

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's note	2
Chairman's message	3
Vice Chair/Chair Elect note	5
ALA Annual Conference, Chicago, 1985	6
Notes from the Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee	7
Notes from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Bibliography and Documentation Committee	7
Notes from the Research Library Group	9
Obituaries: Vaclav Laska by M. Tax Choldin	12
Aleksis Rannit by A. Schmiegelow Powell	13
Grants	14
Library notes and acquisitions	15
Conferences	17
Professional travel abroad: M. Croucher	20
G. Jerkovich	21
A. Schmiegelow Powell	23
W. Zalewski	27
A Look Back, Robert A. Karlowich	40
Newsletters of professional interest	47
Research in progress and forthcoming publications	47
Recent publications	49
Employment opportunities	49

Editor's Note

With pride and joy we are presenting to the membership of the Slavic and East European Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries the first issue of our NEWSLETTER. Behind the Section are many years of discussion, hopes, and efforts to bring this vehicle of communication into fruition. It is our tool open to all SEES members. We invite also others to contribute, comment, send information, and express ideas and concerns.

We are proposing the following editorial objectives:
The NEWSLETTER will serve

- to promote professional communication;
- to promote understanding of the profession: its roots, factors shaping the profession, and current professional developments;
- to discuss issues related to the profession such as publishing, booktrade, library and archival resources;
- to facilitate professional involvement and growth;
- to promote organizational membership;
- to report professional events: research, conferences, job opportunities;
- to share information and encourage cooperation with other professional organizations both in the United States and abroad.

Although the NEWSLETTER will primarily reflect the life of the Section it is our intention to overstep the purely informational scope typical for this format of publication. On a limited basis the NEWSLETTER will compensate for lack of a substantial publication or journal devoted to Slavic librarianship. In the future we should make an effort, however, to find a publishing forum for scholarly, or extensive -- informative professional contributions.

The Continuing Education on Slavic and East European Librarianship in North America Committee of the SEES takes primary editorial responsibility for the NEWSLETTER. Its profile will be discussed during the Committee's meeting at the Annual Conference of the American Library Association in Chicago, 1985. The contents of this issue has been discussed with our "sister" organization the Bibliography and Documentation Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (B&D) and several contributions have been made by its members. There is also a statement to the SEES members made by the chair of B&D.

The NEWSLETTER is planned as an annual publication. All issues related to the NEWSLETTER please address to the editor.

Wojciech Zalewski, Editor
Viveca Seymour, Assistant to the Editor
Stanford University Libraries
Stanford, California 94305. U.S.A.

Chairman's message

This is the first report by the chairman of SEES that appears in our NEWSLETTER, so in a sense is a challenge to give our membership a summary of the activities on which I wish to report to you.

Let me first mention the NEWSLETTER. We have frequently discussed for several years at membership meetings and at the deliberations of the executive committee the idea of a newsletter. Our concern in recent years has been that institutional support for travel has diminished, and attending professional meetings is becoming increasingly difficult. Midwinter and annual meetings require considerable financial commitment, and without supplementary funds participation of officers and the general membership has reached the point of fiscal dilemma for many of us who wish to contribute to SEES and its mission. To overcome this problem the periodic publication of a newsletter was considered, not as a solution, but as a partial response to the need to disseminate information to the membership and to those colleagues in the library world who are interested in the activities of SEES. It has been clear all along that SEES sorely needed a forum for direct communication with the membership. Finally at the Dallas Conference the executive committee, under the leadership of Bert Beynen, determined to request funds from the ACRL budget for 1984-85 fiscal year and to begin publication of a circular. The ACRL board of directors approved \$600 to assist with the publication during the first year. Dr. Wojciech Zalewski of Stanford University, was elected to serve as its editor. As this first issue is being prepared and mailed to our members, we hope that this medium will serve as a meaningful messenger to our colleagues in the library world.

In recent years an increasing number of distinguished senior colleagues have retired from active service. It was this generation of scholars and experts who after the Second World War developed major research collections in Russian and East European fields in North American Libraries. They are sorely missed from our meetings and have left a considerable vacuum in the profession in some crucial language areas.

It is gratifying, however, that several younger colleagues have chosen librarianship in our field of specialization. Most of these colleagues have devoted several academic years in concentrated study and have assumed responsibilities in major libraries. Others who are working in smaller libraries maintain a keen interest in SEES. It is reassuring that library school students have also joined our organization and participate in its work. It is our responsibility to encourage our younger

colleagues and assist them in development and advancement of their careers. It will be this new generation who will assume roles of leadership in our libraries in a critical and nationally significant field of information.

We have been asked to conduct a self-study in the near future. The ACRL board of directors has decided that standing committees of sections be reviewed every three years. Ad hoc, conference-planning, and nominating committees are not included in this review. The study is to include discussion of the mission, function, and accomplishments of each committee and is to be forwarded to ACRL in writing. The report on SEES committees is due September 1, 1987. The discussion will be initiated by the executive committee of SEES in the near future. The final draft will be discussed at the January, 1987 midwinter meeting and endorsed by the executive committee.

I am please to announce that at the end of the membership meeting in Chicago the newly elected officers for 1985-86 will be introduced: chair-elect: Wojciech Zalewski; secretary (1985-88): Leon Ferder; and member-at-large: Edward Kasinec. Edward has agreed to chair the program committee for the 1986 annual conference in New York City.

You will be receiving very soon a ballot for the 1986 elections. Please be sure that you participate and vote for our new officers for the 1986-87 year. I am grateful to the nominating committee: Joseph Kladko, chair, Karin Eckelmeyer and Konstantina Kass for finding well qualified candiadtes for our future officers.

May I just add that it has been a pleasure to work with the SEES membership and with the officers of ACRL. I look forward to an outstanding series of lectures at the Chicago meeting. Be sure to come and bring along your colleagues to this promising event.

Laszlo Kovacs
Chairman

Vice Chair/Chair Elect to Members

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you a few thoughts as I look ahead to my term in office. Since a chair serves only one year in office according to our Bylaws he or she can only serve as facilitator or coordinator of Section's activities. Consequently one looks to members for initiatives, ideas, project, and readiness to carry them out. The active membership as determined by voting for Section's officers, participation in meetings and committee work does not exceed forty persons out of about 180 personal members. In addition we have about seventy institutional members. Among the personal and institutional members the major Russian and East European collections in the United States are not represented since the librarians associate mainly with the B&D. It appears then, that the interest of Slavic librarians from large collection gravitates toward scholarly associations rather than library oriented issues as represented by ACRL. It seems that the time has come to pose basic questions pertaining to the very essence of our existence and goals. While SEES was formed it was the only forum for Slavic librarians. Today there are two forums which never delineated cooperatively their goals and objectives.

The questions which I would like to pose are:

do we need both forums?

what are the goals of each one?

can SEES carry out effectively tasks without participation of librarians representing major East European collections in this country?

who are the members within SEES who are willing to carry on the work of the Section?

I would like to seek answers to these questions during our Membership meeting at the Annual Conference in Chicago in 1985 and follow them up through my term. This is crucial in preparation for the Section's review due in 1986.

I would like to indicate that list of Section's officers is given in the ALA HANDBOOK OF ORGANIZATION and relevant issues can be addressed directly to chairs and members of committees.

Wojciech Zalewski

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE. Chicago. 1985
SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION - ACRL

July 7 Sunday 9 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Continuing Education on Slavic and East European librarianship in
North America Committee.
11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Executive Committee.
2-4 p.m. Conference Program:
"Pre-World War II Development of Large Slavic and East European Col-
lections in the United States."
Chairman: Laszlo Kovacs, Librarian, School of Humanities, Social Science
and Education, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN.

Participants:

"Herman Rosenthal, the Maskil as Librarian." Dr. Leonard Gold, Assistant
Director for Jewish, Oriental and Slavonic Studies, New York Public
Library, New York City.
"The Development of the Russian Collection at the Library of Congress," David
H. Kraus, Acting Chief, European Division, Library of Congress, Washington,
D.C.
"Towards a History of the Harvard Slavic Collections." Dr. Hugh M. Olmsted,
Head of Slavic Department, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, MA.
"Slavica at Yale before World War II?" Tatiana Runnit, Curator, Slavic and
East European Collections, Yale University Library, New Haven, CT.
Commentator: Dr. Wojciech Zalewski, Curator for Russian and East European
Collections, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, CA
4:30 - 5:30 Membership Meeting.
Report by Laszlo Kovacs, Chairman.
Report of the standing and ad hoc committees.
Introduction of officers for 1985-86.
General discussion.

July 8 Monday 8 a.m. - 9 a.m. Conference Planning Committee, New York,
1986.
9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Cyrillic Romanization and Automation
Committee.

NOTES FROM THE CYRILLIC ROMANIZATION AND AUTOMATION COMMITTEE

The ALA/ACRL/SEES Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee serves as a forum where Slavic librarians can discuss the latest LC policies and procedures for the processing of Cyrillic Slavica along with the impact of AACR-2 and automation. The viewpoints of individual libraries and of the bibliographical utilities in dealing with Slavic cataloging problems and possible solutions are also presented. The Chairman is frequently in contact with the appropriate persons at the Library of Congress for their solutions. Many problems still exist regarding LC's adoptions of the Alternate Rule in AACR-2, Ch. 22.3C2 for the establishing of certain Cyrillic Slavic names. At our meeting at ALA's 1985 Midwinter conference in Washington, D. C., reports were given about the NYPL-RLG Cyrillic Project. Within a year NYPL expects to have an on-line vernacular catalog operational. There will be dual fields into the data-base. At the present time they are using a reversible one to one system of translation, which will appear in Cyrillic on the new IBM-PC terminals, in addition to LC romanization (which is NOT reversible, nor has it a one to one character ratio). It is understood that the U. of C. at Berkeley is also involved in this Project. The problem of LC/AF Authority Records that were originally coded "d" and later were changed to "c" (for example: Karamzin, etc.) was also discussed. Other problems mentioned were that of incorrect Russian titles on the verso of t. p. in non-Russian Soviet publications, and the fact that some OCLC libraries retro-conversion resulted in poor cataloging records due to the lack of authority control.

Robert B. Fitzgerald
Northwestern University Library

NOTES FROM THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE

This a good opportunity to acquaint SEES members with the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) Bibliography and Documentation Committee. It is essentially a meeting of people working in Slavic collections throughout the country. We welcome attendance by anyone interested and hope that in the future there will continue to be cooperation with SEES through this newsletter and by personal contacts. The primary objectives of the Committee are to sponsor a series of library-focused panels at the annual AAASS conventions, to ensure that work continues on the American bibliography of Soviet and East European studies, to identify and discuss problems of interest to our field, and to take up whatever matters may be of concern to the AAASS.

The 16th annual American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies convention was held in New York City, November 1-4, 1984. The Bibliography and Documentation Committee sponsored the following panels: Slavic and East European studies as mirrored in Western publications; Eminent Slavic-American bookmen; Recent Soviet studies on the Soviet and Western book; and Slavic and East European emigre publishing. Two additional panels were given within the B & D Committee meeting: on-line data bases and their importance for Soviet and East European studies, and library exchanges with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. There were several other sessions of interest in our field--scholarly translations in the Slavic field, censorship and banned publications in Russia and the Soviet Union, bibliographic systems of the Soviet Republics, Russian periodicals in the West, and microcomputers for the Slavist: hardware and software.

At the Bibliography and Documentation Committee meeting approximately forty six persons were in attendance. The latest Directory of Slavic Librarians was distributed. If you would like one, please write Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library Slavonic Division. Also please forward any additions, changes, or corrections at any time to Mr. Kasinec. Reports were heard from each of the newly created sub-committees. For further information you may write to the chairs, who are Miranda Beaven (U. of Minnesota), Collection Development; Nadia Zilper (U. of North Carolina), Exchanges; Hugh Olmsted (Harvard), Preservation; and Harold Leich (U. of Illinois), Cataloging.

