

Association of College and Research  
Libraries  
Slavic and East European Section

NEWSLETTER

No.2

1986

КНИГИ ПЕРВЫИ

Иже с  
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A fragment from the Book of Kings I, Chapter 10, Skaryna's Bible (Prague, 1518), from the collection of the New York Public Library, Slavonic Division. Francisk Skaryna (1485?-1540), the first Byelorussian printer, translated the Bible into Old-Byelorussian and published it between 1517-1519 in 23 books. Skaryna's Bible was the first printed Bible in an East Slavic language. The clear, distinct print follows the pattern of the Byelorussian manuscript and pou-ustau, often called Byelorussian Elsevier.

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## WORD FROM THE CHAIR AND EDITOR

This year I am addressing you as the Chair of SEES and the Editor of our NEWSLETTER. I would like to thank my co-editors: Barbara Galik and Andrew Makuch as well as the Associate Editor Viveca Seymour for their work on this issue and the Association for College and Research Libraries for making it possible. To all of you I can say that we have advanced the cause of Slavic librarianship in the United States during the last year. This, I hope, transpires from the pages of this NEWSLETTER. The reports from conferences of both professional associations: the AAASS and SEES, publications issued and research in progress are speaking for themselves. We have made an effort to provide evidence of as many achievements as we could identify. We call on you to send more information for the future issues which we hope will continue to appear annually at this time of year.

There are a few developments I would like to stress. Our NEWSLETTER has been received positively. Requests for copies came not only from American non-members but also from other countries. A SEES HANDBOOK is in the beginning stages of preparation and suggestions as to its format, content, profile, etc. should be sent either to SEES Chair, Editor of the NEWSLETTER, or directly to the compiler: Patricia Kelley, Assistant University Librarian for Public Services, George Washington University, Gelman Library, 2130 H Str. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20052. The Ethnic Committee will prepare a Guide to Ethnic organizations, collections, and newspapers. An encyclopedic book, BOOK CULTURE IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE; A HANDBOOK is nearing completion. Application for support for editorial work has been submitted to the Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation on Soviet Studies of the Social Science Research Council and rejected, and to the ALA World Book Award and endorsed by the ACRL Board of Directors. The decision is pending. Several past conference programs resulted from the work on this project. This somewhat theoretical profile will also be maintained during the forthcoming conference in New York.

Looking into the future SEES will promote greater involvement on the part of Slavic ethnic librarians and Slavic librarians from public libraries. It is felt that Slavic books in public libraries are poorly represented and older books are often removed from libraries. Thus the Slavic ethnic heritage in the United States is vanishing. The Section expressed great concern about this cultural loss for the entire country. There is an urgent need to address this issue. Future conference programs in contrast to the past are contemplated to be more practically oriented. Preservation of library materials, retrospective conversion, cooperative cataloging, and exchanges are among the targeted concerns. The Section should also promote more contacts with East European librarians and library associations. If possible, personal liaisons should be established between SEES and such organizations for the purpose of communicating developments and cooperating.

The III World Congress of Slavic and East European Studies which took place in Washington, D.C. in October 30 to November 4, 1985 was a major event. Report from it is included in this issue.

We would like to congratulate our British colleagues for their initiative to expand their traditionally fine Newsletter SOLANUS into a full fledged scholarly journal devoted to Slavic and East European book studies. We wish them good luck in this enterprise.

Likewise, we would like to applaud our German colleagues for their energetic work and the tangible published results in the conference proceedings and their periodic informational MITTEILUNGEN. We have noticed here contributions by our colleagues from the New York Public Library.

With special interest we follow the development of the Russian Archives at the University of Leeds under energetic leadership of Dr. Richard Davies. We wish him good luck in his fine endeavors.

We notice with sadness, loss to death of several book dealers: Alexander Timofejeff in Rome, Richard Davies in Canada both concentrating on Russian materials, and Edward Puacz in Chicago, Polish books. We are expressing sympathy to their families.

Due to the III World Congress and many common projects shared internationally by librarians, book dealers, and scholars our ties have become closer. This cooperation across the Western world is welcome and cherished among us. We wish our colleague from the Eastern countries could participate closer in common work and goals. They are those from whom we can learn. We want to assure them that we are serving the same cultural values as we believe in cultural unity across political borders. We hope that they will be able to share their thoughts and ideals with us during the next World Congress. They, of course, are welcome to participate in any of our programs and projects. We are extending a brotherly hand to them.

Wojciech Zalewski, Editor  
Chair of SEES

#### MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHAIR/CHAIR-ELECT

With the recent establishment of the Newsletter and the near completion of the Handbook on Book Culture in Russia & Western Europe, the Slavic & East European Section has demonstrated a vitality which deserves renewed support on the part of its membership. It is true that there are those who question the Section's existence, especially since the bibliographic meetings at AAASS tend to draw a larger audience among Slavic Librarians. But there are others who believe that there are good reasons for maintaining a Slavic focus within AIA, despite the problems which confront us. Among those reasons are the following:

1. AIA is stronger financially than AAASS and has already demonstrated its willingness to lend support to worthwhile projects;
2. Failure to maintain productive links with AIA has already resulted in a tendency on the part of Slavic librarians not to keep abreast of important cooperative projects on the national level. This in turn results in the elaboration of imperfect tools (the Slavic portions of the RLG Conspectus) and hence missed opportunities;
3. Slavic collection-building is a specialty which is frequently misunderstood and unappreciated by other library personnel, especially administrators. The maintenance of a Slavic profile within AIA provides a real opportunity to forge new links with our colleagues in technical and public services, links which can enable us to achieve a better presence at our own institutions, and better recognition for our

needs. This is especially true for the medium-sized and smaller collections, whose existence is more vulnerable than that of the older libraries.

The last two points both suggest the need for better channels of communication and education between Slavic librarians and other library personnel. Since it would seem that SEES is the obvious group to bring about some improvements in these areas, perhaps our goal in the coming year should be to foster activities which contribute to such improvements. There are several possible mechanisms; an obvious approach is to devise a program theme for the Annual Conference which would promote this goal. It has already been suggested that the program might explore the pros and cons of exchanges in terms comprehensible to the non-Slavicist; we might, for instance, invite the participation of a prominent collection development administrator, particularly one opposed to exchanges. We might also invite a non-Slavic area specialist, and/or consider joint sponsorship with another section, so as to ensure that the discussion attracts as wide a range of our colleagues as possible. But other suggestions are welcome, and will certainly be considered.

Miranda Beaven  
Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect of SEES

ALA ANNUAL MEETING  
Chicago -- July, 1985  
ACRL -- SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION  
Minutes (Excerpts)  
Submitted by Leon Ferder, SEES Secretary  
Excerpted by Wojciech Zalewski, Newsletter Editor

#### SEES Executive Committee

The Chair expressed thanks to George Toth for secretarial help at Midwinter, 1985. Short reports from chairs of SEES committees followed. Selected issues from the Minutes (issues reported elsewhere have been omitted): ...motion was made and carried that the Executive Committee appoint Wojciech editor of the Newsletter, with the right to appoint other members of an editorial board for two-year terms.

Committee on Access and Control. Laszlo inquired about the status of this committee, whose last chairman was Wasyl Veryha, and which is no longer active nor listed in the ACRL directory. The original purpose of the committee had been to study cataloging and classification issues and advise IC on them. Wasyl considered the committee's function important enough to be continued, and agreed to submit a report to the Executive Committee for evaluation at Midwinter, including objectives and names of potential members, so that formal reinstatement could be discussed.

Nominations Committee for April, 1986 Election. Wojciech, speaking for Chairman Joseph Klacko, announced that the candidates for vice-chair/chair-elect for 1986/87 are Cheryl Kern-Simirenko (Syracuse U.) and Misha Harnick (Columbia U.). Candidates for member-at-large are Robert Karlowich (Pratt Institute) and Viveca Seymour (Stanford).

Laszlo discussed the upcoming self-study review required by ACRL of all sections. The final report for SEES will be due September, 1987. The following schedule was established: Set up a review committee to begin work in January, 1986; submit a draft to the Executive Committee at Midwinter, 1987; final report ready by ALA San Francisco, 1987; submit final version to ACRL by September 1, 1987. The Executive Committee voted that Laszlo chair an ad hoc review committee, with the right to name other members (probably recent past SEES Chairs) and consult with colleagues.

It was announced that the ALA International Relations Committee had been asked to express its support for a dissident Ukrainian librarian. Wojciech and Edward responded that SEES should be participating in this. Laszlo will contact Robert Wedgeworth to clarify the role of SEES in these area-specific matters.

#### Conference Program

Pre-World War II Development of Large Slavic and East European Collections in the United States.

"Herman Rosenthal, the Maskil as Librarian," by Leonard Gold NYPL; read by Edward Kasinec

"The Development of the Russian Collection at the Library of Congress," by David H. Kraus (LC); read by Miranda Beaven

"Toward a History of the Harvard Slavic Collections," by Hugh M. Olmstead (Harvard)

"Slavica at Yale before World War II?" by Tatiana Rannit (Yale)  
Comments : Wojciech Zaleski

#### Membership Meeting

The meeting opened with introductions of the section officers and brief reports from chairs of SEES standing committees. Wojciech summarized the Continuing Education Committee's work on the Handbook and announced that the Newsletter will no longer be a committee project but that an editorial board consisting of himself, Leon Ferder, Barbara Galik, Andrew Maluch, and Vickie Seymour has been formed to produce the Newsletter. He then appealed to SEES members to contribute material and ideas. Robert Fitzgerald, chair of the Cyrillic Romanization Committee, summarized problems with LC MARC records and authority control.

SEES officers for 1985/86 were announced: Wojciech Zaleski (Chair), Miranda Beaven (Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect), Leon Ferder (Secretary), George Toth (Member-at-Large). Speaking for the 1986 Nominating Committee, Wojciech announced candidates for the 1986 elections.

Speaking for Edward Kasinec of the 1986 Program Committee, Wojciech announced the topic for the New York program.

During the discussion period, Wojciech lamented on the small percentage of the SEES members who are active, with only 33 out of 180 personal members voting in the last election, and on the difficulty in finding candidates to run for office.

Laszlo discussed the upcoming self-study, during which the activities of all committees would be scrutinized. Miranda Beaven reiterated her proposal that SEES try to attract more collection

development people and administrators, to further the section's image to the profession at large.

The discussion turned to non-Slavic East European area specialists. Maira Bundza and Raimundas Iapas, representing Latvian and Lithuanian librarians, respectively, explained the position of their colleagues, who are not able to work in their subject areas and are thus not active participants in organizations such as SEES, but who have a great deal of expertise to contribute to the profession. Wojciech suggested that there be a place for a Baltic interest discussion group on the New York program and will investigate the possibility of publicizing SEES activities to ethnic interest librarians, perhaps through non-ACRL AIA publications.

The meeting closed with Wojciech's expression of appreciation to Laszlo on behalf of the Section for the latter's successful and energetic service as SEES Chair.

#### 1986 Program Committee

Speaking for Edward Kasinec, Wojciech described the plans for the 1986 New York program. The theme will be: Russia and America--Early Relations and Influences. Papers will be by Robert Karlowich ("H.M. Lydenberg as a Student of Slavic Libraries, 1923-1924"), Edward Kasinec ("Two Women--L.B. Khavkina-Hamburger and A.G. Kravchenko as Students of American Libraries"), Nadia Zilper ("Exchanges of Book Materials: a Historical Overview") with comments by Phyllis Dain and/or Edward Keenan.

The conference dates are June 28-July 3, with committee meetings set for June 29 (Sunday) and June 30 (Monday) and the program for June 30.

An exhibit will be mounted at the Slavonic Division of NYPL to accompany the program.

#### Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee

Robert Fitzgerald opened the meeting with a discussion of NACO entries for Russian personal names, in particular the matter of patronymics. According to NACO, patronymics are not used in cross-references if not given on the title page, even if they occur in the colophon, because they are treated as middle names. The problem is especially acute when a pre-MARC Soviet writer emigrates to the West and subsequently drops his patronymic. NACO has rejected cross-references, resulting in no linkage between older and newer works by the same author in those instances. The patronymic from the colophon can be included in the 670 field, but patrons don't have access to the authority file with a 670 field. This is not a problem for newly established names, where a NACO reference can be established with the full name taken from the colophon.

The Committee was unanimous in recommending that the old form (with patronymic) be kept as a reference in the 400 field. Nathalie Delougaz of IC's Shared Cataloging Division will try to convince Ben Tucker at IC that Russian patronymics must not be treated like ordinary middle names. Robert will also correspond with IC on this.

Mia Rode announced that RIG is to go online (on RLIN) with vernacular Cyrillic in 1986. Design of a program has been completed

which would provide for Cyrillic and romanized records. In order to make use of this enhancement, an IBM PC terminal and less than \$50 in software will be required. For those libraries with the IBM PC terminal, the display will have dual (Cyrillic and Roman) 245, 250, 260, and 400 fields. Otherwise, the records will appear in totally romanized form. The system is patterned after the Chinese-Japanese-Korean vernacular project.

Zora Kipel described NYPL's need for a vernacular online catalog as the impetus for this RLIN enhancement. NYPL now uses reversible romanization (IC romanization is not reversible, or one-to-one with Cyrillic characters) for inputting.

A major advantage envisioned is the universal use of Cyrillic, to replace the many nonstandard transliteration systems. IC has not yet become involved in the RIG Cyrillic online project because it cannot incur the additional expense of converting romanized MARC tapes. However, IC did join RIG for the GJK project.

There was a discussion of IC MARC record coding practices which appeared to contradict AACR2 rules. George Toth explained that some records created in an 18-month period prior to 1982 are AACR2-compatible, but were coded "c" (full AACR2) and cannot be recoded to "d".

In reply to a question about IC backlogs, George stated that IC catalogs the latest books to come in first, so that at least for descriptive cataloging, 1984-85 imprints are up-to-date. There is a backlog of 15,000 pre-1940 titles and 22,000 1940-to date titles. Subject cataloging is, of course, farther behind. There was a 50-60% reduction in cataloging volume when AACR2 was instituted.

#### Committee on Continuing Education on Slavic and East European Librarianship in North America

Discussion of the SEES Newsletter (the first issue of which recently appeared and was enthusiastically received) centered on two areas--should the present format be continued, and should the Committee continue to assume editorial responsibility for it.

Wojciech Zalewski, who edited the first issue, announced that 280 copies were distributed in the U.S. and abroad, and that an additional \$600 request for next year's publication has been granted by ACRL, which will henceforth print the Newsletter from camera-ready copy produced at Stanford. Viveca Seymour will continue serving as editorial assistant. It was generally agreed that the editorial policy as stated in the first issue should be continued, following the discussion of several alternatives, and that the Newsletter would appear annually, in time for ALA.

The Committee's project to compile a Handbook on Book Culture in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is nearing completion... Because of the lack of contributors for certain sections, and to expedite the project, it was decided that... sections dealing with emigres and non-Slavic Soviet republics be put aside until later. It was noted that the AAASS B & D Committee is working on emigre projects and that perhaps these sections could be worked on jointly.

To ensure editorial consistency, Wojciech suggested writing a grant proposal to obtain funds for editorial work, indexing, and translating.

ALA MIDWINTER MEETING  
Chicago, January 19, 1986  
ACRL-SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION

Highlights of Minutes

Minutes prepared by Miranda Beaven Highlights prepared by Wojciech Zalewski (Full minutes available from the Section's Chair)

Executive Committee

ACRL is continuing to support the Section's Newsletter. Patricia Kelley, George Washington University Library, is willing to prepare a Section Handbook: directory, history, programs. The Section welcomes the project but requests final editorial control. Lubomyr Wynar indicated that the early records of the Section are with him at Kent State University. Laszlo Kovacs sent a letter dated July 22, 1985 to Robert Wedgeworth in regard to the international cultural forum which was held in Budapest in August suggesting SEES involvement in the program. Leon Farder, SEES Secretary, wrote letters in support to the ALA/ARL recommendations of April 29, 1985 concerning reauthorization of the Higher Education Act Titles II and VI. ACRL staff will be available to assist sections with external grant applications. Schedule of meetings for ALA New York Conference was discussed. Planned program will deal with "Russia and America: Early Relations and Influences". Open house in the New York Public Library and Reception for Slavic librarians is planned. In Britain SOLANUS will change this year to a full-fledged Slavocook studies journal. Edward Kasinec has suggested reviving the Access and Control Committee. The proposal was tabled for the time being. Committee reports followed. Plans for Program for the ALA Conference 1987 (San Francisco) were discussed by Miranda Beaven, Program Chair. A program on exchanges geared towards collection development administrators is contemplated. Section review process, budget requests, liaison with other units within ALA and ACRL were discussed.

Newsletter Editorial Board

Content, arrangement, and distribution of Section's Newsletter has been discussed. Since the Newsletter addresses issues of interest to all Slavic librarians in the U.S. its distribution to the widest possible constituency is of utmost importance to the editors. About 15 institutions world wide have asked for subscriptions. Therefore, the editor will inquire with ACRL whether it would be possible to distribute the Newsletter from ACRL to non-ACRL members and under what conditions.

