian book dealers working in the West, but as far as I was able to discern nobody is working in this area for the moment, nor are there any references to that subject in the catalogs of Soviet libraries. I had the opportunity to discuss my book FUNDAMENTALS OF RUSSIAN REFERENCE WORK... with its Soviet reviewer thereby reviewing my teaching methodology as well as the textbook itself. All this experience has given me an ample exposure to the fields of study and bibliography, areas with which I was previously familiar only from literature. It has also permitted me to reevaluate our present acquisition programs.

My visit to the Baltic states was also rewarding. I made new contacts with the National Libraries in Riga and Vilnius. I discovered duplicate holdings of German books at the Estonian State Library in Tallin and Polish books at the State Library of Riga. I learned that there is no filming possibility in libraries of the Baltic republics. I discussed the publishing profile and attended a pre-auction exhibition. I met literary scholars, library school faculty and was able to talk privately to the librarians capitalizing on their greater openness in the exchange of ideas. Their desire for cultural exchange programs with the West (perhaps in form of internships) is clearly evident. People from the Republics feel isolated from the West, a culture they share. There is some interesting research emerging from these republics; unfortunately a significant portion of it is in Estonian and Baltic languages. I had an opportunity to discuss research in the field of book studies and bibliographic work which significantly expanded my knowledge.

POLAND

In Poland I talked to library directors of academic libraries in Bydgoszcz, Warsaw University, and Wroclaw University. I also had discussions with the Dean of the Library School at the University of Warsaw and bibliographers associated with the Polish Academy of Sciences. At the invitation of the Polish National Library I presented a paper on Polish books in the United States at a conference devoted to the culture of Polish communities living abroad. I discussed a number of publications currently in the final stages of preparation: the Handbook on publishing, libraries and bibliography in Poland (in printing) which I edited and translated, and the Directory of Polish book dealers abroad, under the joint authorship with A. Klossowski. I have also been invited to write for Polish professional journals in the fields of book and library studies.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Libraries

There is a growing discontent with the existing administrative structures; limited possibilities for professional advancement; limited personal responsibility for tasks performed which hinders initiative and lowers work incentives; lack of foreign travel except for top administrators; poor physical work conditions for library personnel; outdated housing for books; buildings not adopted to modern needs and scarce modern equipment (computers, usually one xerox copy machine per library, etc.). These and other similar factors are visible to a visitor. Some of them have also been voiced in the Soviet press. The sting of this criticism is directed against the top administrators. In several institutions there is a new crop of administrators already in place and a new atmosphere can be detected. A typical example of that is the Moscow University Library which has a new director, a new head of acquisition, and an active Faculty Library Council. This enhances the library's potential of providing a better service, increases its flexibility and straightforwardness in making operational decisions at a production level rather than the administrative one, and establishes a more direct line of communication. There are of course also modern facilities, for example the Social Science Library in Moscow or the Library of the Tartu University in Estonia, which is very similar to ours. Among other factors one can learn only through a visit is the understanding of the budgetary situation of our exchange partners. The majority of libraries of national or republican standing have unlimited budgets for Soviet materials and therefore they can provide broad services which depend less on the financial and more on the facility side. One of the interesting aspects, which is also a major concern to us, is their lack of microfilming for preservation. Preservation programs are all physical copy preservations. As I understood, libraries usually do not even maintain archival copies of microfilms produced for patrons or other libraries. Such understandings have a direct impact on our programs in the local, national, and international context.

Changes which are being implemented include the opening to the public of previously limited access collections, greater openness in communication within the institutions, and increased initiative being granted to middle-level managers. However, there is mainly only an expectation of change and some uncertainty as to which direction should this change take.

Publishing

Publishing may be affected by such factors as the research interest, types of literature sought after by the readers, and also economic considerations, especially profitability. This may signify a transition from the centrally-planned publishing to the flexible system guided by broader demands.

It seems that some topics, previously a taboo, especially for the period from 1900 to 1930s, are opening up. In practice such opening

occurs mainly when a personality is "cleared" for research. In these cases issues with which this personality was connected, even remotely, are becoming open for academic scrutiny and, consequently for publication. There is an interest in philosophy, historical novels and world literature. The bounds of the permissible in Russian emigré literature are also expanding. For instance, biographies of emigré writers are being included in the biographic dictionary of Russian writers currently under preparation by Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia. All this enliven first the journals enhancing their popularity and then passes on to the books. I had some opportunities to discuss these developments and inquire about some of the more progressive and newly-established journals. This requires on our part an intensified bibliographic control of publications.

The most urgently needed publications are school textbooks, the core of Russian classic literature estimated by the State Publishing Committee at about 100 authors, and reference materials, especially biographic and data sources. There is a hope that after the initial push for the saturation of the market with the first two categories the market will stabilize.

Due to the stress on profitability in publishing several developments are already taking place. A Book Institute at the All Union Book Chamber is surveying readers' interests. The results of this research will influence the publishing profile. The Chamber has also established a new publishing house which, very likely, will publish popular literature (Tvardovskii, Dudintsev, etc.). The publishing house Kniga (Book), which published bibliographies and research on publishing, libraries and other book related issues, now also issues reprints and literary works. Other publishers are also changing their profiles. Previously fixed number of copies printed (tirazh) becomes in some instances diversified by publishers offering a fixed number of copies of some publications and an unlimited number of copies according to the demand of others (Leningrad University).