This year in Washington D. C. the III World Congress will convene October 30-November 4, 1985. Four library-related sessions will be held October 31-November 3--archives; Solidarity and related publications; East European emigre publications in the West, and political control of libraries; the book trade and publishing in the USSR. Other sessions will be held more informally on November 4 which include data bases, the role of information in East-West technology, and a meeting of the editors of national bibliographies. In addition there will be a pre-conference on book studies in Eastern Europe held at the Library of Congress and a post-conference on library exchanges held at the University of Virginia, if funds permit. These meetings will also serve as the AAASSS B & D panels for 1985.

Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library
Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii
Co-chairs, B & D Committee AAASS

NOTES FROM THE RESEARCH LIBRARIES GROUP

STANDARDS USED FOR THE RLIN CYRILLIC CAPABILITY

The Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) is currently capable of accepting the input of Chinese, Japanese and Korean data as well as data in the Latin alphabet. The next script to be implemented on RLIN will be the Cyrillic alphabet, to allow the vernacular transcription of bibliographic descriptions for modern publications in Russian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian and Ukrainian.

The vernacular enhancements to RLIN enable users to create and update records containing vernacular data, and retrieve these records using the full range of RLIN indexes (including personal name, title word and phrase, and subject). The creation and maintenance of records with vernacular data is supported in both acquisitions and cataloging functions. RLIN users will be able to create records with both Cyrillic vernacular data and its romanized equivalent, or to continue to input fully romanized records. The Cyrillic data will be searchable by means of a new group of Cyrillic indexes; the romanized data will be accessible through the existing RLIN indexes.

If any of the "core fields" - 245 (title), 250 (edition), 260 (imprint), 4XX (series) - exists in a record in vernacular form, the RLIN system requires the user to input a parallel romanized equivalent (except in a small number of clearly-defined cases). This requirement has two benefits. It ensures that a substantially complete, but romanized, bibliographic description can be displayed on an RLIN terminal that lacks vernacular capability. It also allows vernacular and entirely romanized records describing the same bibliographic entity to be retrieved together; the romanized, not the vernacular, forms of the 245, 250 and 260 fields are used in determining whether a record should "cluster" with another.

In developing the RLIN Cyrillic capability, the Research Libraries Group (RLG) staff have followed those technical standards for Cyrillic which are available.

Character Set

The character set of the initial Cyrillic implementation is based on the basic Cyrillic character set and the extension of the Cyrillic alphabet for bibliographic use developed by the International Organization for Standardization (1, 2).

The basic Cyrillic character set corresponds to the present-day Russian alphabet. The "extended set" contains those letters currently used in other Slavic languages (but not in Russian), and a number of obsolete letters.

Keyboard

The layout of the RLIN terminal keyboard will follow as closely as possible the Cyrillic "student keyboard" designed by the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL). (3)

AATSEEL has developed four keyboard layouts for computer terminals: a "standard configuration" and a "student configuration", each for 44-key and 47-key machines. The "standard configuration" is based on the traditional Russian typewriter keyboard. The "student configuration" positions the Russian letters according to their romanized equivalent; for example, the letter "veh" is located on the V key.

The RLIN terminal with Cyrillic capability will be based on the IBM Personal Computer with a keyboard of the "47-key" type. RLG asked several member libraries known to have a large volume of Cyrillic cataloging which 47-key layout was preferred: the traditional Russian typewriter or the "student configuration". The majority favored the transliterated "student configuration". (The keyboard configuration is programmable, and an alternative layout - the traditional arrangement - could also be made available in the future if demand warrants it).

Tape output

Vernacular data in RLIN records is included in tape output of those records. The format of the vernacular data is in accordance with the specifications of the USMARC formats: the 066 field (Character Sets Present) is included in each record which contains vernacular data, and the vernacular data itself appears in one or more occurrences of the 880 field (Alternate Graphic Representation). [The 066 field appears as such in RLIN records online, but the 880 field is used only in the communications format used for intersystem exchange of data and never appears online].

It is anticipated that software to enable an IBM PC to act as a full-face RLIN terminal will be released this Spring; its character set is the full Roman character set for bibliographic use. The Cyrillic enhancement to RLIN, to allow the vernacular cataloging of publications in modern Russian and other Slavic languages, will follow in Summer. The Cyrillic capability will only be available on the IBM PC-based RLIN terminal; it cannot be added to existing RLIN terminals.

Citations:

1. International Organization for Standardization (ISO/TC46/SC4). Basic Cyrillic Graphic Character Set. Registration No. 37; date of registration: May 30, 1979.

2. International Organization for Standardization (ISO/TC46/SC4). Extension of the Coded Character Set of the Cyrillic Alphabet for Bibliographic Use. Registration No. 54; date of registration: June 1, 1982.
3. American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages. Ad Hoc Committee on Standardization of Computer Keyboards for Cyrillic. Final report. s.l., AATSEEL of the U.S., Inc., 1985. [To be published in "The Slavic and East European Journal", 29 (1985), no. 1].

Joan M. Aliprand
Research Libraries Group, Stanford, CA

A COLLECTION ASSESSMENT STUDY IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE AND HISTORY is presently being conducted by members of the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG). This study is part of the program of the verification studies designed to test the veracity of the data reported in the RLG Conspectus. Conceived as an enhancement to shelflist measurements as a method of collection assessment, verification studies use sampling techniques to provide a greater measure of the range and quality of collections than shelflist measurements can generally afford.

Samples of over four hundred titles in each area were taken to reflect Russian language holdings in reference materials, serials, primary works (in literature), and pre-revolutionary imprints (in history). In history, these titles were drawn from Simmons, RUSSIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, LIBRARIES, AND ARCHIVES, Shapiro, BIBLIOGRAFIJ ISTORII SSSR, Rubakin, SREDI KNIG, and the KATALOG KNIG IZDATEL'STVA NAUKA (for the period 1945-1980). The literature sample was taken in the main from Wytrzens, BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE EINFUHRUNG IN DAS STUDIUM DER SLAVISCHEN LITERATUREN and his BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER RUSSISCHEN AUTOREN UND ANONYMEN WERKE, and Simmons, op.cit.

The initial data collection is now nearing completion. We anticipate being able to evaluate the reliability of Conspectus values, to measure the comprehensiveness of RLG member collections taken in the aggregate and within defined segments ("overlap evaluation"), and to identify areas where collecting has been less successful than desirable.

Jim Coleman
Research Libraries Group, Stanford, CA

Vaclav Laska, Bibliographer for Slavic Studies at the University of Chicago, died on December 30, 1984. He is survived by his wife, Martha, and his daughter, Claudia.

Born in Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia, in 1929, Dr. Laska held a doctorate in political science from the Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali in Rome and master of arts degrees from the Graduate Library School and the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Chicago. He was on the staff of the University of Chicago Library from 1960 until his death.

As a colleague who knew Vaclav during most of those years, I admired his enormous energy, his amazing knowledge of the Chicago Slavic collections, and his deep devotion to users of those collections. (I was from time to time a local user as well as a fellow-bibliographer at neighboring institutions, and I know from personal experience how hard he worked to satisfy his users' needs.) He was always cooperative when asked for help on behalf of scholars at other institutions, and although he did not attend many of our meetings, he maintained a strong interest in the common concerns of Slavic librarians.

There is no better way to honor Vaclav than by quoting the words written about him on the occasion of his memorial service by one of his most eminent faculty colleagues at the University of Chicago, Chauncy Harris (Samuel N. Harper Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, Department of Geography):

Vaclav Laska was an ideal bibliographer and collection builder. He graciously and effectively helped students and faculty working on the Soviet Union and East-Central and Southeastern Europe, listening intently to their questions and expressed needs, searching the collections for relevant materials, suggesting bibliographies and further sources, assiduously seeking to obtain appropriate materials by purchase or exchange, and assembling a first-rate reference collection. He was source consultant for a long string of doctoral dissertations and master's theses from many departments. Students he has aided now occupy major academic posts throughout the country. Many a faculty publication in the University in the Slavic and Soviet fields owes a substantial debt to his quiet, unassuming, and willing help. He also assisted in the obtaining of funds for the Slavic Collection, carefully husbanded and utilized the resources made available, and over a quarter of a century built an outstanding collection.

Vaclav Laska was a valued colleague; we shall miss him.

Marianna Tax Choldin
Slavic and East European Library,
University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign

IN MEMORIAM ALEKSIS RANNIT, 1914-1985

"Wir sind nichts, was wir suchen, ist alles." Hölderlein

"Born and died in 19th century" - this briefest of his biographical statements has now become sadly true since Aleksis Rannit was struck by a heart attack on January 5, 1985 at his home in New Haven.

This eminent poet, calligrapher, art historian, critic, Slavic curator, Weltburger and friend was born in 1914 in the Estonian village Kallaste near Dorpat (Tartu) and spent the first seven years of his life in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was educated at the University of Tartu and Columbia University, New York. He began his career in Slavic curatorship as First Assistant to the Chief Librarian and Curator of Prints, Rare Books and Manuscripts at the Lithuanian National Library in Kanunas, Lithuania in 1941. In 1944 he fled to Germany and became a Displaced Person. It was there that he started his studies in art history under the auspices of the French government from 1946-1950. He was placed in charge of preparing French art exhibitions under the tutelage of the French High Commission in Germany and helped repatriate many French art works removed by the Nazis during World War II to their original owners. After moving to the United States in 1953 he served at the New York Public Library as the Art reference librarian, cataloguer of engravings and First Assistant to the Chief of the Slavonic Division. In 1961 he became the Curator of Slavic and East European Collections at Yale University and together with his wife Tatiana as assistant curator built up one of the leading Slavic research collections in the United States. The Yale holdings are particularly rich in manuscripts gathered together from worldwide Russian and East European emigre community for which Aleksis was a tireless and concerned ambassador.

As an art historian Aleksis Rannit strove to investigate and make known through art catalogues, monographs, and articles in the NEW DIRECTIONS INTERNATIONAL ANTHOLOGY the lesser known Estonian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, and Russian artists such as Eduard Wiiralt, Herman Talvik, V.K. Ciurlionis, Jaques Hnizdovsky, Mstislav Dobuzhinskii, Henry Elison, and Mikhail Chemiakin. The International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, and Novelists P.E.N. has lost with Aleksis Rannit's parting one of its leading figures. In his frequent travels around the globe to attend the International P.E.N. congresses he was a fighter for spiritual and physical freedom for the nations of Eastern Europe from Soviet rule. Aleksis Rannit, the poet, wrote more than seven books of verse, published in his native Estonian and in German, Hungarian, and English translations. They attest to his mastery of comparative aesthetics as poems, illustrations, calligraphy, book design, and printing are fused to create a work of art of the highest order. His volumes DONUM ESTONICUM (1976), CANTUS FIRMUS (1978), AND SIGNUM ET VERBUM (1981), published by Elizabeth Press and printed by Martinus Hadersteig at the Stamperia Valdonega in Verona, Italy, one of

the finest printers in Europe, are a pleasure to behold.

As Esthonian poet, Aleksis Rannit was bound to the phonetically unchangeable structure of the Estonian language. To him, poetry meant the choreographed dance of syllables, the syllable being the poet's most sacred medium.

His friends worldwide have lost a beautiful soul, Slavic scholars their Renaissance man.