Continuing Education Committee

O. Harrassowitz, the prospective publisher of the BOOK CULTURTE IN EASTERN EUROPE; A HANDBOOK OF PUBLISHING, LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY has agreed to publish this work in fascicles. This will greatly facilitate the final editorial work. Status of the project

has been discussed in details. A few papers have not yet been finished. The final deadline for submission of papers is June 30, 1986 after which date participation in the project may be terminated.

The Committee seeks support for final editorial work: Application has been submitted to the Social Science Research Council, Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation and rejected. Application for World Book ALA Goal Award was submitted to the ACRL Board of Directors and approved.

Since the HANDBOOK project is almost complete, new projects should be planned. In view of that the Chair will resign as off June 29, 1986. Miranda Beaven has agreed to take over the chairmanship. Committee members are asked to inform the new Chair by February 28 regarding their intention to continue their service. Zaleski will retain his responsibility for finalization of the HANDBOOK.

#### Committee for the Study of Ethnic East European Publications

##### Committee objectives:

Research pertaining to Slavic and East European publications in the U.S. and Canada; Study of Slavic and East European ethnic cultural institutions and ethnic publishing houses; cooperation with government agencies, research institutions and other institutions.

During 1982-1985 a study was conducted of the serial publications of American Slavic and East European presses. The results were published in ETHNIC FORUM vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, pp.122-150. Initially the project was modestly supported by a grant from ACRL, but the major financial assistance was provided by the Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications at Kent State University.

Any ethnic research project executed by members of SEES may be submitted for publication in ETHNIC FORUM.

The Committee cooperates with the Balch Institute of Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia and the Immigration History Research Center in St. Paul.

Committee programs proposed for the future: survey of Slavic and East European presses in the U.S. and Canada; union list of ethnic serials; studies on publications of Slavic and East European ethnic groups (historical sociological, bibliographic); cooperation with interested research centers; creation of a research task force for individual ethnic groups and their publications. Discussants strongly supported the union list of serials, addressed the methodology and inclusiveness of such a project.

#### Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee

Fitzgerald reported on RIG's Cyrillic Enhancement Project, whereby bibliographic records in Cyrillic characters can be input, displayed, and searched via the online RLIN system. Implementation is planned for the first half of 1986 but further details are not known. Fitzgerald will monitor the situation as it develops. Leich, Galik, and Beaven mentioned that their libraries are committed to using romanized records rather than those in Cyrillic.

Leich reported on the cooperative cataloging project being developed between the University of Illinois and the Library of Congress. Illinois

has assumed responsibility for cataloging the monographs of seven Moscow publishers (beginning with 1986 imprints) and will do "super rush" cataloging of the books, sending the records to LC, and inputting the records into the OCLC database. LC will review the cataloging and distribute the records on the MARC tapes, so the cataloging records will be available to libraries in networks other than LC. An Illinois cataloger will spend two weeks at LC in March 1986 for advanced training in subject cataloging policies and procedures.

Fitzgerald reported on various problems and errors he has noticed in recent LC cataloging, including discrepancies in name headings between authority and bibliographic files.

#### SEES News and Notes

Volunteers are needed for the following:

1987 Conference Program Planning Committee; contact Miranda Beaven, Chair

1987 Nominating Committee; contact Howard Robertson, Chair

Richard Kort (Boston PL) will inquire of his colleagues whether there is sufficient interest in establishing a public library discussion group within SEES. Please contact him if interested.

The SEES Newsletter editor has inquired with ACRL whether the Newsletter could be distributed beyond SEES members. The answer is negative. Suggested alternatives are: "—Offer the SEES Newsletter on a subscription basis to the AAASS membership. For a reasonable fee, which recovers production costs, non SEES members can get access to your Newsletter.—If you feel you have enough editorial content and wide enough subscription audience, you may wish to propose a Journal (perhaps similar to the new RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARIANSHIP). (Letter to the Editor of March 10, 1986).

#### Section Statistics

The ACRL Slavic and East European Section for 1985 consists of 247 members. Of these, 181 are personal members (172 from the U.S., 7 from Canada, and 2 from other countries) and 66 institution members (52 from the U.S., 6 from Canada, and 8 from other countries).

#### American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Bibliography and Documentation Committee: Minutes of Meeting

Nearly 50 persons were in attendance, including many of our colleagues from other countries.

1. The first report given by Marianna Tax Choldin covered several topics:

The Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation of the Joint Committee on Soviet Studies of ACLS and

SSRC is composed of Marianna Choldin, Edward Kasinec, Hugh Olmsted, David Kraus, Thane Gustafon, and chairman Edward Keenan. The first endeavor was the publication of The International Directory of Librarians and Library Specialists in the Slavic and East European Field. The Committee would appreciate any changes being forwarded to Robert Karlowich (Graduate School of Library & Info Sciences, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, NY 11205), so that the Director may be kept as up-to-date as possible. The next meeting of the Committee is November 14th. There may be funds available to help support bibliographic projects. Ideas are welcome. This Committee also has a modest amount of money for a publication program. The first one will be one of the missing volumes from the Russkii biograficheski slovar'. Another concern of the Committee is with information dissemination. Sovset', a network to computer-line researchers, is being developed by the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. Right now it is primarily for electronic mail, but various databases may be added later.

A one-week seminar will be held the week of July 21st at the University of Illinois' (Urbana) Summer Research Laboratory for early career Slavic librarians. For more details write to Marianna Choldin.

The Center for Research Libraries has set up a panel to review its coverage of Soviet Academy of Sciences publications. Marianna is on the panel, which has sent out a sample survey of items from the 1980 AN SSSR Bibliografiia izdani to show where the Center and its members overlap in receipts.

2. The American Library Association held its annual meeting in Chicago, July 6-11, 1985. The ACRL Slavic and East European Section sponsored the session: Pre-World War II Development of Large Slavic and East European Collections in the United States. There are the following standing committees of SEES: Ethnic materials, Cataloging, and Continuing Education. The last group is working on a handbook on publishing, libraries and archives in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Wojciech Zaleski is the editor of a Newsletter issued by ACRL for SEES. Please send any items to Wojciech (Stanford University, Green Library) by February 1986. The next meeting of SEES will be in New York City in the summer of 1986. The topic of the session will be Early Russian-American Library contacts.

3. Gregory Walker of the Bodleian Library announced plans for the expansion of Solanus, the organ of the British Slavic Librarians since 1966. With vol. 21 Mr. Walker will become the editor and the focus of the journal will change. The coverage will be broadened to include works on all aspects of the printed word. The approach will be aimed at professional librarians, as well as academics. Topical news items will be avoided. An Editorial Board has been selected, and an international Advisory Panel is in the process of being formed.

4. This year the AAASS convention will be held November 20-23, 1986 in the New Orleans' Hyatt Regency. Some ideas proposed for panels: the role of librarians in education; use of computers; exchanges; bibliographic tools and their use; Title IIC grants and their implications. Edward Kasinec has submitted several interesting panels to the Program Committee.

5. David Kraus reported on developments at the Library of Congress. The Library has suffered large budget cuts which will affect the

replacement of personnel. Robert Allen (Russian and Soviet Specialist) has retired, and in the future the Finno-Ugrian Specialist will also retire. The publication program may be affected. Robert Allen completed his manuscript entitled "Russians look at America: the view to 1917". There will be an exhibit when it is finally published. Other titles being worked on and in various stages of completion: Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence, Finland (a reference), Hungarians and the American Revolution, and Reference works on Poland at the Library of Congress. Harold Leich's guide to pre-revolutionary government publications is now available. Travel for acquisitions and attending professional meetings has also been drastically cut. The good news is that for the time being money for acquisitions has NOT been cut.

6. Edward Kasinec thanks the outgoing members of the B and D Committee: Hugh Olmsted, Nina Lencek, Harold Leich, and Steve Corrsin. He then introduced three new members: June Pachuta Farris, incoming Slavic Bibliographer at the University of Chicago; Paul Magosci, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto; Robert Karlowich, faculty member Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Info Science. Their terms will last until 1989.

7. Vol. 1 (1975) of the European Bibliography of Soviet, East European and Slavic Studies is now available on microfiche for L10 including postage. Allow an extra 30% for conversion if paying in US dollars. Orders may be sent to Head of Photocopy Dept., Main Library, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, Great Britain.

8. American Bibliography of Soviet and East European Studies  
The 1982 volume is out and being distributed. The 1983 and 1984 years will be combined in a double issue. The National Council for Soviet and East European Studies has funded ABSEES for another year, with renewal looking fairly certain. Roberta Goldblatt has done an excellent job as the Editor. Library of Congress is helping with the computerization of the bibliography, which should put this work on a very current status.

9. Sixth Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography.  
There is a \$1,000 annual prize given for the best bibliographical work on a topic of Ukrainian studies. Entries in English or in Ukrainian must be submitted in four copies by March 1, 1986. Manuscripts must be in their final pre-publication form, with names and addresses of authors. For more information write:

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

10. B and D Subcommittee Reports

Preservation - Hugh Olmsted

There was nothing to report as of now. Hugh did summarize developments to-date in a possible Slavic retrospective conversion

effort. Jutta Reed Scott of ARL has called together representatives of approximately ten of the major US Slavic collections to consider means and ends of such a project. Data are being gathered this fall; the next meeting will be at ALA mid-winter.

#### Collection Development - Miranda Beaven

Collection development surveys are still being gathered. The RIG conspectus data from non-RIG members has been compiled and even requested for use by ARL. They are involved in a recon pilot project for music right now. They have approached some of the Slavic libraries to see if they would be willing to participate. OCLC is being very supportive toward these efforts.

The next stage for the RIG group has been to work on verification of the level rankings for class letters which members filled in for the conspectus. There was much discussion of the problems with the detailed lists of titles sent out to do the verification—many titles were esoteric and bibliographic data were often incomplete. The titles were randomly selected.

#### Cataloging - Harold Leich

For the proposed ARL-sponsored RECON project, OCLC and RIG have agreed to exchange tapes of the converted records. Columbia University has received a Title IIC grant to catalog 14,000 titles in 45 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union (primarily in Central Asia). There will be Russian language title access to these titles. OCLC will begin to load minimal level IC records (microforms will be included). Library of Congress and the University of Illinois are negotiating to begin cooperative cataloging by publisher starting in 1986. The goal is to hopefully speed up access to new books. Harry conducted a survey of Soviet Central Asian collections on his sabbatical. The information will be available in two forthcoming articles.

#### Exchanges - Nadia Zilper

The results of the survey done last year by the group working on exchanges were presented in brief. The full report will be available in the proceedings of library-related sessions to be published after the World Congress.

#### Bibliography and Documentation Committee

Edward Kasinec	
Patricia Polansky, Co-chairs	1983-86
David Kraus	Ex officio
Paul Magocsi	1984-87
Joseph Flacek	1983-86
Wojciech Zalewski	1983-86
Nadia Zilper	1983-86
June Pachuta Farris	1985-88
Robert Karlowich	1985-88

Patricia Polansky  
University of Hawaii

Slavica at Yale before World War II

Towards the end of the last century and the beginning of this century, as Yale College developed into a University, its library started to grow accordingly. The main source of growth of the library at that time seems to have been gifts. The material acquired at that time, as today, was mainly that connected with courses given or with existing research, although examination of the holdings themselves do not necessarily prove this observation.

Focusing on one particular collection is not easy. Yale's use of its won, older classification scheme, now combined with the Library of Congress cataloguing system, created great difficulty in determining the size of total holdings and, even more so, of the holdings of a given collection within the whole Yale Library system. Of course, this is the case in any and all decentralized libraries, even if they are organized under one head. Still, it is possible to say that today Yale has ca. seven million volumes, and to estimate that ca. 250,000 of these are Slavic and East European materials.

The beginnings of what we now call the Slavic and East European Collections go back to the last century and to Joel Sumner Smith, who graduated from Yale in 1854 and served as a cataloguer and then assistant librarian at Yale University Library from 1894 to 1903, and donated his unusual collection of Slavica to the Library. J. S. Smith was one of the rare students, at the time, of Slavic languages and literatures. Although his proper field was music, an interest in Slavic studies led him to collecting and purchasing material connected with this area, and he accumulated an impressive nucleus of ca. 6,000 volumes, mainly in Russian, pertaining chiefly to literature, language, history, geography, and bibliography. But the most important works in his collection are governmental serial publications and those of learned societies. Although predominantly Russian, Smith's collections included such vital Polish items as Esterreicher's bibliography, Linde's dictionary of the Polish language (1810-14), and other 19th century Polish publications, as well as important materials from other Slavic countries. Smith's colleague, the University Librarian Addison Van Hume, described the transaction in the following words:

About this time [1886], he entered on the work of making a carefully chosen collection of Russian books, and for the next ten years he devoted a large part of his salary, practically his only source of income, to this object. In 1896, when the collection had reached such completeness as he felt able to give it, and numbered some six thousand volumes, he printed a catalogue and gave it all to the University Library.

Smith's interest in the Slavic Field also resulted in articles on the subject by him, which were published in the Nation and the New Englander. He also did some translations, mainly of Russian poetry. His translation of A. Nekrasov's "Red-Nosed Frost" was published in 1886 (Boston: Tichner). A second, 1887 edition was illustrated by William J. Linton, who was also the first to translate Mickiewicz's "ode do mlodosci" (Ode to youth).

Smith's donation was accompanied by a printed catalogue as well as by a card catalogue, which in the system of cataloguing described above, made his collection something like a "closed collection" and thanks to this, easily accessible. In total, although not a man of great means, Smith donated about \$12,000 in books and money to the Slavic and music collections. It was an impressive start, but ten years after Smith gave the collection to Yale, the University Librarian reported that further additions to this collection were to be limited mainly to periodicals. Interesting data about Joel Sumner Smith are revealed in his letters to friends and family, which were presented to Yale by his grandson in 1964.

The real beginning and steady growth of the present Slavic and East European Collection did not take place until after the Second World War. Until that time, there was no Slavic Department and even no courses connected with Slavic studies offered within the framework of other language, literature, or history departments. Because of this, additions to the Smith collection were accidental and occasional only, most depending mainly on the casual interests of individual faculty members, especially such people as Rostovtseff and Petrunkevich, who in connection with their own origins may have had interest in one or another title in one of the Slavic languages or subjects.

Thus, Smith's foundation stone found its real appreciation only after the Second World War.

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Tatiana Rarnit, Curator  
Slavic and East European Collections  
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#### The Development of the Russian Collections at the Library of Congress before World War II

The development of the Russian Collections at the Library of Congress before World War II was not the result of a continuous and steady increase, but a jagged course of fits and starts, extraordinary successes, followed by intervals of passivity. These particular developments stand out; 1) The so called Smithsonian Deposit in 1866, early in the Librarianship of Ainsworth Spofford (1864-1897), 2) the acquisition of the Yudin Collection in 1906 and early efforts to put the Slavic collections on a sound organizational footing, associated with the rich 40-year tenure of Herbert Putnam as Librarian (1899-1939), and 3) the fundamental reorganization of the Library in 1940 by Archibald MacLeish (1939-1944), as a result of which processing activities were effectively separated from reference and bibliographical. I would like to take each of these up in turn.

Key persons in the implementation of these policies were Alexis Babine (1902-1910; 1927-30), whose efforts led to the acquisition of the Yudin collection in 1906 and who directed the Slavic Section from 1927

until his death in 1930; Peter A. Speck, who led the Slavic Section from 1917-1927, N.R. Rodionoff, who headed the Slavic program from 1930-1944; Michael Vinokourov, who was instrumental in acquiring Russian-American materials for the Library; and, finally, Francis Whitfield and Sergius Yakobson who served as consultants in Slavic matters in the early 1940s and whose evaluations and suggestions led to a revamping of Slavic administrative, acquisitions, and processing procedures.

Before 1906, the Library apparently had only a passing interest in Russia. The annual reports of the Librarian for 1867 (ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS (ARLC), 1867, p. 5) and 1868 (ARLC, 1868, p. 6) mention Russia as one of the countries from which the Library received official publications on exchange, but from then until 1901 Russia is conspicuous for its absence from the annual reports. The 1898 Report, which lists gifts received by the Library by country does not include Russia (ARLC, 1898, pp. 83-86). In 1900 the Librarian of Congress visited the capitals of Europe to improve the exchange of official publications. St. Petersburg was not on his itinerary (ARLC, 1900, p. 100). The 1901 Report lists Russian books held by the Library as 560 volumes, excluding the Smithsonian Deposit. The next listing in that report is for Turkey in Europe, which is represented by 661 volumes or 102 more than for all Russia (ARLC, 1901, p. 303). Indexing of the annual reports was begun in 1898, interrupted in 1899 and 1900, then continued for good in 1901. Neither "Russia" "Russian", nor "Slavic" was an indexing term until 1919, although there were references to one or more of these subjects in the individual reports. The report for 1919 contained, for the first time, a component labelled "Slavic Section (Dr. Speck in charge)", which described the activities of that section (ARLC, 1919, pp. 70-71). From that report through the report for 1940 there consistently appeared a Slavic Section (1919-1927), Division of Slavic Literature (1928-1939), or Slavic Division (1940) with a detailed account of its activities. From 1941 on, the annual reports were arranged by function rather than by division, but Slavic references continued to be indexed in detail. Thus, it is possible to follow the growth of the Russian collection pretty well for the period beginning with 1919. In most reports the figures are given for Slavic acquisitions rather than Russian alone, but according to the annual reports and to Francis Whitfield's special report in 1940 (Whitfield, F.J. Preliminary Report on the Slavic Division. Report submitted to the Librarian of Congress, November 1, 1940. p. 1), the Slavic elements other than Russian held by the Slavic Division were not large. The acquisition figures over the years reflect the difficulties of procurement during the periods of war and revolution and the economic crises in the Soviet Union that affected book production, but despite this there was a steady growth. The Russian collection stood at about 125,000 volumes at the outbreak of World War II (My extrapolations based on the Annual Reports).