For the first time since the 1920s, publishing at the expense of the author has also been permitted. A few books have been already published. (Kiauleikis, who published his poetry in Vilnius paid 700 rubles for 1,000 copies, and the society "Slovo" (Word) has published three miniature volumes of poetry including Boris Pasternak in 20,000 copies, each of which sells for 5 rubles). The State Committee for Publishing expressed uneasiness about this facility during the Sixth All Union Conference devoted to books, which took place in Moscow April 19-22, 1988. The main concerns are typical for the new Soviet reality: lesser coordination of publication, thus duplication of efforts, drain on supplies (paper) and facilities (printing), lower quality of books, impact on pricing, competition among authors and publishers. It should be kept in mind that the profitability factor applied to books and periodicals is a major change in Soviet thinking, namely a transition from considering books as purely cultural goods to view them as commercial commodities. Such a change cannot be made rapidly.

In all my conversations I was assured that there will be no slowdown in academic publishing and that the profit orientation (khozrazchet) will not interfere in this area. How this problem will be solved is

not yet known. Another unknown is the distribution of the profit: will it go to the State and be centrally distributed or will it go directly to the profit-maker and thus create economic incentives on one hand and inequities on the other?

Booktrade

The only exporter of books from the Soviet Union is Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga (Mezhkniga). The export is restricted to books listed in its pre-publication source NOVYE KNIGI (New Books) which offers a limited selection. There is no commercial export of antiquarian books. Due to this limitation it was interesting to examine the domestic book market as one of the sources our exchange partners may use to supply books not available through Mezhkniga.

The Soviet bookstores are still overstocked with political literature which is not in demand. However, in Moscow and Leningrad the contemporary Soviet writers, some Russian classics, and some history books are available. Of course, with fixed number of copies printed, interesting titles in the social sciences and humanities are selling out quickly. Bookstores are always full of customers scanning the new arrivals. There are bibliographic sections in the bookstores where people can examine publishing plans and order books that way. In the Baltic countries, the book supply seemed to be even worse. In practice, I have not seen anything in the bookstores which would add much to our program. Thus the domestic book trade is also not a source upon which our exchange partners can draw in obtaining materials for us.

The antiquarian bookstores in general are not very well supplied. There are, however, interesting books going through them; and many exchange librarians, some of them good bookmen, have direct contacts with such bookstores and may obtain interesting titles if they are identified by us or our interests are known to them. Some hindrance to this are export limitations, e.g., no export permits are given for books published before 1826 and journals before 1800. Permits must be obtained for books published from that time until 1947. I was told that the antiquarian book market is picking up, not only in volume, but also in the number of antiquariats which are opening with a greater freedom of trade. I have developed some contacts which may be useful to us to access the antiquarian book market. But these are only the beginnings and a careful watch of future developments is necessary.

A new arrival on the Soviet book horizon is the book auction. The first auction took place in Moscow in 1987 and now they are held in several major cities. Prior to the auction, books are displayed for review and catalogs are published. An example of the national importance of book auctions is the auction in Riga. Here, due to the interest in the national history and literature, prices for Russian books are expected to be lower than for Latvian books. Such an auction, therefore, attracts buyers from Moscow and Leningrad. Auctions will also very likely revitalize the antiquarian book trade which in the long run is of interest for us.

All these developments represent profound changes which will affect our mode of operation. Our major problem at this time is that the gradual transformation of the publishing industry and domestic book trade is not paralleled by corresponding changes in the book export pattern. In practice, more books are being published without prior announcement in the provinces, and some are privately funded. Books in these categories are not covered by Mezhkniga. Consequently, for our acquisitions, the exchange relations will now play a greater role than ever before.

POLAND

In Poland a complex publishing picture, book trade and auctions are already in place. Here, the private sector constitutes a significant portion of the national economy, and this is visible in publishing as well. In that situation bibliographic control is difficult and I see greater need for reliance on private individuals who will keep an eye on the publishing for us inside Poland. The export monopoly of the national exporter Ars Polona has been broken by the journal RES PUBLICA, with others trying to follow the suit. It seems that in some cases private individuals in Poland can arrange for filming, export permits and acquisitions easier than the libraries and Ars Polona. We need to remain open-minded and flexible in order to be able to work within these changes.

The situation in Poland might be a precursor of the trends in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, in the current political climate one could anticipate more joint publishing with the West which will still further influence our bibliographic and budgetary concerns. These are all optimistic signs of the time and I am grateful to the Library for providing an opportunity that allowed me to experience "the winds of change" personally.

CONCLUSION

The new reality in the Soviet Union is only beginning to take shape. Very little of it has been implemented so far. My trip has helped me to determine what to look for in the future and to interpret the trends and desires.

The emphasis placed on readership needs, greater responsibility of editors for selection of books for publication, profitability of publishing, publishing by individuals, and the retreat from central planning all will have an impact on publishing profiles, the distribution of books, commercial bibliographic control and export. Changes are also to be expected within Soviet libraries: personnel changes, technological improvements, access to the antiquarian book trade, as well as developments in research and bibliography.

NOTE: This report excludes comments on the trends in research in the fields of publishing and bibliography. These rich experiences are crucial for my future research where, I hope, they will find their reflection.