"Was aber bleibt, stiften die Dichter." Hölderlein

Angelika Schmiegelow Powell
University of Virginia

GRANTS

The HOOVER INSTITUTION of Stanford University has been awarded \$262,000 by the Department of Education, under its Strengthening Research Library Resources Program, for the beginning year of a project to preserve its newspapers and posters; applications will be made for the continuation of the project for an additional two years.

Selected newspapers from each curatorial area will be filmed and then made available for use in the library or for purchase. The three Russian newspapers which will soon be completed are Komsomolets Uzbekistana (Tashkent, 1970-1982, subsequent issues to be filmed by the Library of Congress), Komsomolets Tadjikistana (Dushanbe, 1970-1982), and Komsomolets Turkmensitana (Ashkhabad, 1970-1982). Other Russian newspapers, undetermined as yet, will be filmed in the future.

The poster collection, totalling approximately 68,000 items, contains illustrated wall placards, official proclamations, and propaganda of various types. Photographic slides of each poster will be produced, followed by encapsulation. Additional conservation treatment will be applied as needed. The Russian/Soviet Union group, estimated at 3,500 posters, should be available to researchers by June, 1985.

Judith Fortson-Jones,
Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305 (415-497-0141).

RUSSIAN EMIGRE PROJECT: Julie Christensen (346 Main Library, 642-0956) is now directing an NEH Title II-C Grant to "improve and conserve" holdings of emigre literature in the UC Berkeley library and selected private museums and collections in the Bay Area. The 12-month project includes evaluating UCB's present holdings in serials and monographs by and about Russian emigres, identifying and describing private collections in the Bay Area, and buying or photographing selected materials from these private collections and general suppliers. The grant will conclude with

an exhibit entitled "The Russian Emigrations: Their Attainments as Mirrored in Published Works," and a symposium, "Russian Emigration--Sources and Historiography." Julie Christiansen and selected library staff will be on hand to discuss priorities and possible directions. Please attend or send a representative if you have any expertise or interest in this project. (From CALENDER UPDATE by The Center for Slavic and East European Studies, University of California Berkeley. February 1985).

The University of California Library was also awarded Title II-C grant for 1982-1983 for the preservation and development of "the Arne Lauren library of materials on the Czech presidents Tomas Masaryk and Edvard Benes; collections dealing with the Russian Pacific, Alaska, and California; and the holdings of Czech and Slovak serial publications published before World War II." (Center for Slavic and East European Studies. NEWSLETTER, October 1982.)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, THE RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN INSTITUTE has received a generous grant from the Mellon Foundation. From this grant money the Institute is allocating to the library a sum of \$10,000 a year for the next five years. All materials acquired from this allocation are purchased in accordance with the cooperative-collection agreement with the University of Michigan.

Murlin Croucher
Indiana University Library

SOLIDARITY BIBLIOGRAPHIC CENTER funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and located at the Harvard College Library, Slavic Department began its work on January 2, 1984 with the arrival of cataloger Alicja Altenberger. Her first undertaking is cataloging via OCLC of the Inter Documentation Company's microform collection of Solidarity materials. Notices about the state of affairs will be sent to libraries with holdings of Solidarity collections as well as to the participants of the International Conference on Solidarity materials which took place at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville in October 1982.

For further information contact Solidarity Bibliographic Center tel. (617) 495 2458.

LIBRARY NOTES AND ACQUISITIONS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, EUROPEAN DIVISION's special project has brought under bibliographic control a portion of the uncataloged arrearage in the Division's custody, namely the 1,000 titles of early Soviet serials (pre-1945). This is about one third of that backlog.

In a similar project about 1,800 Russian pre-revolutionary

serials have also been brought under bibliographic control. Within this group the government serials is now on film and is

available from the Photoduplication Services of the Library of Congress as RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. The hard copy guide to this collection compiled by Harold Leich with indexes by David Kraus is now in press and will be available later in 1985 gratis by writing to the European Division. Similar guides are planned for the other portions of the arrearsages.

There is a new cooperative Slavic collection-development policy established between the UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN and INDIANA UNIVERSITY. We have compared the level of our collections for the different East European geographic areas, and level of research needs at the universities for those areas. We have then agreed to maintain, as of 1982, certain areas at certain collection-development levels.

Interlibrary loan agreements include the loan of journals and microforms to one another, if the materials are in the Slavic subject area, and priority treatment for these loans. Also, the University of Michigan will not charge us a \$10 loan fee for Slavic books.

Murlin Croucher
Indiana University Library

The Boston Public Library has acquired a sizeable POLISH ART COLLECTION. For information contact Richard Kort, Slavic Cataloger, Boston Public Library, 666 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02117.

The LIBRARY'S HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION recently acquired a fascinating collection of materials relating to the 1830-1831 cholera epidemic in Russia. The collection consists of three bound volumes of official letters, orders, and regulations issued by the office of General Count Arsenii Andreevich Zakrevskii, the Russian Imperial Minister of Internal Affairs. Over 4,000 individual handwritten entries, in addition to numerous printed documents, record in detail the efforts of the ministry to handle the epidemic, including preventive measures to stop the spread of cholera and treatment procedures (e.g., profuse bleeding). These documents illuminate political and social conditions (e.g., anti-government revolts among peasants) within Russia as well as medical developments. The collection remained in the library of the Zakrevskii family for decades before it was sold to a book dealer and eventually purchased by NLM. (from NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE NEWS, 3 (March) 1985:12).

The Harvard University Library, Slavic Department has arranged within its exchange program for microfilming the various series of EPARKHIAL'NYIA VEDOMOSTI.

The Stanford University Libraries will obtain through exchanges the GUBERNSKIIA VEDOMOSTI series on microfilm not available through the Library of Congress. Previously Stanford has received MOSKOVSKIIA VEDOMOSTI volumes complementing the Inter Documentation Company set and the complete set of the TRUDY VOL'NAGO EKONOMICHESSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA. Both Illinois and the Stanford projects are long term agreements with Soviet libraries.

Several libraries recently have acquired significant collections of RUSSIAN TWENTIETH CENTURY LITERATURE both published in the Soviet Union and abroad. Among those were the University of Arizona (see COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES NEWS March 1985), University of Washington, Seattle, Stanford University, and University of California, Berkeley within its grants (see above). Important collections in this area already exist in such libraries as Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia University, the New York Public Library and others. Some of these materials are not yet cataloged. Considerations regarding joint cataloging and preservation efforts of these quite fragile items should be undertaken.

A comment should be made that almost all major Slavic collections in the United States have large backlogs of uncataloged unique materials. An assessment of these arrearages would significantly contribute to a fuller understanding of East European resources in the United States, stimulate cooperation among libraries and improve service to scholars. Outside funding would be necessary to undertake any national program to alleviate this problem. Problems have been stated and recommendations made in Richard D. Lambert, et al., BEYOND GROWTH; THE NEXT STAGE OF LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDIES. A REPORT BY THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES. Washington, D.C., April 1984: Chapter 6, "Library and Information Resources."

CONFERENCES

A working conference was held at the New York Public Library, February 13-14, 1985, on the topic of collections in Soviet Asian languages (Turkic, Finno-Ugric, Iranian, Caucasian, etc.) at American libraries. Discussions included issues in selection, acquisitions, bibliographic control, and preservation of such materials. It was decided to prepare a brief directory of U.S. collections of library materials in Soviet Asian languages, and Harold Leich will prepare a questionnaire to be used to survey the major U.S. collections and develop a preliminary version of the directory. For further information contact the undersigned.

Harold Leich
Slavic and East European Library
University of Illinois, Urbana

Report of Working Conference On Slavic and East European
Newspapers Published in the New York Metropolitan Area

On February 6-7 of this year The New York Public Library and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, co-sponsored a working conference on Slavic and East European newspapers published in the New York metropolitan area. Editors and staff of Russian, Lithuanian, and Latvian newspapers located in New York City and Brooklyn were invited, as well as curators and representatives of Carpatho-Ruthenian, Polish, Czech and Ukrainian research institutions and mutual-aid societies. Members of the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Columbia University, The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia, and Smith College were also present. The goal of the conference was to focus on the need for cooperation in the collecting, bibliographic control and preservation of the written heritage of Slavic and East European ethnic groups in the New York metropolitan area, with newspapers the major topic for discussion.

The first meeting was a dinner-discussion held on the evening of February 6. In opening the evening and the conference, Mr. Arthur Curley, Deputy Director of the New York Public Library, welcomed the members as representatives of the New York community and emphasized the desire of the library to expand such joint projects as the one in session. He was sure the Slavonic Division would continue to work closely with the attendees after the conference. Dr. Robert A. Karlowich, Associate Professor of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Pratt Institute, in his remarks pointed out the problems scholars can face when using ethnic newspapers for research. He cited important lacunae in Russian-language newspapers that significantly inhibit the ability to construct an accurate picture of Russian and Russian-Jewish activities in New York and the United States. He then suggested possible parallel problems in the publications among other ethnic groups present and pointed to the conference as an important joint beginning toward their solution.

On Thursday, Mr. John Baker, Chief of the Conservation Division of The New York Public Library, opened the meeting with an overview of how the library handles microfilming: the costs involved and the means by which titles are selected and prepared for filming. He was followed by Mr. R. Joseph Anderson, Director of the Library at Balch Institute, who was particularly good on the limitations an organization of his type faces when collecting ethnic material. He also outlined how a survey can be conducted in a given geographic area in order to determine what ethnic publications may be available to a collecting institution. Mr. Anderson pointed out that such surveys can be consciousness-raising experiences in themselves, for many members of the ethnic communities are not always aware of the historical value of the material they possess.

Ms. Nadine Gardiner, former member of the National Endowment

for the Humanities and now on the staff of NYPL, gave a brief presentation on the forthcoming changes in NEH policy regarding funds for microfilm preservation. Because new guidelines were in the process of being worked out, she could not be definite about the changes but alerted members of the conference to the fact that they were taking place.

Ms. Susan Grigg, formerly Curator of the Immigration History Research Center in St. Paul, Minnesota and now Director of the Sophia Smith and College Archives at Smith College, gave a thorough review of the activities of the some of the institutions in the Mid-West that are occupied with collecting and preserving ethnic materials. She was also very precise, specific and detailed, about the problems connected with compiling bibliographies of ethnic publications and how important these bibliographies are to any preservation campaign. Ms Grigg also dwelled briefly on the need to begin thinking about indexes for ethnic newspapers, in order to make them more useful to and used by the research community.

In the afternoon, Mr. Edward Kasinec, Chief of the Slavonic Division at NYPL, sketched out his previous work with ethnic groups in the United States and the types of material that he uncovered. He mentioned specific collections that were donated to libraries as a result of this work, as well as funds obtained to microfilm private collections located in the San Francisco area.

Dr. Thomas E. Bird, Professor in the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages, Queens College, City University of New York, gave an excellent summary of the whole day, emphasizing the concern many people expressed for the preservation of the material in their collections, the types of material they believe to be important to the history of the ethnic groups in the area, and the positive reaction that all expressed about the conference. Information was exchanged, mutual problems were discussed, and an appreciation of the need for cooperation and coordination was accepted.

As a first conference of its kind in the New York area, all members judged it a success, if only on that fact alone. But the good feeling and sense of accomplishment went much deeper than that. A first step toward acting on these results is the compilation of a union list of newspaper holdings among the participants. It was also realized that the conference lacked the presence of several ethnic groups that are important to a full realization of cooperative measures. Part of this problem lay in the collecting policy of the Slavonic Division at NYPL, and part in the newspaper output of the ethnic groups involved. These are not serious problems, however, and they will be eliminated by the time a need for a second conference is formulated.

George Estafy
Slavonic Division
The New York Public Library

PROFESSIONAL TRAVELS

Murlin Croucher reports

In May of 1983 I traveled to Paris, Warsaw, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Munich for the express purpose of working on some of our exchange programs which were having difficulty producing the quantity of materials which we wished to receive.