At this point, let me go back in history to describe several of the landmark acquisitions in the Russian field. The first was the transfer of the Smithsonian Deposit to the Library. Librarian Spofford estimated that deposit at 40,000 volumes at the time of transfer in 1866 (David C. Means, "The Story up to Now," in ARLC, 1946, p. 155.), and Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian stated, "the collection of books owned by the Congress would not be worthy of the name of the National Library were it not for the Smithsonian deposit." (Ibid., p. 115). Setting aside a certain bias on Henry's part, this deposit was significant, and a considerable advantage at the Library for the study of Russian matters, for it contained 856 volumes of Russian publications in 144 titles, representing 33

institutions in 11 cities. (According to my analysis of: Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection. CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS OF SOCIETIES AND PERIODICAL WORKS BELONGING TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, JANUARY 1, 1866. DEPOSITED IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1866, pp. 20-38.). One might recall that thirty-four years later, in 1900, the Library had only 569 other Russian works in total. The Smithsonian/Library of Congress agreement of transfer included a stipulation that this material be available to the public. This was the first formal statement of public access to the Library of Congress and the first step toward making it a national library. (Mearns, p.114.). The Smithsonian continued its international exchanges in the sciences and the Library initiated its own international exchange program in other fields. The Smithsonian Deposit remained a separate unit of the Library, amounting to one million volumes in 1946 (Ibid., p. 116.). There is no accurate means of determining the Russian share of the deposit in 1946, but 30,000-50,000 volumes would be a conservative estimate.

The Report for 1905 mentions a shipment of 241 books and pamphlets from the Imperial Free Economic Society of St. Petersburg, (ARLC, 1905, p. 9.). In the next year, 1906, the Library procured the cornerstone of its Russian, and for that matter Slavic, collections -- the library of the merchant Genadii Yudin of Krasnoyarsk. This great private library has been described many times and I am sure you are all familiar with it, but I will give a few details pertinent to the theme of this paper. It comprised 80,000 volumes, 68,000 of which were in Russian, and the remaining 12,000 in other Slavic or other European languages. Its scope was broad in subject and time of publication, including numerous 18th century works, and long runs of privately published and government serials. Babine's description of it in 1905 (Alexis V. Babine, THE YUDIN LIBRARY. KRASNOIARSK (EASTERN SIBERIA). Washington, D.C.: [Press of Judd and Detweiler], 1905. 40 p.) convinced Librarian Putnam of its value and drew Theodore Roosevelt's comment that the acquisition of this collection "will give the Library of Congress preeminence in this particular field, not only in the United States, but as far as I know in the world generally outside of Russia; and this in a field not yet developed at all in America." (John Y. Cole, FOR CONGRESS AND THE NATION. A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Washington: Library of Congress, 1979. p. 79). Alexis Babine began processing the collection after its arrival in 1907 in a Slavic Section that was formed in the Catalog and Shelf Department (Mearns, implied, p. 185.) to cope with the collection. After Babine left the Library in 1910 to return to Russia, Arna Evarts continued the processing, and Aurielio Palmieri of Harvard University was engaged in 1916 and 1917 to assist with the Russian literature part of the collection. (ARLC, 1916, p. 10; ARLC, 1917, p. 9) In 1926, N.R. Rodionoff and George Novossiltzeff were employed to continue the processing of this collection. (ARLC, 1926, p. 155) . The worth of the collection was stated in the Annual Report for 1919: "During the last two years ending June 30 [1919], the technical work in the Yudin Collection has progressed so far that the real value of the collection has become apparent and the collection is now available to the readers and especially to the research students of the Library." (ARLC, 1919, p. 70.) It is noted that many valuable and rare works were discovered and that these were placed in a special enclosure. The opening of this collection to the public and to scholars elicited this comment from Dr. Speck, "It has been a touching sight to see with what wonder and emotion Russian visitors, especially old-time immigrants from backwoods places, find in the collection the books which they had

studied and read in their youthful years, and which they had never thought to see on the shelves of a library so distant from their native land." (ARLC, 1919, p.71).

Every other important addition to the Russian collection pales by comparison with the Yudin acquisition, but several were, indeed, significant. Dr. Vladimir Simkhovich gave the Library a collection of 1,000 volumes of social revolutionary books and pamphlets in 1915, many by Russian authors. (ARLC, 1915, p. 32). In 1920, George Kennan donated his collection of index cards, envelopes, and reference materials that formed the basis for his book, *SIBERIA AND THE EXILE SYSTEM*; this comprised more than 20,000 items, "representing a life's work of Mr. Kennan, the foremost living American authority on the Russia of pre-war times... an encyclopedia of the conditions and affairs of Czarist Russia during the last decades before the war." (ARLC, 1920, pp. 81-82). The next major acquisition came in 1923 when the Russian Embassy gave its collections of books and pamphlets (two truckloads) to the Library of Congress. "...representatives of every shade of Russian thought and political belief have sent to the embassy their published programs, resolutions, decrees, papers, and books during the past five or six years." (ARLC, 1920, p. 98). Also in 1923, "...the State Department through its agencies in Russia and elsewhere has collected Russian informative publications in considerable number. Now all these publications are in the Library for safe-keeping and are available to students of Russian affairs." (ARLC, 1923, p. 98). This was the beginning of regular transfers from the Departments of State and Commerce to the Library of Congress. In 1927, the Library purchased 298 newspaper titles published in Russia and abroad during the Russian Revolution and Civil War and a collection of 480 war and revolutionary posters. (ARLC, 1927, p. 145). In 1928, the Russian Orthodox Greek Churches in North America and Canada sent to the Library the Russian Church Archives of Alaska, which had been stored in the basement of the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas in New York City. This splendid collection had been the subject of study since its receipt. The Library emissary in this case was Mr. Michael Z. Vinokourov of the Slavic Section, whose father had been an Orthodox priest in Sitka, Alaska. A history of this collection may be found in the Annual Report for 1928. (ARLC, 1928, pp. 27-28.)

In 1931, Mr. Israel Perlstein, a book dealer of New York City, visited Leningrad and bought the so-called Winter Palace Collection from the Soviet government, "having the Library of Congress definitely in mind as a potential purchaser." (ARLC 1931m p. 38). This purchase amounted to 2,600 volumes. Although many of the volumes were presentation copies and "coffee table" items, there was much solid material for scholarship. About 10% of the collection consisted of music and musical literature, with some rare items. Law was also represented, the most important pieces being the *ULOZHENIE TSARIA ALEKSELIA MIKHAILOVICHIA* and the *KORMCHAYA KNIGA*. The collection is described in considerable detail in the Annual Report for 1931. (ARLC, 1931, pp. 16, 36, 42, 137-144). A collection of 47 monographs and 28 serials, representing exile literature published during the Monarchy, was purchased by the Library in 1936. (ARLC, 1936, p. 218.) Many other valuable items received on exchange or by purchase are described in the annual reports for 1919 through 1940. The Slavic Division sought works in the fields of philosophy and religion, history and its auxiliary sciences, social and political science, fine arts, belle-lettres, and bibliography. Some materials were transferred to other custodial divisions (Music, Law, Rare Books, Periodicals, Science, etc.). (ARLC, 1940, p. 218).

As the collection of Russian materials developed and public interest increased, demand upon the Slavic Section became heavy and varied. The Report for 1919 states: "This is explained by the importance into which the Slavic peoples sprang through the war and revolutions and by the fact that their conditions were little known in the Western countries, especially in this country." (ARLC, 1919, p. 70) . And in 1924, "The interest of readers in Russian scientific investigations, research, and discoveries was pronounced during the year. Many native American students of Russian affairs, who have mastered Russian so far that they can read Russian material in their specific field quite freely have sought and received assistance of the section. In much the same way, the executive departments, especially the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, have been assisted, while translations of texts and letters were made for Members of Congress , and in an number of cases, for readers in the Library." (ARLC, 1924, p. 125). The 1931 Report notes, "All this interest imposes on the Division of Slavic Literature of a national library a very difficult task, with a small staff, limited funds, and inadequate shelving space to collect as many important Russian books as possible, to handle them technically in the quickest and the most practical way, and to have them ready for reference use." (ARLC, 1931, p. 321).

All these quotations from the annual reports, and many more not cited, stress the dilemma of the Slavic unit at the Library, namely how to meet the ever increasing demand for reference service to the public and government without neglecting its primary task of receiving, processing, and making the works available to the public. One gets the impression, in reading the annual contributions of the head of the Slavic unit (1930 through the early 1940s), that he protests too much, that he likes the growing need of the Library for the linguistic and area skills of his staff and that his protests are intended to explain why the unit is not keeping up with its principal tasks. However, backlogs were not the sole concern of the Slavic Division, in as much as the Librarian stated in his Annual Report of 1941, "Perhaps the greatest problem is presented by the uncataloged collections of the Music, Slavic, and Semitic divisions. The bulk of these collections, amounting to millions of items, has never been cataloged, The nature of the material, however, will not lend itself to brief methods of cataloging. To be of the greatest reference use to the Library, these collections should be cataloged by author and subject entries, with a reasonable amount of bibliographic description." (ARLC, 1941, p. 225).

It was into this situation in 1940 that the Librarian brought Francis Whitfield and Sergius Yakobson, as expert advisers, "The reference demands of the war period have made us aware of the weaknesses in our foreign collections, which had not previously appeared. We had long known that our Slavic collections were uneven and difficult to use and we had taken steps to strengthen them by the appointment of Francis J. Whitfield as Fellow of the Library of Congress and Sergius Yakobson, formerly of London University, as Consultant in Slavic History." (ARLC, 1943, p. 55). The Librarians stated further, "Greaet quantities of books are in dire need of cataloging, so that our holdings, particularly Russian material, may be made known and available. A more active acquisitions policy is required... the staff of the division must be increased... Much thought has been given to these problems during the year and it is hoped that considerable progress will be made in the near future". (ARLC, 1941, pp. 195-196). The quotation is from the first report on the division that was not signed by Rodionoff, who harbored a resentment toward the importation of outside specialists. Further, these specialists said substantially what he had been

saying for years -- we need more people to do the job if we are to be both a processing and a reference unit -- but Rodionoff vociferously resisted the separation of custodial and processing duties. Change was inevitable, however, and in 1944 Librarian MacFleish opted to discontinue the Slavic Division and proposed substituting a Slavic Center, modeled on the Hispanic Foundation, to be implemented, "...as soon as the uncataloged and unclassified materials formerly in its custody can be subjected to catalog controls." (ARIC, 1944, p.23). However, the creation of a new Slavic Division had to wait until 1951. Meanwhile, the Slavic Room, attached to the General Reference and Bibliography Division, performed reference functions and the Processing Department handled processing functions.

In summary, the Russian collections began slowly and were negligible until 1906 when the Yudin collection was purchased. They developed gradually thereafter, accelerated by the interest in Russia and other Slavic states during World War I and its aftermath, went through a period of rapid growth following World War I, too rapid for the Slavic unit to perform its processing tasks and meet increasing reference demands. Organizational changes were made in the early 1940s to resolve this problem. By 1950, on the eve of the founding of the new Slavic Division, the Russian collection stood at approximately 265,000 volumes, (my extrapolation, based on Annual Reports), and the way was paved for the phenomenal increase in Russian holdings that took place after 1951. Present holdings are estimated at 850,000 volumes of monographs and bound periodicals, with an average annual increment of 17,000 volumes.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Robert V. Allen, Russian/Soviet Specialist in the European Division of the Library of Congress for his research assistance and recollections.

David H. Kraus, Acting Chief  
European Division, Library of Congress  
June 17, 1985

The following represents an outline for a paper by Dr. Hugh Olmsted, Harvard University Library. A more extensive work is in preparation.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY'S  
SLAVIC COLLECTIONS:

Era of Archibald Cary Coolidge (1866-1928; Director of the  
Harvard University Library, 1910-28)

First massive effort at building the Harvard Slavic collections:  
purchase by Coolidge with own funds of entire collection listed  
in the catalogue:

Antiquarischer Catalog 202, Slavica: Sprachwissenschaft,  
Literatur, Geschichte u. Ethnographie der Slavischen Völker;  
issued by Otto Harrassowitz Buchhandlung und Antiquariat,  
Leipzig, 1895. 90 p.

Rough total number of titles listed: 2330 (count is approximate  
because of double listings (same titles under more than one rubric).  
Linguistic and subject (ethnic, national) analysis made further  
difficult by manner of listing; some German-language characteri-  
zations of the books instead of reliable citations in actual lan-  
guages; and separate ethnic, national, linguistic entities may  
be silently listed under rubrics for large neighboring empires  
and the like).

With these difficulties understood, the categories as listed  
in the catalogue (rearranged for thematic proximity) together  
with a rough summary analysis, are:

	Total in category	% of 2337	Total pre-1851	% of numb. in category
Comp. & Slavic linguistics	211	9%	39	18%
Slavic Hist. & Ethnogr.	32	1.4%	14	44%
OCS	120	5%	17	14%
Russian lang., lit.	256	11%	15	5.9%
Russian Hist. (European)	221	9.5%	69	31%
Russian Hist. (Asia)	109	4.7%	35	32%
Ukrainian lang. & lit.	28	1.2%	1	3.6%
Germ.-Russian East. Prov.	72	3.1%	34	47%
Baltic, Balt-Slav.lingx.	97	4.2%	29	30%
Polish lang.& lit; Kashub.	184	7.9%	17	9.2%
Polish-Lithuanian Hist.	205	8.8%	60	29%
Wendic	40	1.7%	10	25%
Czech/Slovak (mostly philol)	112	4.8%	23	21%
Slovenian (mostly philol.)	31	1.3%	5	16%
Serbo-Croatian lang.& lit.	225	9.6%	41	18%
Yugoslavian hist. & etnogr.	108	4.6%	15	14%
Bulgarian	26	1.1%	0	0%
Greek Orthodox Church	42	1.8%	8	19%
Europ.Turkey; Greece, archip.	167	7.1%	60	36%
Addenda	51	2.2%	3	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2337</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>21% overall</b>

At least 43% of the collection (1010 of 2337) is in Slavic languages.  
(German is registered, probably misleadingly, as 34% [799 titles])

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY'S  
SLAVIC COLLECTIONS:

Era of A.C.Coolidge, cont.

1895 Harrassowitz purchase, cont.

Significant number of relatively early imprints:

- 21% (495 titles) published 1850 or before
- 6.7% (155 titles) published 1800 or before
- 2.6% (60 titles) published 1700 or before
- .69% (16 titles) published 1600 or before

The collection contains many bibliographies, descriptions of manuscripts and manuscript collections; editions of primary source materials; works of historiography and ancillary historical disciplines; travellers' and explorers' accounts; editions of belles-lettres, and critical and historical literary studies; ethnography, folklore; general and specialized historical studies; descriptive and comparative linguistic studies, including grammars, dictionaries, and other fundamental reference works; studies of the arts; Biblical and liturgical texts---all in all enough to form the nucleus of a serious research collection overnight.

Coolidge donated it outright. It arrived at Harvard in two shipments, registered in the handwritten accessions records:

	volumes	pamphlets	maps	Total
July 1, 1895:	1664	264	42	1970
Oct.29, 1895	415	180	--	595
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2079	444	42	2565

In the decades that followed, Coolidge was personally responsible for the addition of many thousands of volumes to the Harvard Slavic collections. Some examples:

In 1919 he acquired 4,000 volumes on the history of Central and Eastern Europe while in Vienna working for the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

In 1921-22 while in Russia with the American Relief Administration, he acquired over 3000 volumes (30 cases' worth) not counting 10 cases of books for the Harvard Law School. In this he worked closely with one of his students, Frank Golder, who was acquiring a splendid collection of materials on World War I and its aftermath for the Hoover Institution, whose first Director he was.

He was largely responsible for increasing the Slavic collections at Harvard from ca. 2000 volumes in 1890 to over 30,000 volumes by the time of his death in 1928.

His work and influence were far broader and deeper than what is sketched above. For further discussion, see R.F. Byrnes, *Awakening American Education to the World; The Role of...Coolidge 1866-1928* (Notre Dame, Univ. of Notre Dame Press, c 1982).