III. GRANTS

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN RECEIVES TITLE VI GRANT

In 1988 a Center for Soviet and East European Studies was established at the University of Texas at Austin with a three year TITLE VI grant from the U.S. Department of Education. Additional funding for the Center has been provided by the College of Liberal Arts and the UT General Libraries. These developments have had a profound impact on developing the Slavic collections at UT-Austin. The budget for retrospective purchases, current acquisitions, and new subscriptions was doubled compared to the previous fiscal year. Considering that funding began to increase in 1986 when UT-Austin received the two-year seed Title VI grant, the total funding for Slavic acquisitions is now approximately five times that of the 1985-86 fiscal year. The Title VI money supports over twenty-five new subscriptions, as well as major retrospective purchases: encyclopedias, backfiles of periodicals, etc., mainly on microform. Among the most significant purchases are the Soviet Biographic Archive (1954-1985) with supplements and Records of the Smolensk Oblast Archives. The emphasis is on Soviet history, politics, economy, and social history rather than languages and literatures. Thanks to this grant, UT-Austin now has two professional librarians working exclusively with the Soviet and East European materials. One of the immediate gains is additional time to enhance Slavic records in the OCLC database.

Konstantin Gurevich, University of Texas at Austin

HOOPER INSTITUTION RECEIVES NEH GRANT

The Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace has received a two-year NEH grant to catalog and preserve (mainly through microfilming) approximately 2,000 titles of its Soviet government documents collection. These items will be added to the RLIN database. A cataloger and Library Specialist II were hired for this project.

Joseph Dwyer, Hoover Institution

IV. NEW ACQUISITIONS

Gift of Hungarian Materials to the UC Berkeley Library

The Magyar Könyvkiadók és Könyvterjesztők Egyesülése (Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association) has generously contributed over 1000 volumes to the Berkeley Hungarica Collections. Materials contained in this donation deal with Hungarian history, the history and art of book publishing in Hungary, Hungarian Art, Literature, and Music, and Hungary's keen interest in American culture. Special thanks is due to Dr. Ferenc Zöld, President of the Association, through whose efforts these volumes have come to the Berkeley Library.

The Library of Congress acquires Armand Hammer Collection

The Library has acquired the papers of Armand Hammer, 90, board Chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corporation. Hammer's career has spanned most of the 20th century and includes contacts with most of the Soviet leadership from Lenin to Gorbachev; all American Presidents since Hoover; and numerous other world leaders. Correspondence in the collection includes letters from Lenin, as well as items relating to Hammer's strong support for Roosevelt's foreign policy on the eve of World War II; his involvement in post-war famine relief; and his efforts to help resolve U.S.-U.S.S.R. tensions regarding detente, the state of Israel, the plight of Jewish refuseniks, the release of journalist Nick Daniloff, and the conflict in Afghanistan. The collection also includes an extensive amount of microfiche ... (College and Research Library News, March 1989)

University of Michigan receives gift from Ardis

The University of Michigan Libraries received a gift of 27 manuscripts, proofs and correspondence associated with Ardis publishers. Among the items in the donation are manuscripts of works of Andrei Amalrik, Lev Shestov, IUz Aleshkovskii, Anatolii Gladilin, Lev Kopelev, Fazil Iskander, Edward Limonov, as well as manuscripts of other important authors. The collection also includes author's proofs for Vasilii Aksenov's Ozhog and Bumazhnyi peizazh, an unpublished poem of Anna Akhmatova with a letter and introductory remarks by Mikhail Meilakh, and photocopies of unpublished materials by Aleksei Remizov. These were donated by David Proffer, brother of the late Carl Proffer, founder of Ardis Publishers. The collection is housed in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections and complements the previous gifts of Carl Proffer. For more information on the contents of the collection, please contact Barbara A. Galik, Head, Slavic and East European Division and Coordinator of Area Programs, 117 Hatcher Graduate Library North, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Telephone: (313) 764-7522

NYPL acquires new collections

The Slavic and Baltic Division has received a collection of 19th and 20th century Russian books and manuscripts bequeathed by the estate of Marie Yarosh. Included are some 600 volumes, along with autograph manuscripts of poetry, prose, and letters. The library is also acquiring newspapers concerning Czechoslovakia and its component territories under the former Austro-Hungarian empire. Funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the purchase and processing of the materials are being secured under agreements between the Slavic and Baltic Division and the Statni knihovna in Prague. (AAASS Newsletter, March 1989)

V. PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Submitted by Allan Pollard, Princeton University

EUGENE BESHENKOVSKY has been appointed Slavic and East European Bibliographer at Columbia University. His previous professional appointments include being the Head of the Harriman Institute Reading Room at Columbia. He is co-author of the book Sud'ba biblioteki i arkhiva M.V. Lomonosova. Leningrad: Nauka, 1975.

NIECZYSLAW BUCZKOWSKI has been appointed Rare Books Cataloger at the Houghton Library, Harvard University with the responsibility for Slavic cataloging. His most recent position was at the Medieval Institute at the University of California at Berkeley. His education includes training at the Vatican school of archives, studying in Poland and Italy, and in 1983 he received his M.A. in International Affairs at California State University, Sacramento.

HANA DEDINA has been appointed Slavic Languages Cataloger at Cornell University. Her most recent position was as a cataloger at the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library. She received her Ph.D. from Charles University in Prague, and her M.L.S. from the University of Western Ontario in 1985.

CHERYL KERN-SIMIRENKO has been appointed Collection Development Librarian, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. Her previous professional appointments include Slavic Bibliographer, 1979-1988; Acting Head, Social Sciences Dept., 1985-1987; and Acting Head, Information Services Dept., 1987-1988, Syracuse University. She has received an M.L.S. from the University of Pittsburgh and a M.A. in Russian History at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. She is also co-author with Wando Wawro of the annual survey of Russian reference materials for the Russian Review.