The trip to Poland was for a period of two weeks and the main library that I worked with there was the Warsaw University Library.

The exchange program had been based on our selecting titles from the weekly ZAPOWIEDZI WYDAWNICZE (ZW) and sending them as book requests to our exchange partners in Poland. Many university publications are received directly on exchange from each university, but most of the commercial publications were received through individual ZW title requests.

After a long discussion with the librarians, I learned that the ZW is not a reliable listing of Polish publications, for many of the announced titles never appear and the titles that are announced account for only about 60% of the actual titles published. Also, the printers' tirazh limitations have come to the point that even the major libraries experience great frustrations in fulfilling our requests. The Polish librarians can make use of a comparatively new weekly bibliography called Składnica Księgarska (SK) which is now the better working bibliographic tool. The revised exchange arrangement with them is a blanket order for new titles. I gave them a profile of the types of books needed at the Indiana University Library, and they select the appropriate books from the weekly SK and purchase them as soon as they appear on the market. There is a dual arrangement with the Instytut Filozofii i Sociologii, which sends us all books published in those two fields.

We maintain ledgers stipulating the date and number of volumes received along with the price in zloty on one side. On the other side we list books sent to the exchange partners, and the total value in dollars. Once a year we agree to an exchange rate that we will use for conversion. This past year we have used 45 zloty to one dollar, which we both believe to be a fair rate.

We have expanded the exchange to include microfilms and microfiche. We have received PAMIĘTNIK LITERACKI from 1902 to 1938, filling in our gaps of this title, and the run of its predecessor PAMIĘTNIK TOWARZYSTWA LITERACKIEGO IM. A. MICKIEWICZA (1887-1989). The Warsaw University Library has also sent us the newspaper CZAS for the years 1848-1900. We are now trying to receive a number of interwar newspapers on film and have requested about 50 19th century books on fiche. We are very happy to have these unique holdings in the U.S. and look forward to an expansion of this part of the program.

The new arrangement is definitely working better for us. The

number of Polish monographs received on exchange for a one year period went from 400 volumes to almost 850.

New exchanges over the past few years in Yugoslavia have helped our Yugoslav holdings. We attempt to receive all major Slovene publications from the Centralna Ekonomska Knjiznica in Ljubljana, although we are obliged to use a title by title request for these, which is difficult since the seeming demise of Knjiga. Zagreb gives us a blanket order for all Serbian and Croatian publications, again according to a profile of Indiana University needs.

We already received all Czech, Slovak, and Romanian monographs on exchange. Thus, we now obtain all current East European monographs through the various exchange programs. The basic reasons for the great expenditure of energy to maintain such exchanges are 1) to receive the maximum number of materials with a very limited budget, and 2) to help our East European colleagues to receive as many American scholarly materials as we can.

Murlin Croucher
Indiana University Library

George Jerkovich reports (Excerpt from the Annual Report)

Soviet Union

On May 22, 1984 I went to the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library in Leningrad. There I met with Mrs. I. F. Grigor'eva, Head of International Book Exchange, Mrs. Razumovskaia, in charge of book exchange with the U.S., and Mrs. Natalia Kapreeva, who is in charge of rare books at Kabinet Faust. We had a long and friendly discussion of our exchange. I left a list of desiderata with them, worked for a couple of hours with their duplicates, selected some for KU, and then went to "Staraiia Kniga" (Antiquarian Bookstore) on Nevsky Prospect and the bookstore at Nevsky and Herzen Street.

In Leningrad I also visited the following antiquarian bookstores; 1) Staraiia kniga (mentioned above); 2) Antiquarian bookshop at Ulitsa Zhukovskogo 2, Tel.: 2-3-33-84. (Books dealing mostly with science and technology); 3) Staraiia kniga, Liteinyi Prospekt, Dom 59, Tel.: 72-97-14. (All kinds of books, but journals are no longer handled here.); 4) Staraiia kniga, Petrogradska strana, Bolshoi Prospekt, dom 19, Tel.: 32-17-65. (Books and periodicals in all fields). 5) Vasilevskii Ostrov, I-ia Liniia, dom 40, Tel.: 13-43-47. (Wide range of materials); 6) Moskovskii Prospekt, dom 153, Tel.: 98-27-01; 7) Knizhnaia lavka pisatelei, Nevsky Prospekt 65/66 (near Gribodoevskii Kanal). (Also sells new books. It is an unusually clean and elegant place, so that an experienced buyer would at first suspect that this is not a place to find old material. Future delegates, however, should definitely visit this place because I was told

that whenever a professor dies without heirs, his library is sold here.)

In these bookstores I found materials to fill some of our lacunae. Saltykov-Shchedrin Library will purchase these and send them to us on exchange. This is a privilege that only our library has at the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library. Since I cannot recall all books and gaps, the only feasible alternative is to select books and then check these against our holdings.

I also visited the Library of the Academy of Sciences. There I had a sound discussion about our book exchange program, our subscriptions, the status of our balances, etc. I discussed these issues with the director of the Library and several librarians. The reception was warm and friendly. The Academy has always been very prompt and helpful in trying to obtain missing issues of journals. In brief, we have an excellent exchange with them; our balances are in good standing.

When I finished my work at the Academy I went to Fundamental'naia Biblioteka im. Gorkogo, located in a building of Leningrad University. Here I also checked some sources for our collections and discussed book exchange with Viktor Petrovich Tretnev, Secretary of International Book Exchange. The material will be sent to us soon. For the sake of old friendship (Prof. Backus's connections) I visited the Iuridicheskii Fakultet of Leningrad University, ul. Smolnogo 3, and also the Ermitazh, where I was warmly received. They all have a limited budget for the exchange, but promised to do their best in the future.

In Moscow I wished to talk to Mr. Kanevskii at the Lenin Library. But he was ill, and I discussed the book exchange with Mrs. Koval'kovskaia. Our discussion was friendly, cordial, and useful, as it had been on my other six trips - starting with my first visit in 1967. Later I also talked with Mrs. Inessa Arkad'evna Vainfaub, Kanevskii's secretary, who was very helpful.

My second trip in Moscow was the Moscow University Library where I discussed the same matters with a very impressive man, Mr. Michail Semenovich Semenov, who is the director and who also takes care of some parts of the exchange program.

My third place to visit was the All-Russian Theatre Society. Mr. V. P. Nechaev and others in this very interesting place were cordial (as ever before) and willing to have a good exchange with us. During the past 20 years we have received very valuable materials from them, and hope that we will continue to do so in the future.

The fourth place I visited was Fundamental'naia biblioteka obshchestvennykh nauk - Akademiia Nauk SSSR, where I discussed book exchange matters with Mrs. Anastasia Ivanova Shirokova, the Exchange Librarian, and Mrs. I.A. Khodosh, Director of the Library. This is a very impressive place and should have a great impact on our book exchange program should our book budget be increased, and the curriculum at KU in social studies of SEES be enriched.

The State Historical Library, ul. Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo, was my last stop in Moscow. This was the warmest reception of all.

Mrs. Liudmila Petrovna Severskaia, Mrs. Elena Borisovna Alishotova, Head of International Exchange Program, Mrs. Galina Mikhailovna Kazakova, and Mrs. Kurantseva, Director, were all helpful and friendly as ever. According to their statement, I am proud to say that our relationship and the book exchange (in quality and quantity) is the best of all American university libraries.

Since 1967 - to date - I have made a dozen official book buying and book exchange trips to the Soviet Union, all Slavic countries, and other important countries for Slavic acquisitions such as Germany, Austria, France, and England. It has taken me over 20 years to build our good reputation with numerous academy and university libraries, and I am confident that the KU Slavic Department will retain its preferential position and reputation among may leading libraries in the Soviet Union and other Slavic countries.

Yugoslavia

Federal money was used to finance my trip to the Soviet Union, but I had no money for Yugoslavia. Because I could use the Federal money to go from Moscow to Belgrade-Zagreb on my way back (this is considered a round trip), and because South Slavic material is difficult to get in this country and very expensive, I took this opportunity to buy South Slavic material while I was there. I have also visited several major libraries in Yugoslavia, discussed our book-exchange policies, and delivered the two lectures: "Study and Research on Juraj Krizanac in the USA" and "Slavic Collections in American Libraries as a Source for Scientific Research".

In Yugoslavia I found many rare books in private and non-private collections. They will complete, or nearly complete, several important sets in our South Slavic holdings. I hope that present and future scholars will be rewarded by using this excellent and valuable material at the University of Kansas.

George C. Jerkovich
University of Kansas

Angelika Schmiegelow Powell reports

My trip to Poland (July 10-20, 1984) was undertaken upon the official invitation from the Institut of Musicology (Instytut Muzykologii) of the University of Warsaw under the chairmanship of Professor Anna Czekanowska whom I had met at University of Virginia (UVa) in the summer of 1983. At that time we had discussed the possibility of my traveling to Poland for the purpose of setting up book exchanges with academic libraries with special emphasis on Polish music publications to support Professor Milos Velimirovic's teaching of Polish music here at the University. I was invited for ten days, from July 10-20, 1984

and visited seven libraries in four cities (Warsaw, Kraków, Poznań and Gdańsk-Sopot).

My first library visit in Warsaw was to the Instytut Muzykologii where I met with several of the leading Polish musicologists (i.e. Dr. Irena Poniatowska, Dr. Zofia Helman, Dr. Sławomira Żerańska) and the Music librarian Elżbieta Wąsowska. We negotiated an exchange of Polish and American music books and scores in the amount of \$500.--per annum. Ph.D. candidate Zbigniew Skowron was my faithful and dedicated guide during my five days in Warsaw.

The second place visited was the Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Warszawie (Warsaw University Library) where I met with Dr. Stanisław Kamiński and Dr. Maria Zmarlicka who both manage the Foreign Exchange Department. Mrs. Wimmer will retire from the post of Head of the section in September 1984 and Dr. Kamiński will succeed her. He transferred earlier this year from the Exchange Department of the Biblioteka Narodowa. We negotiated an agreement of exchanging books and periodicals up to \$1500.--per annum from scholarly Polish publishing houses other than PAN and Ossolineum (both publishing houses of the Polish Academy of Sciences). They will make selections from the specific UVA profile which we have used for years with Kubon & Sagner for our blanket orders. Dr. Kamiński also promised me to supply microfilms of books published before 1945 upon specific request (Polish law forbids export of antiquarian books published before 1945 without special permission) and microfilm of the Polish newspaper POLITYKA. In return I suggested supplying American University Press books with the Yankee Book Peddler system of computerized order slips, a system that has worked very well during the past year with Statni Knihovna in Prague.

Another representative from an institute of the University of Warsaw was Professor Zofia Sokolewicz who chairs the Katedra Etnologii i Antropologii Kulturowej, Uniwersytet Warszawski (Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Warsaw). She also urged me to start exchanging books with her as soon as possible. I am delighted about this particular contact since the editorial work on my bibliographic guide to the Folklore of the Western Slavs had to stop because of the unavailability of older ethnographic titles from Poland. Dr. Sokolewicz promised to help me with antiquarian titles and back issues of the important folklore journals LITERATURA LUDOWA, POLSKA SZTUKA LUDOWA, and ETNOGRAFIA POLSKA.

My other major library contact in Warsaw was with the representative of ORPAN (Exchange Dept. of the Polish Academy of Sciences). Elżbieta Motyl who spent a year at SUNY, Buffalo as an exchange librarian and speaks fluent English, came to my hotel room twice to talk over our longstanding exchange relationship. We agreed on \$1000.-- limit for subscriptions of journals (UVA is sending the American journal VIROLOGY to ORPAN at the rate of \$800.-- per annum) and \$500.-- for monographs published by the PAN publishers PWN and OSSOLINEUM. She will send the Polish books selected according to the UVA profile. The books will come

without price lists, however, which will be sent at the end of the fiscal year only. Staff shortages at ORPAN dictate this unfortunate fact.