Era of John Quincy Adams (1767-1848; Ambassador to Russia, 1809-1814)

1. First lot of books, mentioned in letter of 19 May, 1797, TQA to Revd. Joseph Willard, President of Harvard: list of 19 entries, 177 vols. mostly in French.
  - Le Clerc, Nicolas Gabriel Clerc, called, 1726-98
  - Le Clerc Histoire de Russie (et Atlas) 6 [v.]
  - Histoire physique, morale, civile et politique de la Russie ancienne et moderne. Paris, Froulé, 1783-[194] 6 v.
  - [Atlas. Paris? 17- ]
2. Second lot, mentioned in letter of 8 June, 1810, TQA to Revd. Samuel Webber, President of Harvard:
  - Heym. Nouveau dictionnaire russe, fran-  
çois et allemand 4° 3 volumes
  - Nouveau dictionnaire françois, Italien,  
allemand, latin et russe. 4° 2 [v.]
  - Vetsmannov leksikon. Weismanns Lexi-  
con. 4° 2 [v.]
  - Rossiiskoi Tselarius. The Russian  
Cellarius. 8° 1 [v.]
  - Khristofora Tselaria Kratkoi latin-  
skoi leksikon - Christopher Cellarius'  
Latin Dict. 8° 1 vol.
  - Karjavine. Remarques sur la langue  
russienne. 8° 1 [v.]
  - Maudru. Éléments raysonnés de la  
langue russe. 8° 2 [v.]
  - Gelm, Ivan Andreievich, 1758-1821  
Nouveau dictionnaire russe-françois & allemand  
... Novyi rossiisko-frantsuzsko-nemetskii  
slovar' ... 1799-1802 3 v.
  - Sots, Ivan Vasil'evich, -1794  
Nouveau dictionnaire françois, Italien, allemand,  
latin et russe. Novyi leksikon ili Slovar' na  
frantsuzskom ... M., Univ. tip., u N. Novikova,  
1784-87 2 v.
  - Weismann, Ehrenreich, 1641-1717  
Weismannov nemetskii leksikon s latinskim,  
prelozhennyi na rossiiskii lazv, ... Spb.,  
pri Imp. AN, 1782
  - Höftherhof, Franz, 1711-1805  
Rossiiskoi Tselarius, ili Etimologicheskii  
rossiiskoi leksikon, ... Der russische  
Cellarius, ... [M.] pri Imp. Mosk. un-te,  
1771 [i.e. 1772]
  - Cellarius, Christoph, 1638-1707  
Khristofora Tselaria Kratkoi latinskoi  
leksikon ... Spb., pri Imp. AN, 1746 [1747]
  - Karjavine, Éroféé  
Remarques sur la langue russe et sur son  
alphabet, ... Spb., 1791
  - Maudru, Jean Baptiste  
Éléments raisonnées de la langue russe ...  
Paris, An. X [1801?]

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY'S SLAVIC COLLECTIONS:

Era of John Quincy Adams, cont.

3. Third lot, mentioned in letter of 18 September, 1810, JOA to Honble. John Davis,  
Treasurer of Harvard University:

--Pallas's Flora Rossica

--Pallas, Peter Simon, 1741-1811

Flora rossica; seu, Stirpium Imperii rossici  
per Europam et Asiam indigenarum descriptiones  
et icones. . . . Petropoli, e Typographia  
Imperiali J. J. Weithrecht, 1784-88  
2 v. 46cm

--Potocki, Jan hrabia, 1761-1815

Principes de chronologie, pour les temps  
antérieurs aux Olympiades. Spb., de l'imprim-  
erie d'Alexandre Pluchart et Comp., 1810

--<sup>a</sup> new and important work upon the  
Principles of chronology, in the  
French language, by Count John Potocki

## The History of SEES

Having worked in the Cataloging Department of the Indiana University Libraries since 1953, I found that actually there was no forum within the structure of the American Library Association for discussions on topics specifically related to dealing with Slavic and East European library materials. There was, for example, an urgent need of revision of IC classification, main entries, and subject headings related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and it was necessary to have an organized group within ALA, which could create pressure upon IC to make the badly needed changes.

Participating in the ALA conference in Washington D.C. in 1953, I raised the question of creating a special subsection, dedicated to Slavic librarianship, within the Subject Specialist Section during this Section's meeting. I also discussed the need of the existence of such a subsection with several persons at the Library of Congress. I led discussions on this topic with many Slavic librarians also at the next ALA conferences and especially at the ALA conference in Miami Beach in 1962.

My idea of creating a subsection, which would represent Slavic and East European librarians and serve their interests, found support from several librarians, including Dr. Lawrence H. Miller, and Mr. D. M. Shtohryn, who began their work in the University of Illinois Libraries in 1959 and 1960 respectively.

During the ALA conference in Miami Beach, I talked about the proposed subsection with Miss Katharine M. Stokes, President of ACRL, as well as with Mr. Lucker, Chairman of the Subject Specialist Section. They both expressed their support for the creation of the subsection. The only thing which remained to be done, was to find at least twenty five members of the American Library Association who would be willing to sign a petition for the creation of the proposed subsection. Being too busy, I temporarily postponed collecting the needed signatures. This was done by Mr. L.H. Miller in the fall of 1962.

When I received a letter from Mr. Miller of October 19, 1962 concerning our petition, I suggested that the proposed organization should be within the Subject Specialist Section and should be called Slavic and East European Subsection. In order to expedite its approval, I prepared a draft of its by-laws and sent it with my letters to Miss K. M. Stokes, President of ACRL and to Mr. Lucker, Chairman of SSS, on November 5, 1962.

The Slavic and East European Subsection of the Subject Specialist Section was approved during the ALA Midwinter meeting in Chicago in 1963 and Mr. Miller, the author of our petition, became its first chairman. In the summer of 1964, the by-laws prepared by me, were approved at the SEES's meeting in St. Louis and I succeeded Mr. L. H. Miller as chairman of SEES. The subsection eventually became Slavic and East European Section, and, as I expected, did much to improve IC classification and subject headings related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Andrew Turchyn

## The First SEES Newsletter

The Slavic and East European Subsection published its first Newsletter in 1969. The purpose of the Newsletter was to present information on the Subsection's organization and activities, its status among other units within the American Library Association, as well as provide the list of names and addresses of the members. The first issue included the following sections: 1. A brief historical sketch of the activities of the Subsection; 2. The Bylaws; 3. A list of Executive Committee members from 1962/63 to 1968/69; 4. A list of the annual program meetings, 1963-1969, including the chairman and principal speakers; and 5. A list of the Subsection's individual members as provided by the 1968 American Library Association Directory. Reproduced below is the first section of the first Newsletter, a brief historical sketch of the Subsection. The Executive Committee for the first year, 1962/63 consisted of Lawrence H. Miller, Chair, Eleanor Buist, Andrew Turchyn, and Dmytro M. Shtohryn.

### Brief History of the Subsection

Although there had been earlier suggestions regarding the establishment of a special unit for Slavic and East European specialists in the American Library Association, the steps leading directly to the founding of the Subsection began at the 1962 annual conference of ALA in Miami Beach. Librarians from the University of Illinois discussed the possibility of a special Slavic section with the President-elect of the Association of College and Research Libraries and were encouraged to move toward the organization of such a unit. They were aware of the almost complete lack of communication among practicing Slavic and East European specialists, most of whom were not then members of ALA, and their chief motivation was the desire to provide some forum for the discussion of problems encountered in this rapidly expanding and complex field.

Petitions were circulated throughout the United States in October, 1962, accompanied by a statement of possible areas of concern for the new group. Some of these are listed below.

### Acquisitions

1. Promoting cooperative acquisitions and specialization among libraries collecting Russian and East European publications. Feasibility of a Slavic Farmington Plan or similar program.
2. Investigation of sources (dealers) and special problems caused by the short supply of older Slavic publications.
3. Possibilities for improving exchanges with Soviet and East European libraries and among American libraries with extensive Slavic duplicates.
4. Standards (comparison of staff and book budgets) for building Slavic collections.

### Bibliography and Reference

1. Bibliography and abstracts of Russian and East European library literature.

2. Translations of Slavic literature on bibliography and library science.
3. Advice and support regarding bibliographical and reference projects.

#### Cataloging

Study and advice on special problems in the Slavic area regarding abbreviations, transliteration, forms of names, classification, and subject headings.

#### Resources

1. Continuing study of Slavic and East European resources in libraries, identification of special collections, and standards for description in surveys.
2. Encouragement of worthwhile Slavic reprinting and microfilming projects.

#### International Aspects

1. Promoting studies of Slavic librarianship, library history, and bibliography. Comparative librarianship (Russian and American, etc.)
2. Exchanges of American librarians and library school students with their counterparts in Slavic and East European countries.

#### Personnel

1. Recruitment of Slavic and East European specialists to librarianship.
2. Special problems of education and training for Slavic studies librarianship.
3. Placement of Slavic library specialists.
4. Cooperation of library specialists with scholarly associations of Slavists such as the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

About sixty interested librarians signed the petition which stated that "in order to promote communication and cooperation among the increasing number of American librarians who are specialists in Russian and East European resources and problems of Slavic bibliography and librarianship, the undersigned prospective members respectfully request the establishment of a Slavic Section or Subsection within the Association of College and Research Libraries of the American Library Association." The ACRL Board approved the petition on January 30, 1963.

The first meeting of the Subsection in July, 1963 at the annual conference in Chicago was addressed by Melville J. Ruggles, a noted authority on Soviet libraries and Slavic library resources. Program meetings have been held each year since then, and these of course have provided the occasion for us to become acquainted with our colleagues and informally to exchange views on common professional concerns.

Particularly noteworthy were the opportunities to meet at the United Nations Library in 1966 and the Hoover Institution in 1967.

In determining what projects should be undertaken by the Subsection, one of the chief difficulties has been that many of our concerns are primarily the responsibility of other AIA units, and action in these areas would require the formation of joint committees and other forms of liaison with the relevant organizations. A directory of librarians in our field was suggested in 1963 as a useful project which we could undertake independently and publish within a reasonable period of time. As a result of diligent effort by the compiler with much help from executive committee members and others, A Biographical Directory of Librarians in the Field of Slavic and East European Studies was published by the American Library Association in 1967. This reference tool has been well received, and it is hoped that resources can be found soon to publish a new edition including many more entries and additional information of reference value.

Following completion of work on the Directory, a Slavic Holdings Committee was appointed to study the possibility of undertaking a new survey of Slavic resources in American libraries. Although much work has been done in devising the methodology for such a survey, the magnitude of this project seems beyond the present capacities of the Subsection. Unless very substantial support from ALA and outside sources is obtained, it may be necessary to abandon this project or attempt a much more limited survey consisting of general descriptions of the major Slavic and East European collections.

In 1966 the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies invited the Subsection to become an affiliate, and final approval for the affiliation was voted by the ALA Council at its 1968 Midwinter meeting. For several years news notes of Subsection activities have appeared in the AAASS Newsletter, and the Executive Committee of the Subsection has been encouraging plans for a program meeting devoted to library and bibliographical developments which will be held at the national meeting of the AAASS in Columbus, Ohio in 1970.

Rapid growth in membership has occurred during the six years since the Subsection was organized, and the group has justified its existence in a number of ways. At this stage in its development the Subsection is faced with the challenge of undertaking significant programs which will utilize the abilities of its members and attract to membership many additional specialists, in order that our group may become a more effective force in the furthering of Slavic and East European studies.

## GRANTS

### Grant Possibilities

#### Travel Grant for Beginning Slavic Librarians Seminar

A seminar for beginning Slavic librarians will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign from July 21 to July 25, 1986, within the Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. The coordinator is Robert A. Karlowich (Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, Pratt Institute). This seminar is aimed at those who wish to begin a career in Slavic librarianship or are in their first years in the field. Library school students with a strong interest in the field and knowledge of Russian or another language of the area are also encouraged to attend. While this is a non-credit

seminar, library school students who wish to arrange graduate credit may do so.

The Joint Committee on Soviet Studies, through its Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval, and Documentation (BIRD), is making available modest funds to help cover the costs of traveling to Urbana for participants who would otherwise not be able to attend. (Housing costs are covered by the Russian and East European Center for up to two weeks for academic faculty members and other professionals; up to four weeks for graduate students.)

If you are interested in attending the seminar, please contact Jerrie Fisher at the Russian and East European Center (217) 333-1244 for the necessary application forms.

The deadline for receipt of applications for travel assistance is April 15, 1986.

Marianna Tax Choldin  
University of Illinois/Urban

The Editor has inquired with the Social Science Research Council, Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation regarding its objectives and priorities for grant awards. We are publishing the relevant portion of the reply by the Chair of the Subcommittee, Prof. Edward Keenan, dated January 6, 1986 since it may be helpful for the prospective applicants to this Subcommittee.

"Dear Mr. Zalewski,

Blair Ruble has passed on your letter of November 26 concerning our B.I.R.D. Subcommittee. As chairman, I think perhaps I could answer your queries somewhat more directly than Blair might: 1. the Subcommittee does not have any declared "priorities" that could be published at present. Our objectives are to identify and deal with needs and problems in the areas of bibliography, librarianship, & documentation, as a part of the Joint Committee. We have only recently come into being; for the moment we are exploring the field & operating ad hoc. I personally consider such freedom of action one of the important strengths of such a voluntary, collegial, private & non-membership organization & I intend to maintain the policy of ad hoc exploration & the taking of "targets of opportunity" until my colleagues, who are all library professionals, indicate that a more concerted programmatic approach is indicated."

#### Grants Awarded

Patricia Polansky received a one-month grant at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies. From November 5 to December 5, 1984, she worked on a first draft of the introduction to her bibliography of Russians in the Pacific. At the present time, about 70 percent of the work is completed. She has also received an additional grant from the University of Hawaii at Manoa for five months leave to finish the

bibliography. In addition, she has received a short term IREX grant to visit Novosibirsk and Irkutsk later this year.

Patricia Polansky  
University of Hawaii

Nadia Zilper, University of North Carolina, received an IREX grant to visit Soviet and East European libraries for the purpose of expanding and enhancing existing exchanges and starting new exchanges. She plans to visit libraries in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union during May and June of 1986.

Barbara A. Galik  
University of Washington Libraries

The Center for Research Libraries (CRL) has received a \$145,000 Higher Education Act Title II-C grant to preserve ethnic newspapers in its collection. The funds will be used to film newspaper files and to gather information that will enable CRL to plan future individual and cooperative newspaper preservation efforts.

CRL has files of more than 500 foreign language newspapers published in the U.S. for and by various immigrant groups. In many cases, the files are extensive and, for a significant number of titles, are either the only file or the most complete file known.

The filming portion of the grant project will focus on newspapers published in the languages of Central, Eastern and Southern Europe; CRL holds 241 of these newspapers, only 90 of which have been preserved on microfilm.

Other portions of the project will include bibliographic searches of all CRL's ethnic newspaper files to determine which need microfilming and to identify extant files that complement CRL's holdings.

Karla D. Petersen, Assistant Director for Technical Services, will direct the project, and Donald B. Simpson, CRL Director, is principal investigator.

Newsletter of the University of Minnesota Libraries,  
Twin Cities  
(31 October, 1985, p. 5)

Columbia University has received a \$210,120 Higher Education Act Title II-C grant to catalog its Soviet Nationalities Collection of published materials in the indigenous languages of Soviet Central Asia. The collection contains more than 14,000 volumes of monographs, periodicals and newspapers on microfilm in the Indo-European, Uralic-Altaic, Transcaucasian and Paleo-Siberian languages of the Soviet Union.

This collections is noted as a valuable and unique research source whose reputation has spread by word of mouth. By cataloging the collection and entering the resulting bibliographic records into RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network), the contents of the collection will be made known and accessible to librarians, scholars and students.

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace has recently received from the National Endowment for the Humanities a three-year

grant in the sum of \$150,000, to be used for the preservation of the Russian Collection; an additional \$100,000 in matching funds will be raised from other sources. The major focus of the project will be on microfilming rare and fragile materials in the collection, in order to assist in preservation of the originals and to make the information more readily available to researchers. Items to be filmed include Russian/Soviet newspapers; the Soviet Minority Languages Collection, composed of nearly 550 volumes of small books published by the Soviet government in the 1920's and 1930's in some thirty of the native languages of the non-Slavic nationalities of the USSR; Russian emigre serials, comprised of approximately 2500 items published in Europe, the Far East, and the Americas; the Russia Mass Education Collection, composed of over 200 pamphlets, most of which were published between 1919 and 1925; and the Okhrana Collection, consisting of written incoming and outgoing dispatches and telegrams, raw reports of agents and correspondents, operational notes and instructions and other records of the Paris-based branch of the imperial Russian secret police.

In addition to the microfilming program, the grant will support the re-housing of the Russian photograph collection, as well as the copying of nitrate negatives in that group. The Hoover Institution Archives possesses over 15,000 Russian photographs covering a broad range of subject matter depicting political, social and economic conditions. Noteworthy are several discrete collections, such as that of the American Relief Administration Russian Unit during the famine of the 1920's; the thousands of police photographs, or "mug shots," included in the Okhrana Collection; prints depicting the relief work of the American Red Cross in Siberia, 1918-22; and photographs taken by people who were eye-witnesses of events of the revolutionary period of February-October, 1917.

For additional information on the project, contact Joseph Dwyer, Deputy Curator of the East European Collection, Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305 (415-723-2066) or Judith Fortson-Jones, Conservation Officer, Hoover Institution (415-723-0141).