TANJA LORKOVIC has accepted the position of Curator of the Slavic and East European Collections at Yale University. Her most recent position was as the Head of the Cataloging Department at the University of Iowa Library. She received her M.L.S. from the University of Minnesota in 1968 and her M.A. in Russian Studies from the University of Iowa in 1972.

LYDIA WASYLENKO has been appointed Associate Librarian in the Syracuse University Library assuming selection responsibilities for Slavic Languages and Literature and Slavic Area Studies. Previous professional positions include Technical Services Librarian and Supervisor, Syracuse University Library (1984-1988); Head of Business Administration Library, Research Working Collection, Pennsylvania State University (1983-1984); and Technical Services Librarian and Supervisor, Bibliographic Services Department, Pennsylvania State University Libraries (1978-1983). She received her M.L.S. from Syracuse University in 1975, a M.B.A. from Pennsylvania State University in 1982, and a B.A. in Russian and German Area Studies from Barnard College, Columbia University in 1973.

JAMES L. WEINHEIMER has been appointed Slavic/Germanic Cataloger at Princeton University. He received his B.U.S. (B.A.) in Russian studies from the University of New Mexico, and his M.L.I.S. from the University of Texas at Austin in 1988. He is currently working on a translation of Ocherki po istorii bibliotechno-bibliograficheskoi klassifikatsii by E. Shamurin.

VI. LIBRARIES IN PROFILE

THE SLAVIC COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY

Angelika S. Powell, Slavic and East European Bibliographer
February 1989

I. HISTORY

The Slavic collection of the University of Virginia Library (Alderman Library) was begun in 1963 in support of the establishment of an Area Studies Center for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Its first basis was the retention of Library of Congress Slavic duplicates which were shipped from library to library and picked over for valuable titles. This practice was discontinued in 1968. A blanket order program for Soviet current imprints was established in 1963 with Les Livres Etrangers in Paris, France. This blanket order was revised and streamlined in 1967 and includes the Social Sciences and Humanities with heavy emphasis on Languages and Literatures, History, Political Sciences, Economics and the Fine Arts, particularly Music. During the three-year tenure (1967-1970) of the first Slavic bibliographer, Walter Hanak, the first long-term exchange relationships with libraries in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia were established.

The Yugoslav PL-480 program ran from 1967 through 1972 and represents a very comprehensive collection of Yugoslav materials in the Humanities and Social Sciences for these years. After a hiatus of over a decade during which period most of the subscriptions for Yugoslav periodicals and serials were continued but only a small program for monographs was maintained with Kubon & Sagner in Munich, West Germany, extensive exchange programs with major Yugoslav academic libraries were set up in 1985.

The Polish PL-480 program provided Polish monographs from 1973-76 and serials and periodicals through 1977. Only 10% of the Polish serial subscriptions were retained and a small monographic blanket order was set up with Kubon & Sagner which was cancelled in 1984 upon the establishment of exchange programs with most major Polish academic libraries.

The first regular book budget for Slavic monographs was not established until ca. 1973. The Russian holdings were greatly strengthened by a special support fund of \$15,000 from the Library Administration in 1974/75 after Sergei Jakobson, Slavic librarian

emeritus of the Library of Congress had surveyed our collections and recommended that we buy serial backfiles of Soviet journals and 19th century Russian "thick journals" microform collections. In 1977 the Slavic Collection was again surveyed by Murlin Croucher, then Slavic bibliographer at UNC and Professor Radomir Luza of Tulane University. At that time it was decided to continue to build core collections for Czechoslovak and Polish materials and to complement the Soviet periodicals collection.

In 1978 a cooperative program between UNC, Duke and UVA was established, predominantly for the purpose of information sharing, interlibrary loans and collection development balancing. Duke University's Polish literature holdings have kept UVA from buying in depth in this area. UNC has very strong Czech history holdings which are available to UVA researchers with very liberal loan agreements. Therefore UVA has not bought extensively in this field. In May of 1988 a "Memorandum of Understanding" was composed after the Slavic Bibliographer at the Royal Davis Library of the University of North Carolina, the Collection Development officer of Perkins Library at Duke University and the Slavic Bibliographer of the University of Virginia Library met with representatives from the UVA Library administration to discuss a closer cooperation between the three Slavic Collections in this era of ever decreasing library budgets. As a first step it was decided to compile and later compare lists of serial and periodical holdings of each collection for the specific purpose of cancellation of journals costing above \$100 per annum and held in all three libraries. The high-priced science journals, however, present a particular problem since they are not in the Slavic bibliographer's area of management and therefore fall outside the scope of the above mentioned "Memorandum of Understanding."

The Slavic Collection of the University of Virginia also serves as an interlibrary loan center for Slavic faculty at other Virginia colleges and universities, like the University of Richmond, Virginia Commonwealth University, James Madison University, the College of William and Mary, et al.

The Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Virginia, funded by the Office of Education in Washington, D.C. and first established in 1966 at UVA, began supporting library book purchases in 1976/77 and to date has contributed a total of \$82,853 (an average of \$6,373 per year for 13 years) to the Slavic Collection. It has also supported the bibliographic and indexing work of the Slavic bibliographer and was instrumental in sending her on three major trips from 1984-86 to visit academic libraries in Eastern Europe for the purpose of setting up and re-establishing exchange relationships between them and the University of Virginia Library.