Another institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences which I visited was the Instytut sztuki PAN (Institute of Art). Its director Professor Stanisław Mossakowski is very hopeful and eager about American book exchanges with his institute. They conduct pure research in the fields of art, theater and music and therefore are desperate for Western publications in these fields. Dr. Mossakowski complained like all other librarians and Polish intellectuals I met that they cannot purchase Western books because of the total absence of Western currencies for this purpose. Any Western contacts with the possibility for exchanges are looked upon as the only chance for improvement and hope. His institute can offer monographs and serials in the above mentioned areas published by PWN and Ossolineum.

In addition to Dr. Mossakowski I met with two professors from another institute of PAN. They were Prof. Antoni Kukliński and Marcin Rościszewski of the Institute of Geography and Regional Planning where I received very interesting information and statistics on the origins and remedies of the present Polish crisis, particularly from the economic and regional point of view. The two gentlemen are also very eager to exchange books between their large institutional library and other American institutions. The name of the library is Centralna Biblioteka Geograficzna. Its director is Halina Rękawek, 30 ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście, Warszawa, Poland.

The next stop on my Polish journey was Kraków where I spent a whole weekend. My hosts were Dr. Jan Pirożynski, Director of Biblioteka Jagiellońska (the Jagellonian Library of the University of Cracow) and Mr. Pycowa, Head of Foreign Exchanges. They, again, were very anxious for Western contacts and offered all publications of the Jagellonian University and the Krakow branch of PAN for this purpose, including the publications of the publisher Polskie Wyd. Muzyczne (PWN). We agreed on a minimum of \$500.--per annum which will include serials and newspaper subscriptions (i.e. ŻYCIE LITERACKIE, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY et al.). At the Jagellonian Library which miraculously survived the ravages of World War II and still occupies the building completed in 1939 I was shown manuscripts and books from the 15th and 16th centuries by Dr. Elżbieta Burda, the Head of the Manuscripts Department. This bibliographic feast included the Cracow University Matrikel which showed the famous Copernicus as registered student. From the 19th century I saw original letters which the great Polish writer Adam Mickiewicz wrote to Jozef Bohdan Zaleski. I also had the pleasure of being guided by Dr. Burda through the oldest part of Cracow University, the Collegium Maius, a beautiful Renaissance structure which originally housed professors, the dining hall and the Auditorium Maximum and until 1939 the library. It should be noted here that Cracow University was founded in 1364 and is thus the second oldest university of Eastern and Central Europe after the Prague.

From Kraków I went by sleeper train to Poznań in the Western part of Poland called Wielkopolska (Great Poland). I arrived there early in the morning and was met by Dr. Bogumił Skoczyński, Head of the Exchange Section of the Library of the Adam Mickiewicz University (Biblioteka Uniwersytecka Poznań, 38/40 ul. Ratajczaka) who only spoke French, neither German nor English. Somehow the message from Warsaw that my Polish was not sufficient for library negotiations had not gotten to him, otherwise his assistant Tomasz Beba, his exchange assistant who speaks fluent American idiom would have met me at the train station. However, at Poznań University Library as at all other libraries where I visited, most people spoke two or three foreign languages in the order of German, French, English, Italian. At Poznań University Library I negotiated with a team consisting of Dr. Emilia Kihl-Szymańska, Head of Acquisitions Department, Dr. Bogumił Skoczyński, Head of the Exchange Department and his assistant Tomasz Beba. The negotiations were conducted in German, English and French. We decided on a \$500.-- limit. They would very much like to receive the Yankee Book Peddler order slips and offer in exchange all publications from Poznań University. There is a need on their part for a subscription to the two journals Scientific American and American Scientist. Over coffee break we met in the office of the Director of the Library, Dr. Z. Szkutnik who could not attend. But his deputy, Dr. Barbara Kunzendorf and the above team gathered over typical Polish doughnuts and discussed our future relationship.

On to Gdańsk, again by train. I was met at Sopot train station by Dr. Wojciech Adamczak, a professor of Maritime Law at the Katedra Prawa Morskiego, Uniwersytet Gdański. The next day I met with Dr. Zdzisław Brodecki, the Director of the Department of Maritime Law of Gdańsk University who is a specialist on pollution of the seas. Both gentlemen expressed great interest in a mutual exchange of books and personnel. I negotiated with them on behalf of Professor John N. Moore, Director of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy at UVa Law School and Mary Cooper, Technical Services Librarian at the Law Library. At the end of our negotiations an informal agreement was signed by Dr. Brodecki and me in the hope that more formal steps can be taken soon. Again the limit for book exchanges was set at \$500.--.

Angelika S. Powell
University of Virginia Library

Wojciech Zalewski reports
INTERNSHIP AT THE JOHANN-GOTTFRIED-HERDER-INSTITUT,
MARBURG/LAHN, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC. JULY 1984.

In an era of increased information transfer facility greater cooperation among scholars on both sides of the Atlantic, need for access to research resources wherever they may be housed, and closer international ties between librarians are mandatory. This requirement is especially acute for librarians serving narrow, specialized fields of great international importance, namely those working in Russian/Soviet and East European studies (REE). The group is hindered in its activities due to lack of professional schools, journals, and limited research potential as measured through the size of the group and financial support obtained for such a research, sabbaticals, etc. In light of these concerns a suggestion was made that an exchange between Dr. Horst von Chmielewski of the Johann-Gottfried-Herder-Institut (HI), Marburg/Lahn, German Federal Republic and Dr. Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, CA, U.S.A. be undertaken, consisting of internship/study at each others institutions. The idea proposed to the administrations of both their respective institutions met with favorable acceptance. Wojciech Zalewski obtained one month leave with pay and support from Stanford Library's Payson J. Treat Fund for Library Program Development to cover air travel. The HI provided office space, xerox facilities, and staff assistance when needed. Both librarians offered to provide each other room and board. The first part of the exchange took place in July 1984 with the visit of W. Zalewski to Marburg. Dr. Von Chmielewski will reciprocate with a visit to Stanford during the Fall of 1985. It was decided that the exchange would be most valuable when the hosting partner could personally assist his visitor in the achievement of the goals of his internship, rather than an exchange that took place simultaneously.

The project itself was without known precedent thus its objectives had to be delineated and experienced. These included the study of all aspects of the Russian/Soviet and East European librarianship in the host country, and specially to examine:

1. HI and its operation, programs, objectives, library resources;
2. the Marburg academic environment especially as far as library and archival resources are concerned;
3. publishing activities in REE fields in Germany;
4. professional activities of REE librarians in Germany;

5. academic programs in REE fields in Germany in their historic and contemporary development;
6. bibliographic activities in REE fields;
7. REE resources in Germany.

Both areas Marburg and Stanford are ideal environments for the achievement of those goals. The Bay Area offers two major academic collections at Stanford: the University Library and the Hoover Institution on War Revolution and Peace, the University of California, Berkeley library, and several smaller collections, among them the Russian Museum in San Francisco, as well as generally outstanding academic environment and a relatively large group of REE library specialists. Marburg is the former seat of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz (SPK). SPK began its post-World War II collecting in 1950 when a special Slavic unit within the library was formed. It developed outstanding REE holdings and in 1977 moved to Berlin. The year 1950 is also the year in which HI was founded, a fact which bears on the collecting profile, policies and cooperative practices among the libraries in Marburg. There is also an established university (founded in 1527) with an interest in REE dating back to the 19th century (see I. Auerbach, "125 Jahre Osteuropäische Geschichte an der Philipps-Universität," ALMA MATER PHILIPPINA, Sommersemester 1982:17-20 and Sommersemester 1983:25-27). It attracted such notable students from Eastern Europe as Mikhail Lomonosov, Boris Pasternak, and Władysław Tatarkiewicz. Here, post-World War II scholarship in REE was guided by Professor Peter Scheibert and presently is continuing especially with the work of Professors Hans Lemberg, a historian, and Hans-Bernd Harder, a literary historian, Helmut Schaller, a linguist, bibliographer, and historian of Slavic studies in Germany. In Marburg librarians Dr. Wilhelm Witte, founder of the Osteuropa-Abteilung at the SPK mentioned above, Dr. Heinrich Jilek former head of the HI and current librarians Dr. Horst von Chmielewski, HI and Dr. Herwig Godeke, University Library have all achieved prominence within the field of Slavic librarianship in Germany. Marburg's proximity to other centers of learning, publishing and library resources such as Frankfurt am Main, Giessen, and Dortmund it, next to Munich and Berlin, an excellent center for a study trip with not only a local but national perspective.

The selection of the HI as opposed to work in an academic library was motivated by the fact that, to some extent, a specialized library has more in common with an American academic collection than a German University library would. Almost all old German university libraries, including Marburg, divide their holdings between central library and departmental collections. While the central library employs expert bibliographers, who often cover several fields or countries even outside the REE, its holdings are mainly on the undergraduate and reference level. The departmental libraries contain research collections, and are guided by faculty members, but are staffed by non-professional clerks. On the other hand, specialized libraries have centralized

collections and services. The librarians who serve in them are subject oriented selectors and specialists usually with extensive involvement in professional activities including publishing and active membership in professional organizations. Consequently, in principle, an American university librarian finds more in common professionally with solid research institutions rather than with university libraries. He or she will also find greater help in special libraries toward achievement of those goals stated above. My internship at the Herder confirmed the advantages for American academic librarians of work in these specialized libraries.

The J.-G.-Herder Institut.

The Herder Institute was created in 1950 to support research activities of regional historical commissions (Kommission) which due to the geopolitical situation after World War II lost their previous financial and geographic basis (the so called former German territories), and to support East European subject experts (Fachgruppen) who focus on cultural, political, economic, historical, religious, demographic and other issues pertaining to East Central Europe, excluding the Soviet Union. The support of these two constituencies is offered in form of a publishing program, library, archives, maps, pictures, and photographic collections. The financial support is provided by both the Federal and State governments with some allocations primarily for acquisition of materials, from the German Research Society (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) (DFG). HI is headed by Prof. Roderich Schmidt, Director. A board of directors (Vorstand) with its elected president (currently Prof. Gotthold Rhode) represents the research community (Forschungsrat) catered to by HI. Almost all most prominent East Europeanists in Germany belong to the Forschungsrat, thus the institute is of national importance and breadth.

Resources of the Herder Institut

The collections are among the most prominent EE resources in the country. Together with such other institutions as the SPK, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Südost-Institut, Munich, Collegium Carolinum, Munich, they constitute a core of REE resources in Germany. HI cooperates with all these libraries as well as with the Marburg University and coordinates its collecting policies with them. It provides a national reference service on the basis of its personnel expertise, its holdings, and the several national union catalogs housed here. HI offers interlibrary loan services and is open to public.

The HI units which deal with resources are: the library (Dr. H. von Chmielewski, head, Dr. Dorothea Hammer, associate head); picture archives (Dr. Dieter Grossmann, head); map collection (Wolfgang Kreft, specialist), central archives (Peter Wörster, archivist), and press archives (Heinrich Mrowka, specialist). The

library was the primary residence for my internship and therefore I will focus on it.

The library budget consists of DM 700,000 for personnel, DM 14,000 for binding and finishing, and DM 140,000 for books and periodicals. Within the latter figure there is DM 30,000 component contributed by the DFG for retrospective and rare acquisitions. This budget permits the library to acquire about 6,000 monographs annually and maintain about 1,200 periodicals, a very impressive figure for a highly specialized collection. The budgets for other units listed above are quite small, e.g., DM 2,000 for archival materials and DM 2,500 for maps. The library personnel consists of two professional librarian-specialists, four library specialists (Diplombibliothekare), and seven members of the support staff. The collection is fully cataloged.