#### CONFERENCES

##### New York Public Library Hosts Conference on NY Ethnic Newspapers

On February 6th and 7th the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of Pratt Institute, co-sponsored a conference on the preservation, collection development and bibliographic control of Metropolitan New York Slavic and East European newspapers. The conference was held at the Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York and at the Slavonic Division of the Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street library.

Among the 31 ethnic newspaper representatives present were Dr. Ingars Spilners and Eleanor Sturms of the Latvian newspaper *Jaiks*. Kestutis Miklas of *Darbininkas*, A. Balkus of *Tevyne* and Jonas Valaitis of *Vienybė* represented the Lithuanian press.

The conference's listed speakers were Arthur Curley, Deputy Director of the Research Libraries, the New York Public Library, Professor Robert A. Karlowich, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Pratt Institute, R. Joseph Anderson, Library Director, the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, Philadelphia, PA, Susan Grigg, Director of the Sophia Smith and College Archives, Smith College, Northampton, MA, Edward Kasinec, Chief, Slavonic Division, New York Public Library and

Professor Thomas E. Bird, Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages, Queens College, City University of New York.

Bohdan Yasinsky, preservation microfilming officer of the Library of Congress, reviewed the microfilming and funding of perishable ethnic newspapers which are a rich source for historians in assessing the immigrant's contribution to America as a civilization.

The Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library does not have the responsibility for the collection of Albanian, Estonian, Hungarian and Romanian titles, which are in other sections of the library, but focuses on materials in Belorussian, Bulgarian, Carpatho Ruthenian, Croatian, Czech, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian.

Consideration of a separate and special identification of the non-slavic element in the division's collection would remove the ambiguity of the presence of the Latvian and Lithuanian collection.

The discussion and summation of the conference's first segment was led by Professor Karlowich of Pratt Institute.

In the second and final segment, Professor Bird of Queens College, in his review, pointed up Jonas Valaitis' analysis and projection of the future of the ethnic press and consciousness. Professor Bird invoked the name of the Lithuanian newspaper *Vienybe - Unity*, suggesting the urgency for all conference participants to begin now in the collection and preservation of the ethnic press publications for its and America's patrimony.

VIENYBE; February, 1985, p. 8

#### Report on International Book Exchange Conference

The International Book Exchanges Conference, the last Information Session of the III World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies (Washington, D.C., October 29-November 5, 1985) was held as a post-conference on November 5, 1985 in the Rotunda of the University of Virginia.

Thirty-nine librarians, twenty-four from the United States and fifteen from the countries of Canada, England, France, West Germany, Hungary, Japan and Yugoslavia, gathered here for one full day to discuss the pressing concerns of international book exchange with Eastern Europe.

It was the first time that such a meeting was held in the U.S. for information-gathering and problem-solving in a subject that is of such vital importance for scholars and librarians in the Slavic field both here and abroad.

The conference was supported by the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Virginia with funds from the Department of Education in Washington, D.C. The University of Virginia Library generously agreed to let Angelika Powell, the Slavic and East European bibliographer, organize this meeting. The U.S. Information Agency assisted vitally by allotting travel funds for five additional East European librarians from Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. A few days before the start of the III World Congress in Washington, D.C., we received word that the participants from Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia were denied exit visas by their governments. This sad fact cast a shadow over the whole congress and the meeting in Charlottesville, and limited the chance for the much-anticipated personal exchange negotiations.

However, it was a great joy and advantage to be able to listen during the morning session to the fifteen reports from the foreign participants and to learn little-known facts about their libraries' exchange history. The following foreign libraries were represented: Bodleian Library, Oxford; British Library, London; Library of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham, England; Polish Library, London; Bibliotheque des Langues Orientales, University of Paris, France; Bibliotheque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine, Nanterre, France; Bibliothek des Osteuropa-Instituts der Freien Universitat, Berlin; Bibliothek des Johann Gottfried-Herder-Instituts Marburg, West German; Universitats-und Technische Informationsbibliothek, Hannover, West Germany; Orszagos Szachenyi Konyvtar, Budapest, Hungary; library of the Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; library of the Serbian Academy of Sciences, Belgrad, Yugoslavia; University Library "Svetozar Markovic", Belgrad, Yugoslavia, and National and University Library, Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Angelika Powell read the report from the National Museum Library in Prague, Czechoslovakia by Dr. Jaroslav Vrchotka, who had sent his report but could not attend himself. Because of the absence of a participant from Poland, Marilyn Croucher, Slavic Studies specialist from Indiana University, and Angelika Powell surveyed the state of the arts of Polish exchanges in the United States. Nina Lencek, Slavic librarian at Columbia, gave a resume on Bulgarian exchanges.

The first part of the afternoon session was used for individual exchange negotiations between American librarians and our foreign guests. Judging from letters received in Virginia after the conference, this arrangement proved to be very successful. The final part of the conference was spent discussion long-range planning for financial support of book exchanges with our East European partners, whose biggest problem is the high price of American publications. A National Committee was elected to investigate funding possibilities and to work up a proposal, hopefully within the course of 1986. Members of the committee are: Paul Shoup, Director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Virginia, chair; Angelika Powell, University of Virginia, secretary; Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii; Miranda Beaven, University of Minnesota; Harold Leich, University of Illinois; Nadia Zilper, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Foreign members are: Michael McLaren-Turner, British Library, London, England; Horst V. Cmielewski, J.G.-Herder-Institute, Marburg, West Germany.

All American and foreign reports submitted to the International Book Exchanges Conference will be published in the Proceedings of the III World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies.

Angelika S. Powell  
University of Virginia Library

#### Western Slavic Association

The Western Slavic Association meeting was held in Portland, Oregon on March 25-27, 1986. Two library panels were held: Sources

for the Study of Russians on the West Coast and Roundtable: Slavic Librarianship on the West Coast.

Barbara A. Galik  
University of Washington Libraries

Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies

The Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies held its meeting April 24-27, 1985 in Fort Worth, Texas. Patricia Polansky presented a paper entitled "The Leonid Smur Collection at the University of Alaska".

Patricia Polansky  
University of Hawaii

#### REPORTS

A BORN-AGAIN JOURNAL: SOLANUS LOOKS TO WIDER HORIZON  
by Gregory Walker, Bodleian Library, University of Oxford

Some American librarians will already know SOLANUS, the "little magazine" of Slavic librarians in Britain, whose twentieth issue appeared early in 1986, twenty years after its foundation by the Slavic specialist group within the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL). SOLANUS was produced for Slavists within the library profession, and was notable for the many descriptions of British and other libraries' Slavic collections which it carried over the years, supplementing the data given in the group's directory of library resources (The 2nd edition of this directory appeared as: RESOURCES FOR SOVIET, EAST EUROPEAN AND SLAVONIC STUDIES IN BRITISH LIBRARIES, ed. by Gregory Walder with the assistance of Jenny Brine (Univ. of Birmingham, 1981).

In 1985 the group (now SCONUL's Advisory Committee on Slavonic and East European Materials) agreed that there was an opening for a journal to carry articles and reviews on all aspects of the printed word in Eastern Europe and the USSR, provided that it had a range and standard which would attract scholars in the field at least as much as librarians-- both as readers and as contributors-- and provided also that its appeal was explicitly international. With SCONUL's support, it was decided to re-launch SOLANUS as an academic journal designed specifically for this field of study, comprising the history and present state of publishing, the book trade, printing, the book arts, reader studies, censorship, bibliography and libraries in Russia, the USSR and Eastern Europe. (Manuscript and archive studies are excluded). A small, UK-based Editorial Board has been constituted, and the journal's international dimension is embodied in an International Advisory Panel recruited from scholars and librarians with special expertise in the subjects covered. Current membership of the EB and IAP is listed below.

The twenty-first volume (or "new series 1") is planned to appear in late 1986. Most of the content is still in course of preparation at this time of writing, but the articles we hope to see in it include: Polish

samizdat publishing. Publishing in Bulgaria during the National Revival period. Soviet libraries and their readers. Literature survey of recent Soviet and East European book studies (knigovedenie). A full index to SOLANUS, volumes 1-20.

Reviews and shorter notices are also being commissioned, and a "Notes and Queries" column will be available for shorter communications.

Distribution and subscription arrangements have still to be finalized, but all enquiries should be sent to the Editor, Dr. Gregory Walker (Slavonic Section, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BG, England), who will also be very happy to hear from those interested in contributing articles, reviews or other material.

Editorial Board: Professor Charles Drage (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London), Dr. Jerry Brine (University of Birmingham), Dr. Will Ryan (Warburg Institute, University of London), Dr. Christine Thomas (British Library) and the Editor, Dr. Gregory Walker (Bodleian Library, Oxford).

International Advisory Panel: Miranda Beaven (Univ. of Minnesota), Professor William E. Butler (University College, London), Professor Marianna Tax Choldin (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Edward Kasinec (The New York Public Library), Professor Gary Marker (State University of New York at Stony Brook), The Very Reverend Alexander Nadson (Francis Skaryna Byelorussian Library, London), Dr. Horst Rohling (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), John S.G. Simmons (All Souls College, Oxford), and Dr. Wojciech Zalewski (Stanford University).

## Slavic Materials in the MIA International Bibliography

The MIA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures (MLAIB) is compiled from a master list of over 3100 periodicals and series dealing with linguistics, literature and folklore. Two hundred and sixty eight journals comprise the 1985 Slavic and East European master list in literature and folklore; nearly 100 serials make up the parallel section in linguistics. Approximately 140 periodicals accept articles written in Russia.

Numbers aside, what journals are on the Slavic master list? How can MLAIB users locate articles in particular Slavic languages? Part of the answer lies in the MLAIB's adjunct publication: The MIA Directory of Periodicals: A Guide to Journals and Series in Languages and Literatures (DOP). The DOP, a biennial publication, is described as a companion publication to the MLAIB and serves as the key to its master list of serials. The current edition, compiled by Eileen M. Mackesy and Susan Cook Summer, describes the master list for 1984-1985; the 1986-1987 edition will be published in the spring of 1986. Designed as an aid to scholars submitting articles for publication, the DOP outlines the scope, publication data, and policies of the journals indexed in the MLAIB. Entries are alphabetical by full title rather than by corporate heading or acronym. However, each entry includes the MLAIB acronym for easy reference. The DOP also gives index access by subject, sponsoring organization, editorial personnel, and languages accepted for publication. For reasons of space, English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish have been excluded from the languages index. Slavic periodicals written in these languages can be found using the subject index. Scholars interested in tracking down periodicals publishing Russian language articles can use the language index to determine exactly which journals are represented in the MLAIB's

master list. Using the DOP indexes, it is possible to compare the MLAIB Slavic master list with core lists of Soviet literary and linguistic bibliographies. When making comparisons, it is worthwhile to thumb through the entire DOP to get a complete picture of the MLAIB master list and to spot periodicals in other fields that may be of interest. Comparisons of different editions of the DOP show variations in the master list. With each new edition, journals are added, while ceased publications and those no longer in the MLAIB's scope are dropped.

In addition to the DOP and the printed bibliography, the MLAIB is also available online through DIALOG. The MIA is working to computerize the entire bibliography from 1922 to present. The years 1968-1984 are online. The project includes a language description for each online article. Language access is available for the years 1968-1969 and 1981-1984. As the MLAIB for 1967 on back comes online, articles will be retrievable by language. Using DIALOG, scholars can locate articles on Russian syntax or articles on syntax written in Russian. They can isolate articles in a particular journal in a particular language such as Russian language articles in Dostoevsky Studies or Estonian Papers in Phonetics. Free text searches of Russian words will access Russian language articles in the 1970-1980 MLAIB.

The MLAIB began covering East European material in 1956. In 1981 the MLAIB added a subject index to complement the author classification scheme. Using the index, it is now possible to study Ukrainian literature in Canada, narration as a literary technique, travel literature or science fiction written in Russian. Coverage has been expanded to include articles on film. The breakdown of topics in linguistics, general literature, and folklore is much more thorough. Scholars now have many more access points for locating articles of interest to them.

Because of time and staff considerations, it is impossible to index all of the master list journals in any given year. A concerted effort is made to take care of any indexing backlog in succeeding years. It should be noted that starting in 1981, those journals indexed in part or in full have been flagged with an asterisk next to the acronym listing in the front of the MLAIB classified section. To insure satisfactory coverage of materials in MLAIB's scope, the MIA welcomes offprints and monographs for inclusion in the bibliography. Offprints do not have to be from the master list journals. Submission information is printed on page iii of the 1984 MLAIB front matter. Suggestions for new master list journals are also welcome. Information on submitting serial suggestions can be found on page v. of the 1984-1985 DOP under the scope description.

Susan Lincoln  
The Modern Language Association  
of America

RUSCORP: A Data Base of Corporations in the Russian Empire, 1700-1914

The data base consists of machine-readable profiles of all corporations chartered by the imperial Russian government through 1913. The data are drawn from corporate charters published by the tsarist government. Additional information on companies and their managers in 1905 and 1914 is excerpted from national directories issued in those years. Because the sources gave profiles of all new companies (approximately 4000) and all that survived to 1905 (1589) and 1914 (1655), the data base contains no missing cases. The completed data base

will consist of five files, each containing the following information:

- A. Master file: charter number; date of founding; headquarters; company name in English and Russian.
  - B. Corporate data at founding: functions; locations of operations; size of basic capital; number of shares; restrictions on property ownership, ethnicity, and citizenship of managers and stockholders; etc.
  - C. Founders' data: name; sex; ethnicity; citizenship; and social status.
- D-1905 and D-1914: Corporate data as in File B, for the years 1905 and 1914.
- E-1905 and E-1914: Data on managers as in File C (except that citizenship and social status are often lacking) for the years 1905 and 1914.

The files are related to one another by the corporation's PSZ number, that is, the number assigned to the corporate charter when it was confirmed by the tsar's signature and published in the Polnoe sobranie zakonov (Complete Collection of Laws, 1649-1913).

Under the terms of the grant, this data base and the code book devised for it will be made available at cost to other researchers. The LSU Division of Research Services estimates that the completed data base will fit on approximately ten diskettes or on a single Bernoulli cartridge. This storage device currently costs approximately \$50.00 and can be used in a Bernoulli box attached to a microcomputer. The data base will also be deposited at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research in Ann Arbor, Michigan in a format suitable for use on a mainframe computer. Users of the data base will be able to manipulate and analyze the data using SPSS or SAS, both of which are available in mainframe and microcomputer versions.

In the future, the data base can be expanded by the inclusion of additional information on corporations and their managers, such as that published in a series of local, regional, sectoral, and national directories from the 1860's to 1917.

Thomas C. Owen, Department of  
History, Louisiana State University,  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-3601 (NSF  
grant #SES-8419943, July  
1985-December 1987)

Internship at Stanford University Libraries, October 1985, combined with visits to some other East European collections in the United States

Last year's issue of this issue included a report on an internship of Dr. Wojciech Zalewski at the library of J. G. Herder-Institut in Marburg/Lahn combined with visits to other places in the Federal Republic of Germany. Dr. Zalewski's Marburg internship was part of a professional exchange agreement between the Slavic curators of Stanford University and the Herder-Institut. This exchange was a pilot project for eventual later exchanges between librarians from several countries.

In his report, Dr. Zalewski expressed his positive view of the personal sharing of every day life in a foreign library combined with a program of information of special interest to a curator in the field of East European studies. So I planned my stay in the United States with some expectations. Stanford agreed to timing the internship so that it would coincide with the Third World Congress of Soviet and East European Studies in Washington D. C., the Charlottesville conference on exchange of publications and a visit to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

For broad information on East European holdings and librarians activities, Stanford is surely the best place in California and one of the best in the United States. This conclusion can be drawn after a visit to Stanford, Berkeley, Urbana, Washington, and Charlottesville. The presence of a modern university library with good holdings in the East European field in the neighborhood of Hoover Institution provides exceptional opportunities for scholars and students of Slavic languages and literatures and many aspects of social sciences concerning Eastern Europe (mainly history, politics, economy, law, etc.). The fact that Berkeley's holdings and other (San Francisco Russian Museum) are very close makes Stanford still more attractive.

Computerization of catalogs and bibliographical information can be found in most U. S. libraries. In addition to this at Stanford, the attraction of the library building (Cecil H. Green Library), particularly the reading facilities in the stacks, the holdings themselves and their descriptions in several publications seemed to me a model for German libraries. This is also the case in respect to the Library of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace with its fantastic holdings which are not unknown in Germany. The introductory courses for students offered by Dr. Zalewski seem to me very helpful. They are only one aspect of his various professional activities. In addition, visits to several bookstores in the Bay area, particularly to Szwede in Palo Alto were not only interesting but of practical use for the Herder-Library.

The Slavic and East European Department of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is famous for several reasons. First, the Slavic holdings are remarkable, particularly concerning Russia, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. Offering these holdings to an international community of scholars is one of the purposes of the renowned summer courses. Another and maybe the main reason for Urbana-Champaign's reputation is the bibliographical information service in the East European field. Prof. Marianna Tax Choldin, head of the Slavic and East European Department has great merits for organizing international cooperation of librarians in the East European field.

This cooperation was continued at the Third World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies in Washington D.C. Comments about this Congress will certainly be of greater interest to German librarians. So they will be omitted here. A more detailed German version of this report will be published in: 15. AEDOSD-Tagung, Würzburg (Mai 1986), Referate und Beiträge.