Consequently, since that time all current scholarly publications from Poland (5 University Libraries in Wroclaw, Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan and Torun and 1 Polish Academy of Science Library), Czechoslovakia (the State Library in Prague), Hungary (the National Szechenyi Library in Budapest) and Yugoslavia (2 National and University Libraries in Ljubljana and Zagreb, the Serbian Academy of Science Library and the University Library in Belgrade) are being received regularly, efficiently and inexpensively. The Slavic Bibliographer

selects titles in the Humanities, Social Sciences and the Arts from pre-publications lists received from these contract libraries in Eastern Europe and 6-12 months later the books arrive. In return, American University Press books are sent to these exchange partners after being selected by them via Yankee Book Peddler computerized order slips which are shipped to the libraries in Eastern Europe every other month from Alderman Library. The exchange contracts have a \$500 - \$2,000 limit per annum. No money changes hands only books - a system very well suited for the countries of Eastern Europe which so desperately lack hard currency.

Slavic acquisitions, cataloging and bibliography have seen several administrative changes since the beginning in 1963. At first there was only a Slavic cataloger trying to manage the onslaught of LC duplicates with varying amounts of student help. Later, in 1969, a Slavic Section was established within the Area Collections Department which handled the PL-480 programs. This Slavic Section was self contained with four full-time staff members and additional student help. It handled all aspects of the Slavic collection efficiently (no backlogs to speak of) until Slavic cataloging, upon the arrival of OCLC (Ohio College Library Center Network), was integrated into the general cataloging department. In 1981 the Area Collections Department was dissolved because the majority of the PL-480 programs had died. The Head of the Slavic Section became the Slavic and East European Bibliographer in the Collection Development Department where she still resides today, assisted by one full-time library assistant and generally two student assistants.

II. SPECIAL STRENGTHS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SLAVIC COLLECTION

From the start in 1963 teaching programs at the University of Virginia tended to influence the shaping of the Slavic Collection. Russian and Soviet History and Russian Literature as well as Slavic Linguistics have been in the forefront. Several summers were spent in checking the famous Muratova bibliography of 19th century Russian literature against the card catalog. Professor Mark Altshuler helped the Slavic Bibliographer in 1985 to prioritize the desiderata and a special fund of \$23,000 was subsequently spent in 1986 on preservation photocopies by the firm OMNIA in Munich, West Germany for all major works missing in the collection. The compilation of eight bibliographic guides over the years (see list below) has aided greatly in the determination and filling of important lacunae paid by library funds earmarked for antiquarian purchases or financial support from the Center for Russian Studies. Microform holdings of thick Russian journals of the 19th and early 20th century are significant. Because of longstanding exchange arrangements with academic libraries in Bulgaria and Romania, the Slavic Collection is not to be overlooked in the fields of Bulgarian and Romanian linguistics, folklore, history and literature. There is also a long tradition for strong holdings in Soviet and Yugoslav economics, particularly in the area of statistics.

The field of Slavic music was greatly strengthened by the appointment of Milos Velimirović in 1973 and the subsequent gift of the Alfred Julius Swan Music Collection of Russian monographs, scores and serials to the University of Virginia Rare Books and Manuscript Collections. The Center for Russian Studies has since then regularly supported purchases on a large scale in the area of Slavic music. It also funded a six-month stay of the distinguished Polish Music Librarian Aniela Kolbuszewska from the University Library of Wrocław in the Spring of 1988 for the purpose of helping with the cataloging of the large backlog of Slavic Music scores. The Polish, Czech and Yugoslav core collections are very steadily growing since the mid-1980s because of the excellent exchange relations the University of Virginia Library entertains with the twelve above mentioned sister institutions in Eastern Europe.

An educated guess at the size of the University of Virginia Slavic Collection puts it at the 175,000 volume mark. The average Slavic book budget over the years has amounted to ca. \$55,000 per annum. In 1988/89 \$18,000 were allotted to the purchase of Soviet current imprints from *Les Livres Etrangers* and \$20,300 supported the total East European exchange program.

PUBLICATIONS

The following bibliographic guides to the Slavic Collections have been published:

RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN LITERATURES: A PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by Joan Christensen and David Saumweber. Ed. by Angelika S. Powell. UVa Library, Slavic Section, August 1979. 27p.

LANGUAGES OF THE USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO DICTIONARIES. Comp. by Joan Christensen and David Saumweber. Ed. by Angelika S. Powell. UVa Library, Slavic Section, August 1979. 28p.

RUSSIAN AND SOVIET HISTORY: A REFERENCE GUIDE. Comp. by C.W. Bracewell and David Saumweber. UVa Library, Slavic Section, June 1980. 49p.

EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY: A REFERENCE GUIDE. Comp. by Steven White and David Saumweber. Ed. by Angelika S. Powell. UVa Library, Slavic Section, August 1980. 51p.

GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO MATERIALS IN THE ALDERMAN LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Comp. by Steven F. White. Ed. by Angelika S. Powell. UVa Library, Slavic Bibliography, August 1981. 62p.

FOLKLORE OF THE EASTERN SLAVS: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO MATERIALS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY. Comp. Steven F. White. Ed. by Angelika S. Powell. UVa Library, Slavic Bibliography, Dec. 1982. 44p.

SLAVIC LINGUISTICS: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO MATERIALS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA, 1986. Comp. by Daniel E. Collins. Ed. by Angelika S. Powell, xix, 207p.