The printed material collections are in the vicinity of 230,000 volumes. The collecting policy focuses on history and politics of Poland, Czechoslovakia and especially on Silesia, Pomerania, Prussia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Sorbica (Lusatia). The application of this policy resulted into one of the best collections in the world on the "former German territories". Each of the regional resources contain about 10,000 volumes including numerous complete or almost complete runs of serials many of them beginning in the nineteenth century, historic, diplomatic and legal sources, geographic, demographic, statistical and economic data, very solid biographic and bibliographic base, and prolific monographic literature in vernacular and Western languages. The collection is also outstanding in local history as well as in literature produced by groups repatriated after the World War II. The Polish and Czechoslovak collections are also very impressive. In addition to the above listed types of materials the latter also cover Polish-German and Czechoslovak-German relations, Church history, emigre literature, as well as related areas especially language and literature. The Czech literary collection is richer in its collected works while the Polish is larger in size. In supporting areas there is also a very good collection of Slavic music which includes critical editions of Czech, Polish and Russian composers. Some art publications and seventeenth and eighteenth century imprints add a special warmth to these impressive resources. Local histories for Poland and Czechoslovakia are markedly weaker than those for the indicated above regions. The rigid enforcement of the collecting policy transpires also through the relatively small background collections. Such areas as Germany (both Federal and Democratic), Austria, Hungary, Scandinavia, Russia/USSR, Jewish history are represented only through a sound selection of reference materials, source editions and a few major monographs. The same applies to subjects such as: history of philosophy, marxism, general social sciences, history of diplomacy, international relations, military documents, journalism, and education. All these secondary collections do not exceed about twenty percent of total holdings. Dr. Von Chmielewski supervises the maintenance of a national union catalog (Gesamtkatalog Ostmitteleuropa). The catalog includes

about 300,000 cards submitted by over twenty libraries consisting not only from all prominent German East Middle European collections but also the Polish Library in London and the Bodelian Library in Oxford. Together with the union catalog at the SPK they provide bibliographic tools of national and international importance. A heavy use of this service was observed during my stay at HI.

The non-book collections conform with the institutional profile. The archives are housing almost complete holdings of the state archives of Riga, Reval, and Dorpat filmed in 1940. The originals have been lost or dislocated during the World War II (except for Reval). The HI documents, covering time span of 700 years up to the year 1900 are unique in the world resources on Baltic history. The approximate 800,000 exposures of microfilm are gradually being preserved with financial assistance from DFG. Today, the archival holdings grow rather insignificantly and almost exclusively through donations. Space and financial constrains are significant. The archives have a union catalog of archival holdings in West Germany, including materials on Russia. There are about 50,000 cards in that catalog but staff shortage caused the catalog to not be updated for several years.

The map collection has about 25,000 items. Two thirds of these holdings consists of topographic and geographic maps the rest are language, economy, religion, nationalities, cultural movements, religion maps. The collection also contains a union catalog of maps held in German libraries which has not been updated for the last ten years. The map specialist is involved in preparation of thematic maps for publications issued mainly through the HI.

The picture collection is also significant. It offers slides, photographs, postcards, bird-eye-views of cities, places, and art objects many of which have been destroyed during the World War II. The 225,000 units are not fully cataloged but are organized in an easily retrievable pattern. Available is also a union catalog of East German art held in West German museums which contains about 20,000 items. It was maintained between 1964 and 1974. The press archives consists of well indexed clippings drawn from 185 East European journals and newspapers. This project and holdings can in effect be considered the best available index to East European press in existence and open for public use. All these resources are unique in their wealth of materials and attract an international community of scholars and users.

University Library Collections

In order to place the HI in its academic environment attention was given to the Marburg University Library. The Library contains about million and a half volumes of which about forty percent are dissertations. (German libraries traditionally exchange dissertations with one another.) The REE holdings amount to about 60,000 volumes. The collection consists primarily of reference

and general works as well as teaching tools. In charge of it is a highly specialized subject bibliographer (Fachreferent) Dr. Herwig GÜdeke. Typically for an old library one may find a solid coverage of German imprints in REE fields going back several centuries. These are housed in Special Collections under the supervision of Dr. Uwe Bredehorn. A union catalog for all collections on the campus is not comprehensive for departmental library holdings. Divided in several parts it is quite cumbersome to use.

The collections of special interest for REE scholars are those of the Institute for East European History (Fachgebiet für osteuropäische Geschichte) and the Slavic Department (Institut für slawische Philologie). The former, established in 1950, has developed especially intensely under the guidance of Prof. Peter Scheibert who arrived here in 1959. In addition to the regular departmental allocation for books, he has received, what is customary for newly hired faculty to receive, substantial funds from the University for library materials. In his acquisition duties he has stressed journals and source materials. With SPK in the vicinity, coordination of collecting was closely followed and duplications were avoided. SPK's move to Berlin significantly weakened the resources at Marburg. The recent DM 10,000-12,000 annual budget hampers a reasonable growth. Special allocation upon arrival of the present leader of the collection Prof. Hans Lemberg, did not alleviate this situation. There are about 20,000 volumes in the areas of Russian/Soviet and South Slavic, especially Croatian history. (Both areas are out of the scope of HI.) Keen interest in the development of the collection is taken by Dr. Wolfgang Kessler who energetically assists Prof. Lemberg in this task. Consequently, within its means the collection is developing systematically.

The Slavic Department maintains a collection of about 50,000 volumes and is supported by an annual book budget of ca. DM 40,000. A cursory viewing of the collection permits one to observe balanced representation of South Slavic literatures, a sound collection of Polish scholarly journals, and editions of Polish literary classics. Russian pre-revolutionary imprints, including editions of classics, Russian and Soviet literary criticism, regional series and monographs were less carefully collected and serious gaps exist. Similarly Russian linguistics is not strong and more attention to this area is being devoted by Prof. Helmut Schaller since his arrival (with additional University funds) in 1982.

Publishing

The examination of publishing activities in REE in Germany would require much more time than it was possible to allocate during this internship. Professional and courteous help was offered by Dr. Hugo Weczerka who is in charge of HI publishing. Although his comments related primarily to HI activities hints regarding the broader spectrum were made and some conclusions

were drawn, perhaps too hastily.

There are several characteristic features for the REE publishing in Germany. Scholarly publishing is centered around academic or specialized institutions. The profile, especially of the latter group, is relatively well delineated. This results in a formal or natural coordination of fields of interest. For example, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, Berlin, takes primary responsibility for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe at large, the Südost-Institut, Munich for Southeast Europe, Collegium Carolinum, Munich for Czechoslovakia, the Herder Institut for East Central Europe. The formats in which their materials are published are also somewhat similar: they issue journals, proceedings, and monographic series. One must remember, however, that occasional issues within monographic series may contain articles, bibliographies, proceedings thus deviating from the standard and as such may present cataloging problem in America. The monographic series experience also relatively frequent mergers, title changes, etc. And yet the majority of scholarly publications appear in series. Furthermore, the institutions publish and are in addition making use of commercial publishers. This has a direct impact on bibliographic control and distribution of institutionally sponsored materials, since commercially produced items are commercially advertised and sold, a feature to be considered by acquisition librarians. Regarding content it appears that the vast majority of published monographs are dissertations due to the requirement of publication of dissertations prior to granting a degree. There are publishing houses which publish dissertations regardless of their quality, and others, among them HI which make rigid value judgements before including a dissertation into their publishing program.

The HI reflects this scene very well. Its journals ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR OSTFORSCHUNG (quarterly), and DOKUMENTATION OSTMITTELEUROPA (six issues annually), and its three monographic series MARBURGER OSTFORSCHUNGEN, WISSENSCHAFTLICHE BEITRÄGE ZUR GESCHICHTE UND LANDESKUNDE OSTMITTELEuropas, and WIRTSCHAFTS- UND SOZIALWISSENSCHAFTLICHE OSTMITTELEUROPA-STUDIEN are published in house. The Institut also works with four commercial publishers, among which the major one is Bohlau Verlag, Wien, Köln. Through it HI publishes and distributes its OSTMITTELEUROPA IN VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART. This publisher serves many other scholarly institutes active in REE. HI also publishes some monographs outside series both in house and commercially. Several scholarly works have also been translated from Polish into German and published. (TAGUNGSBERICHTE DES JOHANN-GOTTFRIED-HERDER-FORSCHUNGSRADES are no longer published).

An understanding of this publishing pattern may be useful for bibliographers abroad in order to delineate their acquisition profiles.

Professional activities

Gathering information about the professional activities of the German librarians working in REE was greatly facilitated by Dr. von Chmielewski, past chair and an active member of the professional organization, Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bibliotheken und Dokumentationsstellen der Osteuropa-, Südosteuropa- und DDR-Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Berlin (West) (ABDOSD). It is a voluntary working group founded in 1971 to discuss major issues related to Slavic librarianship in West Germany, and it remains independent of both library professional organizations as well as REE association. ABDOSD has about forty members associated primarily with special libraries (including both national libraries in Berlin and Munich) rather than academic libraries. This is different from the American configuration. As mentioned above, many academic libraries employ highly specialized Slavic professional librarians but they often are contributing to REE research rather than library related research. Lack of support for these activities by the universities in terms of time allocation and travel funds results in a significant loss of talent for the REE librarianship.

Among the major activities of ABDOSD are its supportive and consultative contribution to the publication of Gerhard Teich, TOPOGRAPHIE DER OSTEUROPA-, SÜDOSTEUROPA- UND DDR-SAMMLUNGEN (München, Dokumentation, 1978). ABDOSD members are the primary contributors to the EUROPEAN BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOVIET, EAST EUROPEAN AND SLAVONIC STUDIES of which the German component edited by Dr. Franz Görner is prepared on voluntary basis since 1978. The group advises and contributes to the maintenance of two union catalogs one GESAMTKATALOG OSTMITTELEUROPA at HI and another OSTEUROPA-SAMMELKATALOG DER STAATSBIBLIOTHEK PREUSSISCHER KULTURBESITZ in Berlin. Leaders of ABDOSD are instrumental in preparing the REE library component for the World Congresses for Soviet and East European Studies and contributed to the publication of PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SLAVIC LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS, edited by Marianna Tax Choldin. (New York, Russica, 1982). They have established international ties including ties with American REE librarians. ABDOSD is also a discussion forum for such issues as education of library assistants, exchange between Polish and German librarians, publishing and bibliographic projects, reports from collecting activities, and research in progress. Its NEWSLETTER, which over the time has differed in format and length, consists of minutes of meetings, conference papers either in abstracts or in full length, and other information.

During my stay in Germany I had the opportunity to confer, in addition to Dr. von Chmielewski, with Dr. Horst Röhling, a prolific writer in the areas of REE book culture, reviewer of numerous bibliographic projects, and editor of a newly planned series on libraries and bibliography, and with Dr. Franz Görner, present head of ABDOSD. The conversations were not only explanatory of past activities but also exploratory regarding

potential cooperative ventures in publishing, information exchange, bibliographic projects, in brief, fostering closer professional ties between German and American REE librarians. Specific conversations with Dr. Röhling centered around the unfortunate lack of a forum suitable to publish materials dealing with REE book culture. Such a tool would not only foster professional growth of the group by offering publishing possibilities of both feature articles and reviews, but also it would facilitate a bibliographic control over variety of widely scattered but valuable ongoing bibliographies, reviews, information items, i.e., it could serve as an indexing vehicle as well. Among other issues raised was work on history of Slavic booktrade in the West as foundation to the development of Slavic studies. Dr. Görner, explained the present status of the EUROPEAN BIBLIOGRAPHY... (see below), operational aspects and collections of the SPK's REE collections, and discussed ABDOSD activities.