For the same reason I leave out my report on the International Book Exchanges Conference at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville which took place after the Washington Congress. Nevertheless a foreign guest of this conference feels obliged to express his gratitude to Mrs. Angelika Schmiegelow-Powell for her efforts in organizing this conference.

Summarizing my stay in the United States I have the impression that the Slavic and East European sector in American libraries also benefits from the central services offered in cataloging by the Library of Congress.

In comparison with Germany, modern technique is further advanced, more has been done to describe collections and fund-raising for libraries seems to be more effective. The competition between state and private institutions seems to be stimulating.

I want to express my gratitude to Director David Weber and all the members of the staff of Stanford University Libraries with whom I was able to discuss matters of professional interest. Dr. Wojciech Zalewski elaborated a splendid program of information into the many aspects of his professional activities. I thank him sincerely for all his help.

Horst von Chmielewski  
Herder-Institut

#### CRL Nauka Project

A survey is being conducted by the Center for Research Libraries to determine the distribution of publications of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in North American libraries. This survey is intended to provide information that will both help the Center evaluate its own acquisitions policies related to Academy publications and enable Slavic bibliographers to tailor their efforts so that they might more fully complement one another's collections. The survey was designed at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where the results are also being tabulated. (If your library is participating and you have not yet completed the survey, you are asked to do so as soon as possible.)

For information about this study, contact Ray Boylan at CRL or Marianna Tax Choldin at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Marianna Tax Choldin  
University of Illinois/Urbana

#### Cooperative Cataloging Project: Library of Congress/University of Illinois

The University of Illinois/Urbana and the Library of Congress are developing a cooperative cataloging project for current Soviet imprints. During the first phase of the project (to begin in early 1986), Illinois will give top cataloging priority to the imprints of seven Soviet publishing houses (Kniga, Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia, Mysl', Finansy i statistika, Politizdat, Ekonomika, and Iuridicheskaiia literatura). Bibliographic and name authority records for these items will be sent to LC, reviewed by staff there, and included on the LC MARC tapes for distribution to the networks and databases. LC will defer cataloging imprints of the seven publishers for whom Illinois has assumed primary responsibility, and concentrate on other important Soviet publishers' output in their current cataloging.

An Illinois cataloger will spend several weeks at LC in March, 1986, to be trained in the details of subject cataloging (as a NACO participant since December 1983, Illinois catalogers have already been trained in LC name authority work).

For further information about the cooperative project, please contact Robert Burger at the University of Illinois Slavic Library.

Harold M. Leich  
University of Illinois/Urbana  
New Curator & Acting Director Named for IHRC

The appointments of Joel F. Wurl and Professor Thaddeus C. Radzialowski as Curator and Acting Director, respectively, of the Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) have been announced by the College of Liberal Arts.

Wurl has a B.A. in history from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and an M.S. in history and archives administration from the University of Denver. He comes to the IHRC from the University of Toledo where he was University archivist and acting director of special collections. His background includes 19th and 20th century U.S. history as well as computer applications for archives and special collections repositories.

Radzialowski will serve as Acting IHRC Director in the absence of Professor Rudolph Vecoli who is on sabbatical leave for the 1985-86 academic year. Radzialowski, who is on the faculty of Southwest State University in Marshall, MN, has taught history at Heidelberg College and has served as special assistant to the chairman and liaison to ethnic and community group for the National Endowment for the Humanities. He has published extensively on Polish-American immigrant history.

Newsletter of the University of Minnesota Libraries,  
Twin Cities  
(31 October, 1985, p. 5)  
Soviet Central Asian Cataloging at Illinois

As a project that grew partially out of my sabbatical work on Soviet Central Asia and also out of Illinois' urgent need to bring under control its growing backlog of Soviet Turkic, Finno-Ugric, etc., vernacular-language materials (estimated at 6,000 volumes), in the second half of 1985 I began to catalog selected titles in Soviet Turkic languages. Full cataloging was done for each title processed, and the bibliographic records have been input into the OCLC database and into Illinois' local online catalog. In addition, since Illinois participates in the NACO project, name authority records were submitted to LC for each personal and corporate name heading used in the bibliographic records. These name authority records will be distributed to the online databases and networks after review at LC. It is hoped that these name authority records will be useful to other libraries when they catalog Soviet Turkic materials (or translations of such into Russian).

In the six-month period, 1,210 titles were cataloged (primarily works of literature, but also some non-fiction works, primarily in the areas of linguistics and literary criticism), and a total of 795 name authority records were submitted to the Library of Congress under the NACO program. To provide access via the Russian-language title that usually appears on an added title page or in the colophon, added entries (i.e., 740 fields) for the Russian titles appear in all bibliographic

records in OCLC, enabling one to search items for which one has only a Russian citation (a most common occurrence, since standard bibliographies such as *Ezhegodnik knigi* and *Knizhnaya letopis'* cite items in Russian, regardless of the language of the title page and text). I would be happy to provide further information or details about the project to anyone interested.

Harold M. Leich  
University of Illinois/Urbana

#### Study of Inflation Rate of Soviet and East European Monographs

The Slavic and East European Library at the University of Illinois/Urbana recently conducted a quick and largely unscientific study to determine current inflation rates for recently-published monographs from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Our findings may be of interest to other institutions and we, in turn, would like to learn about any similar studies done elsewhere on current price increase rates for books from our areas.

Three of our large blanket order programs were selected for the survey (Soviet blanket order; Ukrainian blanket order; Eastern European blanket order) and invoices for the July-October period for 1984 and 1985 totalled and compared. Dollar prices given below are those which we actually paid at the time the invoices were processed (postage, insurance, shipping, etc., charges are not included in the dollar figures below since we are fortunate in being able to charge these to a general "handling" fund rather than to our Slavic book funds).

##### 1. Soviet blanket order (Les Livres Etrangers, Paris, dealer).

Scope: current commercially-published and exported Soviet monographs (primarily in Russian; items in other Soviet languages—except Ukrainian—and English are provided when available) in social science and humanities disciplines, including belles lettres.

##### Average price per volume:

items received July-Oct. 1984:	\$5.48 per volume
items received July-Oct. 1985:	\$5.79 per volume

Inflation rate: 5.6%

##### 2. Ukrainian Blanket order (Ukrainian Book Store, Edmonton, Alta., dealer).

Scope: current Ukrainian-language monographs from the USSR, Western Europe and North America, in social science and humanities disciplines, including belles lettres.

##### Average price per volume:

items received July-Oct. 1984:	\$7.34 per volume (US dollars)
items received July-Oct. 1985:	\$7.60 per volume (US dollars)

Inflation rate: 3.5%

## Inflation Rate Study

3. East European blanket order (Rubon & Sagner, Munich, dealer).

Scope: Current monographs in social science and humanities disciplines (including belles lettres) from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

Average price per volume:

items received July-Oct. 1984: \$10.00 per volume  
items received July-Oct. 1985: \$11.14 per volume

Inflation rate: 11.1%

We are currently working on obtaining detailed figures by country for the East European blanket order (data has been provided by Rubon & Sagner that will be very useful) and will be happy to disseminate them when available.

Harold M. Leich  
University of Illinois/Urbana

## ACQUISITIONS

### The Gleb Struve Collection

The Stanford University Libraries and the Hoover Archives have acquired the Gleb Struve collection. It consists of rich archival materials and about 1000 volumes dealing with Russian literature of which about half are belles lettres. Within it the bulk is Russian emigre poetry from the 1920's. The papers are housed at the Hoover Archives, the printed material at the Green Library.

It is well known that Struve was not only one of the greatest literary scholars of the century but also a central figure in Russian emigre cultural circles and a poet himself. It is not surprising, therefore, that the collection includes a great number of poets of his time: G. Adamovich, A. Bisk, A. Bulkin, A. Ginger, I. Golenishchev-Kurtuzov, S. Gusev-Orenburgskii, V. Dukal'skii, G. Evangulov, IU. Ivask, D. Krut, A. Ladinskii, K. L'dov, S. Makovskii, V. Mamchenko, I. Odoevtseva, N. Otsup, L. Strakhovskii, IU. Terapiano, B. Filippov, A. Steiger, and many others. The collection holds also numerous books presented to Struve by a wide range of authors including such major writers as: I. Bunin, A. Remizov, V. Nabokov (Sirin), and B. Zaitsev. Autographed books in it are, for example, M. Tsvetaeva's *Psikhia* (1923) to Count S. M. Volkonskii, L. Kel'berin's *Idol* (1929) to Boris Vil'de, and books from the private collections of K. V. Mochul'skii, Z. I. Grzhebin, Z. Gippius, and V. O. Stenich. Some of those never appeared on the book market and their inscriptions attest to that, e.g., Shakhovskoi's *Predmety* (1924-1926), (Brussels, 1926). Others, published in non-conventional forms, for example, five typewritten books by Iurii Trubetskoi, covering his writings from 1916 to the 1960's, and a handwritten book by Lev Gomolitskii, *Edinoborets* (1924) are not listed in

existing bibliographies and were hardly ever mentioned in the press.

The collection is rich in rara. In this category are: *Sviashennala Lira*, Zarubezh'e [with poems by A. Kondrat'ev, L. Gomolitskii, G. Klinger] (Warszawa, 1937); A. K. Gornostaev, *Litso Ery* (Kharbin, 1928); A. Kondrat'ev, *Slavianskie bogi* (1936); D. Kobiakov, *Veshniak*, *Ritmicheski tsikl* (Paris, 1926); A. Nesmelov, *Bez Rossii* (Kharbin, 1931); and Vsevolod Ivanov, *Poema edy* (Kharbin, 1928). Among valuable editions counted are several issues of *Giperborei* (1912-1914), a serial published by St. Petersburg's Guild of poets; A. Blok, *Dvenadtsat'*, *Skify*, *S Deviat'iu illiustratsiiami* N. Goncharovoi i M. Larionova (Paris, 1920), and M. Voloshin *Usobitsa*, *Stikhi o revoliutsii* (Lvov, 1923).

#### The Fate of Alexander Benois Collection

(Information provided by Mr. Valerii Kuhartets of Russica Book Shop, N.Y.)

The significant portion of the collection has been acquired by Russica Book Shop. In general it has been sold as follows:

Reference books have been sold to the New York Metropolitan Museum; Archives and correspondence purchased University of Texas, Austin; Books, stage design, and working files: ephemera, newspaper clippings, etc. acquired the Boston public library.

The remaining books including some inscribed to Benois and with his notes, as well as some photographs, original costume designs, theatre programs have been added as parts to other collections such as those of Saul Hurok, Helene Balieff, and A. Khudiakov. How this part has been disposed of it is not known at this time.

#### University of Washington

The University of Washington has acquired a large collection of books on Russian and Soviet military history from Russica Book and Art Shop, Inc. The collection contains many rare items and includes Soviet and Russian military memoirs, regimental histories, reports on military operations and theoretical works on Russian military strategy and tactics, and guerilla warfare. It also includes publications which were printed for restricted circulation among the military and higher-party officials and items which have been either withdrawn from Soviet libraries or destroyed. The collection will be cataloged and made accessible through OCLC.

Barbara A. Galik  
University of Washington Libraries

#### University of Arizona

The University of Arizona Library has acquired a sizeable collection of books, pamphlets and serials on Soviet performing arts: theater, ballet, puppet theater, vaudeville, cinema, television, stage design, musical instruments, history of the violin virtuosi and memoirs of famous artists and impresarios. The collection's strength lies not only in the Russian Federal Republic area, but also in the non-Russian speaking areas such as the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Baltic Republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Although quite generous in items of the Pre-Revolutionary period, the collection's greatest strength lies in the

post-1917 epoch. It is a composite of various libraries of Russian immigrants and emigres such as Sol B. Hurok, the noted impresario; the ballerina Elena Balieff; the harpist Inna Marinel (an associate of Anna Pavlova); Alexandre Benois, the Franco-Russian artist and stage designer; Serge Soudaïkine, another stage designer who worked with Diaghilev in the Ballet Russe; and Dmitri Frishman, a distinguished Soviet musicologist. Many unusual and hard-to-get items come also from the collection of Roy Davis, American military journalist in the USSR during World War II.

Among its choice items the collection offers an outstanding selection of monographs on the dramatic technique of the classical authors—Gogol, Chekhov, L. Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky. Among the serials are such hard-to-find runs as the "Ezhegodnik" (Annual) of the Bol'shoi Theatre and "Shekspirovskii Sbornik" (Shakespeare Almanac).

## PUBLICATIONS

### New Publications

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- Leich, Harold M., comp. Russian Imperial Government serials on microfilm in the Library of Congress : a guide to the uncatalogued collection . Washington : Library of Congress, 1985, 135 p.
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Third World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies, Washington, D.C., 1985. Combined with the 2nd International Conference of Slavic Librarian and Information Specialists. Papers are edited by Marianna Tax Choldin and will be published by Russica Publishers in New York in Russica bibliography series.

#### PUBLICATION IN PROGRESS

#### ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN EMIGRE PERIODICAL LITERATURE (ASEEPL)

By Leonid Khotin  
Editor

The phenomenon of large-scale emigration from the Soviet Union and East European nations has been accompanied by a consistently growing emigre press. At present, newspapers and journals published in the native languages of the emigres exist in very large numbers. We see the emigre press as a significant source of information about the life, culture, history, politics and economies of the Soviet Union and East European countries. It is quite natural, however, that Western libraries,

university libraries among them, have been unable to keep up with and subscribe to all of these varied publications; therefore, the facts and ideas contained in them have thus far remained inaccessible to Western scholars.

Abstracts of Soviet and East European Emigre Periodical Literature (ASEEPL) is a quarterly publication, with issues appearing in winter, spring, summer, and fall of each year. Fourteen issues of ASEEPL have already been published.

Each issue of ASEEPL contains extensive summaries of selected valuable articles with essential bibliographical information and includes subject and author indices. Table of contents: Arts; Economics; Government; Law and Politics; History; International Relations; Language and Linguistics; Literature; Philosophy; Political Theory and Ideology; Religion; Science; Sociology. Annual subscription: \$40.00 for institutions; \$25.00 for individuals. Our address: ASEEPL, 235 17 Mile Drive, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

We also publish annually Review of Russian Emigre Books which contains annotations on Russian books appearing in the West. Issue 1, consisting of 600 books (1980-1983), has already been published. Issue 2 will cover 1984-1985. Annual subscription \$20.00.

#### OBITUARIES

Raymond Arthur Davies, noted bookseller, died on July 17, 1985. Davies, who emigrated with his father from Western Russia to the United States in 1920, was born in the village of Smorgon, since obliterated by the Second World War, and until his adult years used his father's family name, Shohan. Always fascinated by writing and consumed by a love of books, Davies became a journalist covering Spain in the late 1930's and then USSR from 1941-1945. As a journalist for Canadian media, he was only a few days behind the front line and was one of the first western journalists into Hitler's bunker after the fall of Berlin. He was also one of the first to enter and report from Lublinka and Maidanek concentration camps. After the war he ran a news service from Toronto for a number of years before moving to Montreal and beginning a book service under the name R. A. and Lillian Davies. His life was books, and he shared it with his wife Lillian until her death in 1968. Together they built an international service that had an unsurpassed reputation for obtaining difficult-to-find Slavic and East European material, and there is hardly a major library in the United States that at one time or another did not find it useful (while often quite expensive!) to use the services of Raymond and Lillian Davies.

The name of the company evolved to Davies Book Company, then Scientific Books International, World Book Corporation, Livres des Cinq Continents and finally Lucie Bolduc Inc., which was the name of Davies second wife.

Davies had a knack of finding things quickly, or a least quicker than others, and his reach was at times astonishing. Always on the go, difficult to pin down and sometimes leaving a messy wake in his tale, this man was a phenomenon to everyone who knew him. He may have loved the wheeling and dealing as much as the books themselves, but he believed in his heart that it was his way of contributing to international understanding and to the advancement of mankind. Awash in a world where computers were unknown, his warehouses were in constant turmoil. And

yet, amazingly, he always knew the precise location of his stock. Davies was involved in putting together major collections of books, periodicals and microfilm, including large numbers of microfilms of Hebrew manuscripts existing only in libraries in the USSR.

All during his life, he remained attached to the Soviet Union as the birthplace of his ancestors and, in a somewhat romantic way, as the home of what he believed to be the source of mankind's saving itself from destruction. Whatever experiences, good or bad, that those who met Raymond Arthur Davies may remember of him, he was the kind of unforgettable character, larger-than-life, who understood how to move people, and how to get things done. Some librarians may not know that he was also a writer, publishing five books during the 1940's, and one bibliography of Jewish Canadiana in 1956.

At his death, Davies left a stock of some 5000 boxes of largely unsorted material, most of which has been disposed of by his son (author of these lines). The leftover books and other material is being offered on a selected basis by Robert Davies, who can be reached at 4920 Boulevard de Maisonneuve West, Suite 206, Westmount, QC Canada H3Z 1N1. Telephone (514) 488-9531. The remaining books are mostly Russian and Polish pre-1917. Enquiries are welcome.