ON THE ORIGINS OF SLAVIC CULTURES. AUX ORIGINES DES CULTURES SLAVES: A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1967-1987. Presented to the International Colloquium organized by the Université de Paris, Sorbonne, France and held at the Werner-Reimers Stiftung, Bad Homburg, West Germany, Dec. 14-18, 1987. 2nd ed. Comp. by Angelika Schmiegelow Powell. iii, 93p. (To be published by L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne/Paris in 1989).

VII. RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Andrew Makuch, University of Arizona, with contributions from others

Akademiia nauk USSR. Tsentral'na naukova biblioteka im. V.I. Vernads'kogo. Katalog fondiv. Kyiv, 1988-. T.I. Bibliotechni kolektsii, vyp.1. B.D. Hrinchenko.

Allen, Robert V. Russia looks at America: the view to 1917. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1988. 322 p.

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. Directory of Members 1988-90. 1988.

Baikalo-amurskaia magistr'al': ukazatel' literatury, 1925-1974. Novosibirsk: Gos. pub. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaia biblioteka, 1986. 555 p.

Biblioteka A.A. Bloka: opisanie. Tom 3. Leningrad: Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR, 1986.

Bolokhovitinov, N.N., "Russia and the United States: an analytical survey of archival documents and historical studies," Soviet studies in history: a journal of translations, 25:1-79, Fall 1986. Translated by J. Dane Hartgrove.

Brine, Jenny, "The Soviet reader, the book shortage and the public library," Solanus, 2(New Series):39-58, 1988.

Brooks, Jeffrey. When Russia learned to read: literacy and popular literature, 1861-1917. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1985. 450 p.

Canadian Association of Slavists. Directory of Members. Edmonton: University of Alberta. 1987 Issue has appeared.

Carpatho-Rusyn studies: an annotated bibliography. Vol. 1: 1975-84. Fairview, N.J.: Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, [1988?].

- Chernilovskaia, M.M. and E.V. Shul'gina. Opisanie rukopisei sobraniia Chertkova. Novosibirsk: Nauka, 1986. 132 p.
- Choldin, Marianna Tax Choldin. "Recent developments in U.S.-Soviet Library Relations," Solanus, 2(New Series):81-87, 1988.
- Cleminson, Ralph. A union catalogue of cyrillic manuscripts in British and Irish collections. London: School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, 1988. 352 p.
- Drzycimski, Andrzej and Tadeusz Skutnik. Zapis rokow qdnskich, sierpie 1980. Paris: Ed Spotkania, [1986 or 7]. 435 p.
- Egan, David and Melina Egan. Russian autocrats from Ivan the Great to the fall of the Romanov dynasty: an annotated bibliography of English language sources. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1987. 512 p.
- L'migration russe: revues et recueils, 1920-1980. Index gnral des articles. Prface de Marc Raeff. Paris: Institut d'tudes slaves, 1988. 661 p.
- Entsiklopediia russkoi zhizni: roman i povest' v Rossii vtoroi poloviny XVII-nachala XX veka: rekomendatel'nyi bibliograficheskii spravochnik. Pod nauchn. red. V.I. Kuleshova; [sostaviteli E.M. Sakharova, I.V. Semibratova]. 2-oe izd., pererab. i dopol. Moskva: "Knizhnaia palata", 1988. 400p.
- Etnograficheskie i lingvisticheskie karty, karty poselenii i rasseleniia. Moskva: Publichnaia biblioteka im. Lenina, 1986. Volume 3 of Karty naseleniia: svodnyi katalog. (1984-85)
- Galik, Barbara, "Zdobnov, Nikolai Vasil'evich (1888-1942)," The Modern encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet history, v.45:206-213. Gulf Breeze, Florida: Academic International Press, 1987.
- Garrard, John and Amy Corning, "The Soviet reader: new data from the Soviet Interview Project," Solanus, 2(New Series):3-38, 1988.
- Gosudarstvennaia biblioteka SSSR imeni V.I. Lenina. Otdel gazet. Russkie dorevoliutsionnye gazety v fondakh Gosudarstvennoi biblioteki SSSR imeni V.I. Lenina: alfavitnyi katalog. Sostaviteli O.N. Nizhneva, M.I. Dement'eva. 2-e izd., ispr. i dop. Moskva: Gos. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I. Lenina, 1986. 5 v.
- Heleniak, Timothy E. Bibliography of Soviet statistical handbooks. Washington, D.C.: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988. 237 p. (CIR staff paper ; 42)
- Horak, Stephen M. Russia, the USSR, and Eastern Europe: a bibliographical guide to English language publications, 1981-1985. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1987. 273 p.