Russian and East European studies

Among the original goals of the internship was to learn about REE research centers in Germany and the direction the research is taking today, as far as applicable for collection development. This purposely overambitious task could be achieved only to a very limited extent during this short period of time and without the possibility of visits other to research centers. Consequently, in addition to detailed inquiry about scholarly activities of Slavic librarians, it was only possible to refer to literature in the field, (assisted by Dr. von Chmielewski), and look closer into the work of scholars associated with the Marburg University. There are two major sources of information which provide an overview of the situation. Retrospective views are (still in progress) MATERIALIEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER SLAVISTIK IN DEUTSCHLAND. Teil 1, edited by H.-B. Harder, H. Schaller, et al. (both from Marburg) (Wiesbaden, 1982. VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DER ABTEILUNG FÜR SLAVISCHE SPRACHEN UND LITERATUREN DES OSTEUROPA-INSTITUTS AN DER FREIEN UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN, Band 50,1). An extensive bibliography on the subject for this volume prepared Schaller. Due to Schaller's association with the Marburg University further conversations about the project were possible. The contemporary perspective delineates OSTEUROPAFORSCHUNG IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND issued as 8/9, 1980 OSTEUROPA. ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR GEGENWARTSFRAGEN DES OSTENS. The volume reviews major programs, institutions, libraries, archives, and periodicals in the field. The above indicated directory of collections by G. Teich, op. cit. is an additional useful tool permitting an inside look into the REE in Germany.

Bibliographic work

Germany excels in broad and diversified bibliographic production. Most of these bibliographies are still prepared manually, mostly by individuals. This scene is changing slowly in

view of retirement of many prominent bibliographers such as H. Rister, and H.Jilek both formerly associated with HI and G. Krallert formerly with SÜDost-Institut. Current bibliographies are still published but scattered throughout numerous professional journals. An assessment of all these bibliographic efforts would be welcome. We are in a position to indicate just a few bibliographic projects.

A crucially important ongoing effort is the German contribution to the EUROPEAN BIBLIOGRAPHY... The editorial headquarters are located in SPK which provides the facilities and the project is edited by Dr. Gorner. Financial support for secretarial and production costs is derived exclusively from sales. Several librarians across the country volunteer to analyze selected journals assigned to them by the editor. The bibliography is a cooperative venture and remains selective, although the basis for the selectivity is quite broad. At this time the following countries are represented in the bibliography: the German Federal Republic, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Finland. Other Scandinavian countries, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and Austria do not participate.

In Slavistics a comprehensive bibliography of materials published in Germany for the period 1945 to 1983 is in preparation. The file already consists of 17,000 machine readable titles. The compiler, E. Hansack, speculates that about 3,000 additional titles needs to be identified. The project will exclude about 20,000 East German publications and "Osteuropakunde". The primary source for it is E. Kaiser, E. Hansack, MATERIALIEN ZUM EINER SLAVISTISCHEN BIBLIOGRAPHIE, ARBEITEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND, ÖSTERREICH UND DER DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN SCHWEIZ TÄTIGEN SLAVISTEN (1973-1983) (München, O. Sagner, 1983) and its predecessors compiled by U. Bamborschke, et al., for 1964-1973 (1976), and K.-D. Seemann for 1876-1963 (1965).

The "Osteuropakunde" is already bibliographically well assessed through the efforts sponsored by the Osteuropa-Institut at the Free University of Berlin. The work is published in the series BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE MITTEILUNGEN and was done by K. Meyer, Ch.D. Schmidt, and M. Späth who jointly covered the German imprints from 1858 to 1974.

Under the umbrella of this Institute there also exists a Documentation Center directed by Peter Bruhn. Bruhn produced RUSSIKA UND SOWJETIKA UNTER DEN DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN HOCHSCHULSCHRIFTEN (1961-1973) (Wiesbaden, 1975) and RUSSLAND UND DIE SOWJETUNION IM DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN SCHRIFTTUM. BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES JAHRBUCH 1974 (Wiesbaden, 1979) which the compiler claims to be comprehensive as compared to the selectivity of the EUROPEAN BIBLIOGRAPHY. Cumulative issues are planned in the future. These two bibliographies are planned to be continued while earlier project DAS SOWJETISCHE SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER DIE BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND NEBST BERLIN... (Wiesbaden, 1976) and other bibliographies by Bruhn will not.

Crucial for the South Slavic areas is SÜDOSTEUROPA-BIBLIOGRAPHIE published since 1956 with coverage beginning with 1945 and appearing in five year intervals, the latest volumes prepared by G. Krallert of the Sudost-Institut, Munich. Her successor Dr. Seewann intends to continue the project but perhaps in another form. Another monumental work by Krallert is HISTORISCHE BÜCHERKUNDE SÜDOSTEUROPA. (München, Oldenburg, 1978-1980. 2vols. planned in 4 vols. (SÜDEUROPAISCHE ARBEITEN, 76).

The HI issued several bibliographies which underscore its primary interests. Mostly continuing projects, are published in the series WISSENSCHAFTLICHE BEITRÄGE ZUR GESCHICHTE UND LANDESKUNDE OSTMITTELEuropas. They are: SCHLESISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE... (latest issue for 1958-1960 appeared in 1982, preceded by 1961-1963 published in 1975/1977); GESCHICHTE UND LANDESKUNDLICHE LITERATUR POMMERNs (latest for 1971-1976 in 1979 with index issued in 1981); BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER EHEMALIGEN PREUSSISCHEN OSTPROVINZEN. UBERGREIFENDE THEMEN, 1958-1970 (in 1980); SCHRIFTUM ÜBER POLEN (OHNE POSENER LAND), 1971-1973. Current bibliographies dealing with East and West Prussia, Bohemia, Silesia, Ostbrandenburg, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia appear in ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR OSTFORSCHUNG. Two other bibliographies which come from the HI environment are W. Kessler, OST- UND SÜDDEUTSCHE HEIMATBUCHER UND OSTMONOGRAPHIEN NACH 1945. EINE BIBLIOGRAPHIE ZUR HISTORISCHEN LANDESKUNDE DER VERTREIBUNGSGEBIETE (München K. Saur, 1979) and H. von Chmielewski, G. Hagelweide, BESTANDVERZEICHNIS DER DEUTSCHEN HEIMATVERTRIEBENENPRESSE. (München, K. Saur, 1982). In final stages of preparation is monumental bibliography on Czech (Bohemian) history for 1850-1975 prepared by H. Jilek. When finished the work will contain about 24,000 entries. Volume 1 is planned for publication in 1985.

It should be mentioned that current bibliographic registration pertaining to REE is carried also by the Bibliothek des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte, Stuttgart in its JAHRESBIBLIOGRAPHIE [YEAR] BIBLIOTHEK FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE, in journal OSTEUROPA, and in BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE BERICHTe issued by SPK. Of bibliographic interest are also the acquisition lists issued by the HI Library and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. Several journals in Germany are quite open to topics and reviews dealing with Slavic book culture. Among those which should be consulted in search for these materials are ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BIBLIOTHEKSWESEN UND BIBLIOGRAPHIE; BIBLIOTHEK, FORSCHUNG UND PRAXIS; OSTEUROPA, ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR OSTFORSCHUNG. It seems that the publishing climate for this area is more favorable than in the United States.

Additional experience

In addition to activities centered in HI it was possible to undertake a few trips to neighboring institutions due to the kindness of Dr. Von Chmielewski with concurrence of HI

administration. And so the already mentioned meeting with Dr. Röhling took place and a visit with Dr. Hans-Jürgen Löwenstein, at the University of Giessen was arranged. Of particular interest was visit to Deutsches-Polen Institut in Darmstadt. Its director, Dr. Karl Dedecius, is actively involved in promoting Polish culture in Germany. A translator of eighty Polish literary works into German, he wrote hundreds of articles and introductions to books, and organized numerous cultural events. The Institute has a newly founded library of about 7,000 titles mainly of Polish belles lettres. Dr. Dedecius extended to us cordial hospitality and discussed his future plans, translating and publishing plans, as well as delineated the financial basis and organizational structure of the organization.

Another valuable encounter was with the director of the Possev Verlag Nikolai B. Jdanoff in Frankfurt am Main. In conversations we addressed Possev's publishing plans, Russian contemporary readership abroad, its impact on emigre publishing, the decline of Samizdat activities in the Soviet Union, the impact of the departure from the Soviet Union several leading writers on literary conditions abroad, and other similar issues. The state of the Russian antiquarian book market in the West was also discussed.

In Marburg meetings were arranged with the former director of HI library Dr. Heinrich Jilek, and with the founder of the East European Department at the SPK and former Nazi appointee as head of the Polish national library in 1939-1945 Dr. Wilhelm Witte.

Beyond the scope of this internship were visits to SPK and the Free University both in Berlin and conversations with Dr. Görner and P. Bruhn respectively, and to Munich institutions: Collegium Carolinum (Dr. Hans-Joachim Härtel), Sudetendeutsches Archiv (Dr. Heinrich Kuhn), and Südost-Institut (Dr. Gerhard Seewann). These encounters expanded the picture of specialized collections in Germany, their size, scope, and services. During my trip to Germany there was also an opportunity to stop at the University Library in Tübingen and the institute libraries of that University. Conversations with librarians (Dr. Wolfgang Leisten, Associate Director for Collection Development) and faculty permitted to compare two old organizations, Marburg and Tübingen, with each other and with a new collection at the Berlin University. In most cases the collections in older universities are divided between the university library and the departments, while new libraries, those founded after World War II, tend to consolidate their holdings. Berlin is currently in process of such a centralization. In all cases, however, the budgets and selection of materials remain in faculty hands. It seems that this weakens the potential of a balanced development of collections, results in some duplications especially on reference level, gaps in other areas especially journals, incompleteness of bibliographic files, and in general an inconvenience for the user. The bibliographic files in all those libraries are not yet automated but some programs have been developed on state level.

Summary

Russian and East European collections in Germany need to be viewed on two levels: the specialized libraries including both national libraries (SPK and Bayerische Staatsbibliothek) and the academic libraries. The backbone of German REE resources are certainly the specialized libraries. They have significant flexibility in organizing their collecting efforts and services, limited mainly by budgetary considerations rather than by administrative structures. They also are in a sounder financial position than the academic libraries, although REE collections at the Berlin University seems to be well budgeted. It should be kept in mind that the academic libraries are state institutions and there is no tradition of fund raising. The role of DFG is very fundamental for the development of REE resources in Germany.

The library staff seems to have diverse qualifications. A small group of bibliographers have advanced degrees. The majority of librarians (Diplombibliothekekar) have two years of professional training above the Gymnasium, thus remain below the educational level of their service constituencies. The salary structure, steps rather than curves, are not very encouraging for personnel which have reached level of expectancy. Perhaps this causes, to some extent, less professional concern than is needed in narrow specialties such as the REE librarianship. On the other hand, there is a sound group of librarians devoted to their profession. They display profound involvement, subject knowledge, and typically for Germany historical interests in book culture. They carry the "burdens" of the profession. German REE scholars greatly depend on services provided by those individuals and specialized collections under their supervision. There is high degree of cooperation among libraries although these activities are seldom formalized except for the national collecting thrusts assigned to some institutions. Such responsibility for REE rests with the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and SPK.

Publishing in REE in Germany presents a special case. It seems that some general trends could be detected, as stated above. In any event the utilization of American and German publishing structures could help in developing a publishing forum for REE library and book culture concerns.