A film on Raymond Arthur Davies life is in progress and any information, comments and so forth would be welcomed by his son.

Robert Davies

Alexander Timofejeff -- Instead of an Obituary  
by Wojciech Zalewski

Alexander Timofejeff a book dealer associated with Possev, residing in Rome died on October 2, 1985. What follows is a translation from Russian of an excerpt from a letter dated 25.9.1984 he wrote to the undersigned: "What pertains to book activities (knizhnoe delo), is this: Already in 1930s I was representing the newspaper ZA RODINU in Sweden. This was a newspaper of NIS. Immediately after the war, in 1946, I joined Possev, the publishing house and the journal. I was its representative in Sweden, and I have disseminated our publications. Since then, I never abandoned this work, although for a period of time in 1950s and 1960s I was less active.

In 1969 Klokachev, an antiquarian book dealer, died in Rome. I bought the major part of his Russian library and sent it to Possev. This began my activity as an antiquarian book dealer in 1970 (until then I was selling only Possev publications). I turned fully into the antiquarian activities in 1972. At that time an antiquarian department was formed at Possev.

I studied but not much. Above all, I have learned from mistakes. I was selling rare books inexpensively. I did not understand. Gradually I began to understand. Gradually I began to imagine how the university libraries are working; differently in various countries. Gradually I understood with whom among book dealers one can deal, and from whom one should keep a distance.

In our catalogs I try to list old books. Since we have many Slavic institutes among our clients, we are listing books under a). new books and b). Soviet books in philology. In general we have tended toward philology. In every catalog there is philology. Often I am taking books on consignment and I am listing them in my catalog. Indeed quite often. And so Slavists and

professors are selling their books through us. I am looking for books everywhere: in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, England, Turkey, Iran, Marocco, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland - in all these countries I purchased books several times or frequently, even in Brazil. In every catalog we are trying to give titles which we did not offer earlier. In every catalog there are rare books, in every catalog there is also a part of "inexpensive" books.

Catalogs are not prepared very professionally from the library point of view, because many clients - private persons - would not understand. And it happens anyway that they do not understand.

I try always to indicate honestly the defective copies. But thousands of books pass through my hands every year and it is not always possible to reveal one or another defect.

Our primary antiquarian warehouse is in Frankfurt. It contains about 15,000 volumes. Besides it, there are smaller warehouses 1,500 - 2,000 books in Paris, Stockholm, and Rome. Vot, pozhalui i vse...

Today I am going with my wife to Switzerland, Germany, and France. Everywhere in search of books (Vse po knizhnyam delam): to buy, to send, and to prepare a new catalog in Paris.

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAVEL ABROAD

##### Exchange Trip Observations — Harold M. Leich

In May 1985 I had the pleasure of visiting fourteen of Illinois' large exchange partners in Moscow, Leningrad and Warsaw. The libraries visited are:

##### Moscow:

- Lenin Library
- Moscow University Library
- State Central Theater Library
- State Public Scientific-Technical Library
- INION Library
- State Public Historical Library
- Foreign Literature Library
- Central Scientific Agricultural Library

##### Leningrad:

- Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library
- Leningrad University Library
- Academy of Sciences Library

##### Warsaw:

- Warsaw University Library
- National Library
- Polish Academy of Sciences (ORPAN)

My trip was the first one made by an Illinois librarian to the major exchange partners since the early 1970s and was, I feel, very successful in firming up our large exchanges and laying the foundations for expanding several of them. Rather than going into the details of my visit to each library, I will make some observations that might be of general interest to other American libraries with exchange partners in the Soviet Union and Poland.

I was received everywhere with unflinching courtesy and genuine interest. On my part, it was a real pleasure to meet Soviet and Polish exchange librarians with whom I had corresponded for a number of years in my capacity as Slavic Acquisitions Librarian (including responsibility for Illinois' Soviet and East European exchanges). At almost every library I visited, I was taken on a tour and had the opportunity to meet and talk with librarians in other departments such as Cataloging and Reference. In addition to discussing the exchanges, our Soviet and Polish exchange colleagues were very interested in talking about common library problems such as cataloging backlogs, inadequate stack space, and budget problems, as well as more general issues such as library education, bibliographic instruction, classification systems, and the use of Soviet and East European materials by American faculty and students.

The Soviets appear to be permitting more libraries to conduct international exchanges. Shortly before my departure for Moscow, we received in Urbana a letter from the State Central Theater Library, asking if we would be interested in establishing an exchange with them (they had only recently been given permission to operate international exchanges). I visited them while I was in Moscow, and we now have the beginnings of an exchange with them for publications in the areas of theater, cinema, radio/TV, and music. We have also received inquiries from several other Soviet libraries interested in establishing new exchanges with American libraries (e.g., Voronezh University). The possibility of regular exchanges with a larger number of Soviet libraries is, of course, a great opportunity for American libraries, but also raises questions of how to handle increased staff costs for correspondence, greater budget commitment to exchanges, etc.

The accounting basis of exchanges continues to be a source of discussion and concern. Most of Illinois' large exchanges with Soviet libraries are on a "monetary" basis (i.e. each partner in an exchange agrees to balance the exchange in terms of total dollar or ruble worth of materials sent, regardless of volumes, serial titles, microfilm reels, etc.), although Soviet librarians did not seem to think this was a totally fair method, given the high prices and high inflation rates of American books and journals. On the other hand, several of the large scientific and technical libraries I visited (e.g., State Public Scientific-Technical Library) insist on an "item-by-item" basis of exchange accounting (book for book, serial issue for serial issue, microfilm reel for microfilm reel), a method that we consider at least partially unfair (again, because of the great difference in prices between Soviet and American materials). At the practical level, Illinois is fairly casual about maintaining strict accounting balances--we always send our exchange partners what they request from us (assuming it is available) even though each individual exchange may be out of balance (either way) for a year or so at a time.

Our local situation has changed somewhat recently since many University of Illinois Press publications that were formerly available free for our exchange use have either ceased publication or are now available only on a purchase basis. While we do have a budget line for purchasing materials for exchange partners (\$28,000 per year), these funds are increasingly inadequate to supply all of our large exchange partners with enough materials to keep the exchanges balanced. While attempting to have our exchange budget increased, we have also been forced to be a little more "creative" by shopping around among U.S. vendors for larger discounts and using other methods to get the most out of the dollars made available to us for exchange purchases.

I would be happy to provide further information on my trip (details on individual libraries visited, contact persons, etc.) to anyone interested.

Harold M. Leich  
University of Illinois/Urbana

#### Report on Book Exchange Trip - Angelika S. Powell

This trip, undertaken with the specific purpose of setting up book exchanges between the University of Virginia Library and major East European academic libraries, was sponsored by the Center for Russian and East European Studies and Alderman Library at the University of Virginia.

In twenty-one days I travelled through five countries (West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia) and visited ten libraries and eleven cities. My mode of travel included six trains with names like Vindobona, Wiener Walzer, Belgrade and Yugoslavia Express, an all-day boat ride on the Adriatic Sea from Dubrovnik to Split and two over-land flights from Belgrade to Dubrovnik and from Split to Zagreb. All trains were on time and only one flight in Yugoslavia was delayed by one hour. Train reservations were in first class, a fact highly recommended for Eastern Europe, although one tends to meet only other foreigners from far-flung places like Afghanistan or North Korea. Customs searches on trains did not include luggage, but seats were lifted and knocked about, dogs brought in to sniff out drugs in the corridors and one time I even saw a human being crawl outside the train compartments to check along the floor moldings. During halts at border train stations each car was carefully checked underneath near the wheels. I was told that the drug traffic from the Near and Far East goes through Balkan countries and in particular through Yugoslavia.

My first library visit in Prague on June 17 took me to the Statni Knihovna CSR (the Czechoslovak State Library) in the Klementinum, until 1777 the largest and most important Jesuit monastery of Central Europe. At the time of the secularization of all monasteries under the "enlightened" Habsburg monarch Joseph II, the University Library of Prague's Charles University, founded in the middle of the 14th century, became the State Library by incorporating the rich holdings of illuminated manuscripts, bibles and other incunabula from many monasteries into it. This created one of the most magnificent rare book collections in the world, unravaged by the revolutions of the 19th and 20th centuries and two world wars. I had a very charming meeting with Jarmila Krivanova, Head of Acquisitions (retired in December 1985), Mrs. Roubickova, Head of the Exchange Dept., and Mr. Adolf Knoll, who began managing the exchanges after Mrs. Roubickova retired on July 1, 1985. Here, at Statni Knihovna, I encountered for the first time the repeated fact that the generation of librarians in East European academic libraries appointed after World War II is now stepping down and a much younger crowd of bright, university-trained people is taking over. These young people, in contrast to the older generation of librarians, tend to know English rather than German as a foreign language. After discussing our exchange program, which has been in effect for at least two years now and which involves Czechoslovak imprints in the Humanities and Social Sciences (both current and antiquarian) in exchange for American university press publications procured through the Yankee

Book Peddler Program (annual amount \$2,000 with an exchange rate of \$1 for 9 kcs. for FY 85/86), I was given the grand tour. The center for the rare book collection is a beautiful baroque library with carved wooden bookcases and ceiling frescoes painted by Tiepolo. Here I was shown, among other illuminated manuscripts, the Vysehrad codex, created in 1085 on the occasion of the coronation of the first Bohemian King Vratislav II, an autograph by Jan Hus, the great Bohemian reformer, and a rare collection of works by the English reformer John Wycliff. A huge dark tile stove in the Main Reading Room depicts the life and death of the most famous of all Jesuits, Ignatius of Loyola, reminding the reader daily of the former masters of the building.

Statni Knihovna CSR holds over six million books and is, like the Library of Congress, a depository library. Their exchanges are run very efficiently. We were able to cut down our annual expenditures for Czech materials (current and antiquarian including music scores) acquired through commercial channels by over \$2,000.

The other library I visited in Prague was that of the Narodni Muzeum (the National Museum). This library was founded in 1818 and holds about two million books. The building is a typical example of the opulent national revival style of the mid-19th century so prevalent in the countries of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The Narodni Muzeum, so I was told by Dr. Jaroslav Vrchotka, the library director, was entirely built by Czech artisans and laborers and designed by Czech architects. Dr. Vrchotka is a prominent member of the IFLA and speaks fluent German and English. He is an expert in the history of the book and, as a librarian, supervises the book museums in the many Bohemian and Moravian castles dating back to the Middle Ages.

The remainder of my precious time in Prague was spent on the Prazsky Hrad (Prague Castle Hill), which must certainly be one of the architectural wonders of the world. It was difficult to pull away in order to take the train Vindobona to Vienna, where I was met six hours later at the station by Wilhelm Smolders, a Dutchman who is one of the very few remaining Slavic antiquarian book dealers in Europe.

My two full days in Vienna I spent mostly in the company of Mr. Smolders, who constantly travels in the countries of Eastern Europe (excluding the Soviet Union) for the purpose of buying antiquarian books by container loads from the state authorities. These books are mostly from formerly private libraries now owned by the government, and their sale provides desperately needed foreign hard currencies. I spent hours in two of Mr. Smolders' three separate warehouses in the Viennese district of Ottakring, making many selections for our library and generally getting an idea of the nature of his stock, which is particularly strong in Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Romanian, Russian and Polish imprints of the 19th and early 20th century. Mr. Smolders is also interested in purchasing scholarly libraries in the United States which contain Slavic imprints.

To recuperate from dusty warehousing, I tried to take in some of the splendors of Imperial Vienna by visiting the Hofburg, the former castle of the Austrian emperors. This truly cavernous assembly of buildings houses, among others, the National Library, the Spanish Riding School with the world famous Lippizan horses, the Ephesus Museum with its archaeological exhibits showing the Austrian excavation treasures from Anatolia, and the seemingly endless halls with musical instruments where one can take delight in a piano on which Franz Schubert used to play. The one important cultural event, though, not to be missed in Vienna between March and October, 1985, was the exhibition in the

Kunstlerhaus "Traum und Wirklichkeit-Dream and Reality, Vienna, 1870-1930", composed and designed by Robert Weissenberg and architect Hans Hollein and scheduled to be exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in 1986. For somebody like me with such a short time to spend in the former capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, this exhibit presented a dazzling, mind-boggling introduction to the historical events that led up to two world wars and the flowering of the arts and sciences that produced artists like Klimt, Schiele, and Hugo von Hofmannsthal, as well as scientists like Freud and Wittgenstein.

I could not help leaving Vienna with mixed emotions - so much splendor, so much misery and all of it having had profound impact on the fate of Eastern and Western Europe to this date.

The train "Wiener Walzer" took me to Budapest within four hours where I was met at the station, to my great relief, by my colleague Dr. Jozsef Vekardi. He was holding up a white piece of paper with "A. Powell" written on it. He took me from Pest to Buda (the two parts of the city being divided by the river Danube) to the magnificent castle complex on the Buda hill, the scene of almost total destruction during World War II. One of the beautifully restored palaces now houses the Orszagos Szechenyi Konyvtar, the National Library of Hungary, named after Count Szechenyi, a collector of rare books, patriot, reformer and inventor who is admired even today as a symbol of Hungary's fight for nationhood. There I spent six hours, from 3-9 p.m. on Friday, the 21st of June, in the very pleasant vaulted office of the International Exchange Service, and was instructed by Dr. Vekardi about the American-Hungarian book exchanges. We negotiated a new exchange in the amount of \$500 per annum for Western-language publications, published in Hungary in the Humanities and Social Sciences, including periodicals and serials (exchange rate \$1 = 25 forint). He also told me about Hungarian history, particularly of the 19th and 20th centuries. A crash course, naturally, but delivered in perfect German with a musical Hungarian accent by a librarian who is a Sanskrit scholar and expert on the Hungarian gypsies whose language is related to Sanskrit. Dr. Vekardi has collected and just published the fairy tales of the Hungarian gypsies. He is, like so many of the other East European librarians I met, a scholar-librarian who also turned out to be a perfect and selfless tour guide. On Sunday we went by suburban train to Szentendre, something of a Hungarian Williamsburg. This village on the Danube was settled by Serbian pigfarmers who, in the course of time, built several beautiful baroque Serbian-orthodox churches with original Serbian iconostases, painted and gilded in the Byzantine style. The little village houses are painted in all shades of orange or ochre, the latter being the color one finds most frequently throughout the Austro-Hungarian empire. Dr. Vekardi is the happy owner of a lovely small 19th century country house, called datcha in Eastern Europe, which is very near Szentendre. There he treated me to hot tea, seasoned with homegrown sour cherries and heavily peppered, a perfect cure for my beginning bronchitis which followed me all through Yugoslavia.

Securely put on the midnight train to Belgrade by Dr. Vekardi, I arrived at the Yugoslav capital early in the morning with almost no voice left. The first impression of Belgrade was distinctly "eastern" or "turkish", as the people in the Western part of Yugoslavia like to say. I managed to find my Report on Bookhotel on foot and was soon off to the Serbian Academy of Sciences for a two-hour meeting with Spomenka Ninic, the librarian for American exchanges, Olga Momcilovic, who is responsible for German imprints and Mile Zegarac, who is the library

director. We negotiated an exchange in the amount of \$500 with an exchange rate of \$1 to 140 dinars (about half of the official exchange rate at the time, which changes daily in a country where inflation is rated 80%). We will receive all Serbian Academy publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences, including Music, and we shall send them on a regular basis Yankee Book Peddler yellow slips for selection of American university press publications. Ms. Momcilovic took me to the bus for the University Library "Svetozar Markovic" where I had a four-hour meeting with the director, Stanija Gligorijevic, Vera Sekulic, the longtime exchange librarian whose work will soon be entirely taken over by Mirala Djokic, a young university-trained librarian who speaks fluent American English. The University of Virginia Library had had very little contact with the Belgrade University Library until my visit. I was surprised to find such eagerness on the part of my colleagues at "Svetozar Markovic" for activating exchanges with American libraries. Again I offered an exchange of \$500 for Serbian imprints in the Humanities and Social Sciences with selection lists sent to me before books are shipped. I was told that they can send books much cheaper since they are not held to charge official commercial rates.

My only evening in Belgrade I spent in the delightful company of Ksenija Gacinovic, who is the executive director of the Fulbright Commission in Yugoslavia. Having been born in Pittsburgh, she speaks native American with ease. I had made her acquaintance in Charlottesville in April, 1985, when she visited the University on a Fulbright-sponsored tour of the Eastern Seaboard. She was very helpful in reserving hotel accommodations for me, a rather chronic problem in Belgrade. The next morning I took off to Dubrovnik by plane for a much-needed three-day rest to try to cure my bronchitis and laryngitis on the blue Adriatic coast, where the weather was decidedly more cheerful and warmer than in rainy Budapest and Belgrade.

Since late June and early July is still low season, I was fortunate to find lodging for \$14 per night in a clean and rather elegant private home whose windows overlooked the Old Town and the Adriatic. What more could one ask for.