- Ivanova, V.I. and R.T. Kuznetsova. Velikaia Otechestvennaia Voina sovetskogo naroda v dissertatsionnykh issledovaniakh: bibliografi-cheskii ukazatel'. (Part 2): Letopis' podviga: oborona Moskvyy, 1941-1942. Moskva: Publichnaia biblioteka im. Lenina, 1985.
- Jarenko, Christine, "The Origins of Soviet state publishing: before Gosizdat," Solanus, 2(New Series):69-80, 1988.
- Jerkovich, George C. A thousand years of Russian Christianity: Kievan Rus' to the present: comments and a survey of the literature. Lawrence, Kansas: [s.n.], 1988. 64 p.
- Kanka, A.G. Poland: an annotated bibliography of books in English. New York: Garland Press, 1988. (Garland reference library of the humanities ; v. 743)
- Kasack, Wolfgang. Dictionary of Russian literature since 1917. Translated by Maria Carlson and Jane T Hedges. New York: Columbia University Press, 1988. [Russian edition pub.: London OPI, 1988.]
- Kasinec, Edward, "A brief survey of materials for the study of communism, socialism, and labor history in the Slavonic collections of the New York Public Library," Socialism and democracy, 6:157-164, Spring/Summer 1988.
- . "N.M. Lisovskii as bibliographer," Libri, 6(2):[147]-156, June 1988.
- Kern-Simirenko, Cheryl and Wanda Wawro, "Reference materials in Russian and Soviet area studies, 1986-1987," Russian Review, 47(2):171-178, April 1988.
- Kiseleva, Liudmila Il'inichna. Redkie knigi Biblioteki Akademii nauk SSSR. Leningrad: Nauka, 1987. 68 p.
- Kobiak, N.A. and I.V. Pozdeeva. Slaviano-russkie rukopisi XIV-XVII vekov Nauchnoi biblioteki MGU: postupleniia 1964-1984 godov. Moskva: Izd. Moskovskogo univ-ta, 1986. 134 p.
- Kodov, Khristo and Bozhidar Raikov. Opis na slavianskite rukopisi v bibliotekata na Zografskiiia manastir v Sveta Gora. Sofiia: Sviat, 1985- 2 v. published so far.
- Kolesnik, Evgenila Alekseevna. Knizhnye kolleksi Tsentral'noi nauchnoi biblioteki Akademii nauk USSR. Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1988. 113 p.
- Kovtun, George. Czech and Slovak literature in English: a bibliography. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1988. 152 p.

- Kovtun, George. Masaryk & America: testimony of a relationship. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1988. 82 p.
- . Masaryk uv triumf: pribeh konce velke valky. Toronto: Sixty-Eight Publishers, 1987. 714 p.
- Kuzmin, S.A. (Stanislav Anan'evich). Ukazateli sodержanii russkikh dorevoliutsionnykh gazet: bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Leningrad: Biblioteka Akademii nauk, 1986. 125 p.
- Lane, R.C. A Bibliography of works by and about F.I. Tiuchev to 1985. Nottingham, England: Astra Press, 1987. 114 p. (Astra Soviet and East European bibliographies ; 7)
- Leivi, D.S. and M.A. Bubnova. Istoriia Tadzhiqistana: ukazatel' sovetsoi literatury 1917-1983. Dushanbe: Donish, 1986. 2 v.
- Lübke, Christian. Regesten zur Geschichte der Slaven an Elbe und Oder (vom Jahr 900 an). Berlin: Duncker und Humblot, 1984- v.1-5 published to date.
- Luker, N.J.L. Fifty years on: Gorky and his time. Nottingham, England: Astra Press, 1988. 194 p.
- Lynch, Allen. The Soviet study of international relations. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 197 p. (Cambridge and East European studies)
- The Modern encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet literature (including non-Russian and emigre literature). Volume 8: F-Go. Edited by Harry B. Weber. Gulf Breeze, Florida: Academic Press International, 1988.
- Molochek, E.A. Katalog knig izdatel'stva "Nauka", 1981-1985. Moskva: Nauka, 1987. 457 p.
- Norris, D.A. Miloš Crnjanski and modern Serbian literature. Nottingham, England: Astra Press, 1988. 139 p.
- Ojtozi, Eszter. Slavianskie i rumvnskie knigi kirillovskoi pečati biblioteki Greko-katolicheskoi Dukhovnoi Akademii goroda Niredhaza, Vengriia. Debrecen: Izd. Biblioteki Debrecenskogo Univ-ta, 1985.
- . Slawische und Slaven betreffende alte Drucke der Universitätsbibliothek zu Debrecen. Debrecen: Bibliothek der Lajos Kossuth Universität, 1987-. (Régi tiszántúli könyvtárak ; 5)
- Opisanie izdaniia nesvizhskoi tipografii i tipografii Vasiliiia Tiapinskogo. [Sost. Iu.A. Labyntsev; pri uchastii V.I. Luk'ianenko i E.L. Nemirovskogo]. Moskva: Gosudarstvennaia biblioteka SSSR im. V.I. Lenina, 1985. 67 p. (Svodnyi katalog i opisanie staropechatnykh izdaniia kirillovskogo i glagolicheskogo shriftov), (Opisanie staropechatnykh izdaniia kirillovskogo shrifta ; 15)

Pavlova, Zh. (Zhermena). Imperatorskaia biblioteka Ermitazha, 1762-1917. Tenafly, N.J.: Hermitage, 1987. 222 p. .

Pravda Index. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1987. (An index to the English translation published by Associated Publishers, St. Paul, Minn.) The 1986 index has appeared.

Predvaritel'nyi spisok slaviano-russkikh rukopisnykh knig 15. veka, khroniashchikhsia v SSSR. (Dlia svodnogo kataloga rukopisnykh knig). Moskva, 1986.

Res Publica. Warszawa: Res Publica, [1987]- . Monthly.

Russkie pocherki = Russian handwriting. Ed. by Roman Biske; with a new intro. by Edward Kasinec. Reprint of London, 1919 ed. Newtonville, Mass.: Oriental Research Partners, 1987. 5 p., 95 columns.

Sack, Sallyann Amdur and Susan Fishl Wynne. The Russian consular records index and catalog. New York: Garland Press, 1987. 897 p. (Garland reference library of social science ; 392)

Senn, Alfred E. The Revolutionary world: a guide to the Russian underground collection in the Memorial Library of the University of Wisconsin. Madison: University of Wisconsin Libraries, 1987. [16]p.