From Dubrovnik I was lucky to catch a boat for an eight-hour trip to Split with its magnificent Diocletian palace, which is so big that it forms the Roman center of town. Since I arrived on a Saturday, libraries were closed and I was free to roam the Roman labyrinth before taking off on Sunday for Zagreb, the capital of the Croatian Republic. Mirjana Gross, eminent Yugoslav historian, now semi-retired, who taught at the University of Virginia several years ago, was a most gracious hostess and saw to it that I got a very good impression of the lovely old city. The next morning I was picked up at the modern and very comfortable Hotel Dubrovnik by Durdica Vukovic, who handles the American and other exchanges at the Nacionalna i Sveucilisna Biblioteka (National and University Library). She had made the hotel reservation for me and also played host to me during the whole day. Croatia's National Library is housed in a most memorable building built in the Secession style of 1913, which obviously survived World War II with only minimal damage. Branko Hanz, the deputy director of the library, Eleonora Seric, head of Acquisitions and Durdica Vukovic, spent the morning together discussing our exchange program, which is set at \$2,500 per year, again with the exchange rate of \$1 to 140 dinars for FY 1985/86. We also agreed that Zagreb will, from now on, send us preselection lists of Croatian titles in order for us to better coordinate our Yugoslav exchanges and avoid duplication. Branko Hanz told me that the National

Library houses, in various storage locations, millions of Western language antiquarian titles, mostly imprints from the 19th century. These books came to the library after World War II from private owners who left them behind or donated them. The Zagreb librarians are very anxious to reduce this stock by exchanging the books for current imprints from the West or equipment that is badly needed, like microfilm viewers, etc.

Pleased with the very generous Zagreb hospitality I left for Ljubljana, the capital of the Slovenian Republic and my last stop on this five-country trip. After a two-hour express train ride through breathtaking mountain scenery along the valley of the Ljubljanica River, I was met at the station by Dr. Ksenija Rozman, curator of the Narodna Galerija, whom I had met in Charlottesville several years ago and who now had graciously offered to be my hostess. She had made arrangements at three libraries for me to meet the exchange librarians and showed me the lovely center of Ljubljana while pushing her bicycle along. I felt transported back to the 19th century.

Somehow this Slovenian city with its river curving through it and surrounded by mountains has preserved a touch of paradise. At the Biblioteka Slovenske Akademije znanosti in umetnosti (the Library of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts) I was received with old world charm by Professor Primoz Ramovz, who has been librarian for over forty years and is also one of the foremost modern Slovenian composers. He expressed great satisfaction with our long-standing exchange relationship and told me, in fluent German, that the publications of the Slovenian Academy are sent free of charge to their partners. At the University of Virginia Library we have an almost complete set of SAZU's titles, but I had worried for years that we did not fulfill our side of the exchange, but Professor Ramovz seemed very pleased with it. With typical Central European graciousness, he led me to my next meeting at the Narodna in univerzitna knjižnica (National and University Library of Slovenia) to make sure that I would be able to contact the right people, which indeed I did. I had a very charming and successful conversation with Mrs. Slavka Iokar, the exchange librarian, with whom I negotiated a yearly exchange of \$500, particularly to include 23 Slovenian serials and periodicals which I was able to cancel with Kubon & Sagner. This exchange has been working like a dream ever since I returned home. I also had the pleasure to meet Mihael Glavan, the manuscripts librarian, who showed me some of the treasures of their collection. I held in my hand the first Slovenian bible, translated by Jurij Dalmatin and printed in Wittenberg, Germany in 1584, thereby establishing the Slovenian language. A culture highlight in Ljubljana was the visit to the 16 International Graphic Biennial, which is held every two years in this Slovenian city and which exhibits new graphic art from all over the world; another unforgettable event was my visit, under the guidance of my hostess Dr. Rozman, to the oldest public library in Europe, the Semeniška knjižnica, a baroque jewel, founded in 1725 for the education and enjoyment of the public. It is now part of a convent and one has to be with a native with special privileges to be able to visit it. Thanks to Ksenija Rozman, my final stop of a long but fascinating and most unforgettable trip to East Central Europe turned into a grand finale.

Angelika S. Powell  
University of Virginia Library  
(Angelika will take another exchange trip, this time to Poland, April 8-23, 1986. Editor's note.)

## The Slavic Collection at the University of Washington

The Slavic collection at the University of Washington contains 250,000 volumes in the vernacular in the social sciences and humanities. This figure does not include materials in languages not of the region nor does it include materials in the sciences or the Law Library. The collection itself is relatively young, with the first Slavic Bibliographic Coordinator having been appointed on September 15, 1958. Until that time, even though acquisition of Russian materials began in the 1940's, nobody with a Russian language background worked with the collection. In these early days the major emphasis was Russian history and the East European collections were considered sparse. It was not until the late 60s that the East European collection began to come into its own.

The Slavic and East European collection supports the teaching and research needs of the students and faculty of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature, the Russian and East European Program which is the recipient of federal grant monies, and, to a lesser extent, the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, where the Turkic languages of the Soviet Union are taught. The interdisciplinary programs include almost every branch of the social sciences and humanities: history, language, literature, economics, political science, geography, folklore, music and art. Generally speaking the collection is strongest in language, literature and historical source materials. The collection also houses nearly complete serial runs of most of the scholarly series of major academies, universities and learned societies, many filled in with microform and reprints, and a vast collection of newspapers, both in hard copy and on microfilm. In addition, reference materials are a strong area both for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The work of maintaining this collection falls to the Slavic and East European Section, which is one of the three components of Area Studies, the others being the Near East and South Asia Sections. (The Far East is separate from Area Studies and has its own library.) This section was originally formed as part of the Cataloging Division in 1967, where it remained until 1979 when Area Studies was formed. All collection development activities, including selection, exchange and bibliographic searching and verification, and reference/public services activities including tours, bibliographic guides, and specialized reference, emanate from this office. The staff of the Section consists of two full-time librarians, 1.5 FTE technical staff and approximately 1.5 FTE student assistants. With a combined budget of approximately \$85,000 for monographs and serials coming from both the Libraries and federal grant money, the Section attempts to maintain the quality of the collection through both current and retrospective purchasing. Having given this general background of the collection, its users and its caretakers, let us proceed to a more detailed analysis of its specific strengths.

### Collection Overview

Eastern Europe, including the Balkan Peninsula, takes a second place to Russian and the Soviet Union. However, there are some notable East European holdings. The library has significant monographic and journal literature on Polish linguistics and folklore, Bohemian religious history, Slavic Collection at UW sources for the study of Central Europe

in the Middle Ages, and contemporary Yugoslavia, especially Croatian literature. There is also a substantial collection of materials dealing with the Balkan Peninsula as a whole. In addition, reference materials form an integral part of the collection, including nearly complete runs of all the national bibliographies, and virtually all the standard bibliographies, encyclopedias and dictionaries. The newspaper collection in this area includes holdings of the major dailies of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia from 1944 to the present. Serial holdings are also strong. Generally speaking, the collections are strongest in language, literature and history. However, it must be noted that political science is also strongly represented in the East European collections. It contains excellent holdings of official documents of party congresses, parliamentary materials, census, statistical reports and other publications from the official ministries and commissions of the government, especially in relation to society, economy, finance and foreign relations. It also includes work on the constitutional history of Poland and Romania prior to 1930.

Undoubtedly the materials on Russia and Soviet Union constitute the real strengths of the collection at the University of Washington. It is strongest in history, literature, linguistics and Russian explorations, all of which will be discussed in detail later in this presentation. Other strengths include urbsgeography, foreign policy, art, music and economics, especially the microeconomic modelling of the distribution and allocation of resources in the Soviet Union. Also worth mentioning are the notable reference materials which include virtually all the standard bibliographies, archival guides, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and complete runs of Khizhnaiia letopis', Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei, Letopis retsenzii, and Letopis' gazetnykh statei. Serials and newspapers form an integral part of the Russian collection. In addition to current newspapers such as Pravda and Izvestiia which the library has on film from their inception in Soviet times, the collection also houses several older newspapers on film including a nearly complete run of Utro Rossii and has acquired the film set Newspapers of the Russian Revolutionary Era. In addition, there are nearly complete runs on film of important emigre newspapers, such as Russkaia mysl', Novoe russkoe slovo and Novyi amerikanets which is being filmed in-house at the university, and at least one newspaper from each republic, including Qazaq adabietii, Pravda Vostoka and Uzbekiston edebietii va sanati.

The serials collection, numbering 5,000 titles in all areas, can be characterized by its complete or near complete runs of the major society and university publications and all the "tolstye zhurnaly" of the 18th and 19th centuries. Among the serials housed in the collection are complete runs of Vpered and Viestnik Evropy, plus numerous subject-oriented serials.

It should also be noted that the autonomous Law Library houses a sizeable collection of Slavic materials including three editions of the Polnoe sobranie zakonov rossiiskoi imperii, Soviet laws and decisions, complete runs of some of the most significant legal/political journals, Slavic Collection at the UW court decisions, treaties and treatises on law. Treaties information is also housed in the main collection.

Closely related to the legal material is the sizeable political science collection. Included in this are complete sets of the stenographic records of the pre-revolutionary parliament, the directives for the five-year plans, and reports from the government planning offices, the central statistics bureau, the government ministries and the Communist Party. Verkhovnyi Sovet materials are

also in abundance. From Imperial Russia, the collection has several important items including the complete Dvortsovye razriady, Golitsyn's Ukazatel' imen lichnykh upominaemykh v Dvorstovykh razriadakh and Istoricheskii obzor razvitiia i dieiatel' nosti Morskogo ministerstva. The collection also contains such government publications as the census materials and major yearbooks.

The collection on Siberia is well-balanced including scholarly studies, accounts of travellers, and official volumes published by Tsarist government agencies. The library has two copies of the three-volume Aziatskaia Rossiia plus both hard copy and film of Prutchenko's Sibirskaia okraina and its Prilozheniia. As of mid-1984 the collection numbered more than 2500 volumes and is continuing to grow both as a reflection of faculty interest and the importance of the area.

The Central Asian collection got its start in 1969 with the beginning of the program in comparative Turkology and the individual Turkic languages of the Soviet Union. The collection is strongest in language, linguistics, dialectology, folklore, especially Kazakh and Kirghiz epics, (most notably Manas), classical Chagatai literature and modern literature. It also includes basic source material and reference works in history, political science, geography, economics and ethnography. The collection is divided equally by language with one-third in western languages, one-third in Russian and one-third in the vernacular. Of the republics the emphasis is placed on Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, followed by Kirghizistan, Azerbaidjan and Turkmenistan. Tadjikistan is not really covered that well in the collection, although some purchases are made. The majority of the collection reflects its recent history, but some older works are also held. Also well-covered are the Central Asian dialects, such as Goldian, Lamut, Selkup, and Udekhii.

The University of Washington Libraries is also strong in materials relating to Russian explorations and voyages. This collection numbers approximately 2500 volumes and is characterized by many rare items. The materials contained in this collection are listed in the Dictionary catalog of the Pacific Northwest Collection, which was published by G. K. Hall. A further bibliography, Explorers and Travellers' journals documenting early contacts with Native Americans in the Pacific Northwest, was also compiled, with a card catalog index by subject to these journals. This collection houses virtually everything pertaining to Russian America, including the complete correspondence of the Russian America Company on microfilm. The real value of this collection lies in its many rare and important items, all in the original edition and in fair-to-excellent condition. Vrangal's Ocherk' puti appears to be a unique copy, as does the Dopolnenie to Kruzenshtern's Sobranie sochinenii. In addition there are six items by Berkh, and 17 items by and about Innokentii, Metropolitan of Moscow, 1797-1879. Besides these printed materials, several copies or archival materials are available such as a 1741 ship's log of the vessel St. Peter, an opinion of Vice Admiral Sanders from 1732-1743, and papers and documents of Grigorii Shelkov related to the early history of Alaska and Orthodox affairs. This collection is one of the real treasures of the Soviet and East European collections at the University of Washington.

It should also be noted that the collection at the University of Washington is also strong in fisheries materials. This collection is partially housed in the Fisheries-Oceanography Library with older items in storage. It includes both monographs and serials and the complete fiche set of the Canadian Translations of Fisheries and Aquatic

Sciences. In this latter set approximately 50% of the literature translated is Russian, 30% Japanese and 20% other languages.

#### Subject Strengths

The language and literature collection at the University of Washington is one of the major strengths of the collection for both the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As already mentioned, literature of the Central Asian republics and literary criticism of these works are heavily collected. This includes not only monographic works but also serial publications such as Ala too, and Zuldyz. Undoubtedly Russian literature forms the biggest portion of the literature collection. It is excellent in language studies and belles-lettres, including all major linguistic studies (semiotic, transformational and statistical methods in linguistics), works of the Russian classics and contemporary authors, samizdat literature, and emigre literature from both the 1920's in Paris and Berlin and the current emigre authors. The collection was further enriched by the purchase of the microfiche collection on Russian futurism. The collection also houses the Polnoe sobranie sochinenii of all major writers, most in the Nauka edition, plus numerous Sobranie sochinenii and individual works. A concerted effort is also made to acquire all emigre publications and all contemporary literary works being published in the Soviet Union. Periodicals again form an integral part of the collection and help make it a strong research collection.

East European literature is also well-represented, especially that of Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. As with Russian literature, the Libraries attempts to collect at least a collected works of all major writers plus numerous individual works and literary criticism.

Coverage of the literature of Yugoslavia is exceptionally strong, probably one of the best in the country. A recent Serbian visitor to the library was amazed by the quality of this collection, which contains all volumes of the series Stari pisci Hrvatski and its modern literary counterpart HIT. The Serbian authors Andric, Selimovic, Davico, Bulatovic and Krmpovic are very well covered along with several other major authors. The real strength of the collection, however, is Croatian literature. The collection houses virtually every wordy and about Krleza, as his official biographer, Davor Kapetanac, is chair of University of Washington's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. The collection is also strong in Copic, Majdak, Parun and Ujevic.

The literature of Czechoslovakia is strong in the works of the classics including such authors as Capek, Jirasek and Neruda, the literature between the two world wars and emigre literature, with virtually all the works of Kundera, Lustig, Benes and Skvorecky. Also noteworthy is the collection on literary history and literary criticism. The Polish literature collection is distinguished by an extensive collection of World War II memoir literature. Also included in this collection are excellent coverage for contemporary authors as well as the classics, most notably Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Krasinski and Sienkiewicz. The Libraries also has 49 volumes of Kolberg's Dziela wszystkie, which has been referred to as "a milestone in folklore". Kashubian language, literature and culture are also covered with a fair amount of material.

The primary strength of the Slavic collection at the University of Washington, however, lies in history and historical source materials. This is especially true of Russian history where there is often more

than one copy of important works. Many of the important historical writing of such authors as Gradovskii, Kliuchevskii, Kostomarov, Miliukov, Polkovskii, Platonov, Vernadsky, Pogodin, Semevskii, Shchapov, Muller, and Karamzin are included in the collection in duplicate copies. For Imperial Russia, there are extensive holdings on the peasant question, landholding and serfdom, as well as complete runs of the Imperial serial publications and a nearly complete set of Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisei, most in the original 1st edition (v. 2-34, v. 1 in 2d ed). There is also a wealth of information on the Decembrists.

The Revolutions of 1905 and 1917 and the history of revolutionary movements are also well represented, as well as biographical and memoir literature of Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik leaders, including Figner's Zapechatlennyi trud, Chernov's Zapiski sotsialista revoliutsionera, and works both by and about Breshko-Breshkovskaia, Kerenskii, Savinkov and Spridonova. Periodicals from this time period include complete or nearly complete runs of Golos miruvshago, Arkhiv russkoi revoliutsii, Byloe, and Poliarnaia zvezda. When Newspapers from the Russian Revolutionary Era is completed, the holdings of newspapers from this time period will also be excellent. The strength of this collection continues into the Soviet period, including the five-year plans, political tracts aimed at opposition groups, foreign policy, international communism and works by and about Soviet leaders. Serials continue to be another strong point in the collection, including complete runs of virtually all the major historical publications.

East European history has some definite strengths. Of note is the historical material on Czechoslovakia. Although it is no longer a strong focus of collection development, the interest in Bohemia began long before an interest in the Balkans developed. As a result, the collection houses many early and rare imprints, many of which are Latin, for example Brandl's Glossarium illustrans bohemico moravicae historiae fontes. The primary strength of this collection is the Hussite period in Bohemia, 1380-1620. The University of Washington has, probably, one of the best overall collections on this topic in the United States.

The collection is also excellent for the study of medieval Poland, as it is for medieval history of the rest of Central Europe. Some gaps do exist in the study of Polish history, e.g., historical materials between the 16th and 19th centuries are not quite as strong as materials for the early history of Poland, but it picks up again from the beginning of the 20th century to the present. Historical source materials for Hungary are also quite good, a reflection of faculty interest. The collection includes rarities such as Korabinsky's Atlas regni Hungariae, a complete set of Fejer's Codex diplomaticus Hungariae, and the 42 volume set of Corpus juris Hungarici. In addition, the collection houses virtually all the inventories, catalogs and serial publications of the Hungarian National Archives.

Although Romania has never been an important part of collection development activities, it is fairly strong in history, containing several rare and out-of-print items.

Because of the strong faculty interest in the Balkans, especially Yugoslavia, the collection in history is strong. Its main strength is 20th century, which is where the primary emphasis has been placed. Included in it are the documents and official records of the main and regional government bodies and information on the development of