Siekierski, Maciej, "Hoover Institution's Polish collections: an overview and a survey of selected materials on Polish/Soviet relations," Polish Review, 33(3):325-332, 1988.

Sokrovishchnitsa knigi: iubileinyi nauchnykh trudov. K 50-letiu Gosudarstvennoi publichnoi istoricheskoi biblioteki RSFSR. Moskva: GPIB, 1987-1988. 2 v.

Sovetskoe obshchestvo v vospominaniakh i dnevnikh: annotirovannyi bibliograficheskii ukazatel' knig, publikatsii v sbornikakh i zhurnalakh. Tom 1: 1917-1941. Moskva: Kniga, 1987. Volume 1 of projected 5 volume set.

Stevanovic, Bosiljka and Vladimir Wertsman. Free voices in Russian literature, 1950s-1980s : a bio-bibliographical guide. Edited by Alexander Sumerkin. New York: Russica Publishers, 1987. 510 p. (Russica bibliography series ; 4)

Stuart, Mary, "The Crime of Dr. Pichler: a scholar-biblioklept in Imperial Russia and his European predecessors," Libraries and Culture, 23(4):401-426, Fall 1988.

Svodnyi katalog knig na inostrannykh iazykakh izdannyykh v Rossii v XVIII. veke, 1701-1800. Otv. red. A.I. Kopanev. Leningrad: Nauka, 1986. Volume 3: S-Z.

Tarnavs'ka, Marta. Ukrainian literature in English: books and pamphlets, 1890-1965: an annotated bibliography. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1988. 296 p. (Research Report CIUS ; 19)

Terry, Garth M. Anna Akhmatova in English: A bibliography 1889-1966-1989. Nottingham, England: Astra Press, 1989. 24 p. (Astra Soviet and East European Bibliographies ; 9)

---. East European languages and literatures III: a subject and name index to articles in English-language journals, Festschriften, conference proceedings and collected papers, 1982-1984. Nottingham, England: Astra Press, 1985. 152 p. (Astra Soviet and East European bibliographies ; 4)

---. East European languages and literatures IV: a subject and name index to articles in English-language journals, festschriften, conference proceedings and collected papers, 1985-1987. Nottingham, England: Astra Press, 1988. 152 p. (Astra Soviet and East European bibliographies ; 8)

Weeks, Albert. Brassey's Soviet and communist quotations. Washington, D.C.: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1987. 387 p.

---. Soviet nomenklatura: a comprehensive roster of Soviet civilian and military officials. Washington, D.C.: The Washington Institute Press, 1987. 133 p.

Words and Images: Essays in Honour of Professor (Emeritus) Dennis Ward. Ed. by M. Falchikov, C. Pike, & R. Russell. Nottingham, England: Astra Press, 1989. 197 p.

Zalewski, Wojciech, "Book studies in Poland since 1945: an overview," Solanus, 2 (New Series):58-68, 1988.

Zinkus, Jonas. Lithuania: an encyclopedic survey. Translated from the Lithuanian by Olimpija Armalyte. Vilnius: Encyclopedia Publishers, 1986. 431 p.

VIII. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Beaven, Miranda. The Russian Orthodox Church: a preliminary survey of library materials at the University of California, Berkeley. August, 1988. In Press.

Bienkowska, Danuta, and Halina Chamerska. Poland: Publishing, Bibliography, Libraries. Past and Present. Translated and edited by Wojciech Zalewski and Eleanor Payne. Expected to be published by O. Harrassowitz in 1989.

Collings, David. Annotated bibliography of English language materials on Siberia.

- Fleishman, Lazar. Poetry and Revolution in Russia, 1905-1930: Exhibition Catalog. Stanford University Libraries. To be published.
- Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. Archives and manuscript repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia. Princeton University Press. In press.
- Karlowich, Robert and Edward Kasinec. East Slavic-Russian/Soviet book culture: from earliest times to the Soviet period. To be published by Russica.
- Karlowich, Robert and others. Guide to Slavic resources in the New York metropolitan area. To be published by M.E. Sharpe.
- Ryznar, Eliska, and Murlin Croucher. Czechoslovakia: Publishing, Bibliography, Libraries. Past and Present. Edited by Wojciech Zalewski. Expected to be published by O. Harrassowitz in 1989.
- Siekierski, Maciej. Crime and poverty: bibliography of publications since 1960. [Poland 16th-18th c.], book chapter. To be published.
- Speech of unknown eyes': Akhmatova's readers on her poetry. Edited by Wendy Rosslyn. Nottingham: Astra Press, Autumn 1989.
- Studemeister, Marguerite. Bookplates in Russia Before 1918: including a catalogue of Russian ex libris in the Stanford University Libraries and the Library and Archives of the Hoover Institution. To be published.
- Zalewski, Wojciech. Fundamentals of Russian Reference Work in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Second, revised edition. Expected to be published in 1990.
- Zalewski, Wojciech, and Andrzej Klossowski. Historical and contemporary directory of Slavic, Polish, and Russian book dealers active in the West since 1918 to the present. Expected to be published by the Polish National Library and Stanford University Libraries in 1989.
- Zilper, Nadia. Alexis Babine's journal: diary of the first Slavic librarian at the Library of Congress. In Press.

Editor's note: Research in progress is systematically registered in the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Newsletter. We refer our readers to this source and encourage them to send information about research in progress to the editor, AAASS, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.