In closing, I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Roderich Schmidt, Director and to Dr. Hugo Weczerka, Associate Director of the Herder Institution for facilitating and hosting this unique study opportunity. I am also grateful to all HI staff for professional and friendly help in my endeavours. Without their involvement this project could not take place. Special thanks go to my immediate host Dr. Horst von Chmielewski for his tireless assistance, advice, and expertise.

I am also grateful to Mr. David C. Weber, Director and Dr. Paul H. Mosher, Associate Director of the Stanford University Libraries for accepting and supporting my proposal.

A LOOK BACK

ROBERT A. KARLOWICH

Dr. Wojciech Zalewski has asked me to write down some of my impressions of twenty-five years ago, when I first went to work as a Slavic librarian. I am happy to do so, for whatever value they may prove to be. However, I wish to stress that they are mainly impressions of events as I remember them, without verification of many of the details. In addition, it should be remembered that there are still Slavic librarians in the field, active or retired, who go back beyond my years and who have had more experience. I hope they will see fit to either correct or enlarge on my record and help thereby to bring the whole period into sharper focus. I shall limit this statement to my first position in the field.

BEGINNINGS

I started my term as a Slavic librarian in 1960, when I joined the staff of the University of Illinois Library in Urbana as a Slavic bibliographer. The field was very small at the time--Slavic librarians were not particularly visible. East of the Rockies there were Karol Maichel at Columbia, Charles Gredler at Harvard, and Sergius Yakobson, Paul Horecky and Boris Gorokhoff were at the Library of Congress. There were others, of course (I later met Vaclav Laska of the University of Chicago, and NYPL was never without its share of activists), but these were the people I was most familiar with and whom I had met or heard of by 1960. I believe it was just about this time that I spoke briefly with Rudolph Lednicky by telephone. He was headed out to Berkeley to be curator there. I was completely unfamiliar with the West Coast.

When I first applied to library school at Columbia in 1958, I also sought employment at the university library. During an interview I was cautioned by the personnel librarian not to expect to find any position in the Slavic field. The few places available were already taken he said. I was consequently prepared to give up my primary goal in librarianship, but with great reluctance. However, neither the librarian at Columbia nor I had taken into consideration the effect the Soviet Union had created in the United States in 1957. In that year, the first sputnik was shot into space and caused Americans to question both their knowledge about the Soviet Union and the adequacy of the American

educational system. One result was the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1958. HEA not only encouraged individuals to study and teach Slavic languages, particularly Russian, but also helped finance new centers for research in the Slavic area. By 1960, some state university libraries were just beginning to expand or create Slavic programs based on this aid. There were money and positions available though few were qualified to take advantage of them. On the other hand, because of the lack of people, those who were hiring could not afford to be choosy.

A SUCCESSFUL FAILURE

This was the situation I wandered into twenty-five years ago. While I was working toward a library degree and had some training in the Russian area, which I had received at Yale in 1954-55, the two had not been brought together. The state of my knowledge of Russian bibliography in 1960 (not to mention Slavic) can be easily assessed by the following incident. Around that time I had applied to the Inter-university Committee for Travel Grants to the Soviet Union (ICTGSU), now thankfully called IREX, to study Russian librarianship in Moscow. I believed this was the best way to bring my two potential careers together. During my interview, Alexander Dallin asked me to name an important bibliography published in Russia since 1907. Since I could not even identify Knizhnaia Letopis', it was suggested that I gain some working experience and knowledge and then reapply. I felt blocked again, but the result of my failure was essentially positive since I received offers from at least four universities to apply for positions in the Slavic sections of their libraries. Each was willing to train me and in at least one instance they wanted me to run the program!

TO THE MIDWEST STATION

I chose the University of Illinois primarily because it offered the best salary, \$7,000 a year, and quite frankly I was sick of not having any money. I realize that today such a sum is below the poverty line, but it was not so twenty-five years ago. I still remember Sergius Yakobson commenting on it very favorably when he read the letter offering me the position. I can also add here that the going rate for a professional right out of library school was about \$5200 a year, at least on the East Coast.

Fortunately for me, behind that offer was a determination to create a strong Slavic collection, pushed primarily by Ralph Fisher, who had recently come to Illinois as head of what was to become the Russian and East European Center. Ralph was a historian, trained at Columbia, and, in my view, he never for a moment doubted that he could create a Slavic program of similar strength at Urbana. The library and Robert Downs, the director, were in back of him and that meant practically a carte blanche invitation to break the rules (although gently) and collect, collect, collect. I was only on the job about four months when three of us (including Ralph Fisher) took off in a cramped university four-

seater and flew down to then Cape Canaveral, Florida to evaluate George Szabo's collection. He was a semi-retired bookdealer who wanted to sell his inventory. We never did buy it, but I learned something about estimating the intellectual and financial worth of a collection on that trip.

My boss in the acquisitions department was Helen Welch. She was exactly the kind of supervisor we needed. She kept her eye on the section by having weekly meetings with us and was open to any reasonable suggestions that might help the program move along and fulfill its mission. Since the library had little space available, the Slavic section was housed away from her immediate area and put on one of the stack levels nearby. If I am not mistaken, the binding desk and coat hangers for the technical services' staff were below us. The Slavic acquisitions staff was in a cage in the stack area and the catalogers were directly above the coat hangers with the backlog right behind them. We were joined by a narrow doorway. There was not much room there but we packed a lot of people into that area at various times. I recently reread my annual report for 1963-64 and relearned that we employed 22 students at various times during the year and they worked an average of 250 hours a week. That doesn't include the professional staff, though it was much smaller, about seven in number. And if you add to this crowd the faculty members that wandered in and out with their particular problems, and carts of books and periodicals being wheeled around you can understand that the traffic in the place got to be quite heavy at times.

A PROMOTION

In my second year at Illinois I became Head of the Slavic Section. I would not attribute my promotion to any genius for leadership or exceptional knowledge, but rather to the fact that a warm body was present who could take on the job. In my year of apprenticeship I had learned something about selection and searching and how to build the collection for the faculty, which also meant how to deal with them.

At the time I took over the section Larry Miller was cataloging Slavic material. I asked him to come over to the acquisitions section, knowing he could put his solid bibliographical knowledge to work building the collection. It was a good decision, for he was a valuable addition to the staff. As I reflect on that move, it was even wiser than I realized at the time. Larry was quiet and effective, while I was excitable, somewhat unorganized and did not always pay close attention to details. Between the two of us we managed to make rapid progress within the traditions of the library. In addition, I was in the Soviet Union for the spring semesters of 1962 and 1963, and in Eastern Europe during the summer of 1962, and the section could not have been left in better hands while I was away. In the fall of 1961, Larry and I went to New York City and spent about three or four days crawling over thousands of books in the cellar of the Four Continent Bookstore. We selected (and reselected) from that mass of unorganized inventory hundreds of titles for our library. I remember that we got to a point where we couldn't remember

whether or not we had chosen a book several piles and a few days back. Sometimes we recognized books by color, or maybe by a photograph, but by the end our eyes were blind to any form of recognition. I think we were allowed to return most duplicates, which undoubtedly saved us much money. But I am sure, too, that Larry's memory worked better than mine during that time, for he had cataloged many of the titles in that heap.

SEARCHING FOR SEARCHERS, CATALOGERS TOO

The acquisitions department hired graduate librarians to do the searching for new additions to the collection. It was a very efficient system in which all titles had to be verified according to an LC entry. And using professionals to do the work gave more assurance that the searches would be "cleaner." But whether the expense of using them as against non-professionals as searchers really paid off, I can't say. I suppose it did or they would not have continued the system.

Newcomers to the department were trained by one of the old hands, who took you through the bibliographical steps that involved entry verification if a title could not be found immediately in the catalog. The library did not look kindly on the purchase of duplicates and searchers who committed such a sin were always debriefed to determine the reason. In our case, the library was more lenient since we were a section buying in a hurry. But we were expected to take every precaution nonetheless and keep our duplicates down. This is an understandable policy and one which I agree with essentially, for duplicates mean not only a loss of money but of time as well. Once they are in the library they have to be dealt with, and every time they are handled their cost increases, a cost which can never be regained.

The Slavic section was faced with the problem of finding qualified people to train in this search technique, that is, people who at least knew one of the languages. When I arrived there were about three or four of us on the job. The man who taught me was Jim Watts, a tall, gangling southerner with a marvelous sense of humor and an easygoing manner. He had learned some Russian from a woman who had taught the language in the university. I believe her name was Mrs. Sabotka but Jim always referred to her unwittingly as Mrs. Sobaka. About a year later he left to become director of a library somewhere in Pennsylvania I believe. As we increased our purchases, we began to use university students to do some of our searching. They were always Slavic majors or had command of one of our languages--I remember we had American students from Hungary and Bulgaria and second-generation Ukrainians. Nonetheless, the library kept a close eye on this non-professional maneuver. But I think they worked out well and caught on to the system with minimal difficulty, some of them became quite good as a matter of fact. We had the same problem with clerk-typists and would hire almost anyone willing to study Russian. We had a good bit of turnover in those positions.

Sometime in 1962 or 1963, we were fortunate enough to have one person join us who spoke French and Italian, read Latin, and handled all the Slavic languages with comparative ease. She

became one of our most valuable searchers and, since she had had library experience on her last job, at Harvard, had no trouble fitting into our program. She was also a great pleasure to have around, thoughtful, perhaps a trifle too elegant for us, but she never let on, and always accurate in her work. Later, in 1965, after I had been at Columbia for a year, she appeared again, her husband having accepted a position there. Thus, Nina Lencek came into the field and Columbia has had the advantage of her exceptional knowledge and experience ever since.

In Illinois we had the same trouble with catalogers as we did with searchers and began using Russian majors in the university to catalog from LC copy. In this case the feathers of the "Force" grew a little more ruffled, but the idea was too good and persisted. They worked under the guidance and tutelage of Dmytro Shtoryn, an absolutely unflappable workhorse, who was always at his desk or theirs. He lived with a backlog, growing like a huge mushroom right behind him, yet he always had time to spend a moment with you, explain something, or listen to you. I am sure the success of our student-catalogers can be directly attributed to him. And he brought to the section a measure of calm that helped temper some frantic days.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES I HAVE KNOWN

Our main tools for verifying monograph titles were NATIONAL UNION CATALOG PRE-1956+ the "LC Catalog", the MONTHLY INDEX OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS (MIRA) and its East European counterpart whose title I forget. The latter two titles were either issued or guided by the Slavic and East European Division of the Library of Congress and were especially helpful in verifying new material and titles in series. For serials we used NEW SERIAL TITLES, R. Smits' SERIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION, 1939-1957 and the UNION LIST OF SERIALS. Of course, there were other bibliographies which we could turn to if the need arose, such as the catalogs of the British Museum and the Bibliotheque National, and we had the first edition of the New York Public Library "Slavonic Catalog" published by G.K. Hall, also good for analytics. It goes without saying that the national bibliography KNIZHANIA LETOPIS' and Mezkhkniga's trade listing NOVYE KNIGI were always used. But those titles mentioned above were our mainstay. Many times we were frustrated trying to find a title published in one of the countries in the twenties or thirties and had to give up and assume it could not be verified. Generally there was little chance that we had the book since it would have shown up in our records, unless it had been purchased as part of a numbered series. In most instances, we were purchasing such titles from Israel Perlstein, a Slavic bookdealer in New York. He had a standing policy of allowing us to return duplicates, which gave us some freedom of action in moments of frustration.

DEALING WITH DEALERS

Perlstein was our mainstay for antiquarian material. He then dealt mainly with publications from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but we also got some good Russian items from him as well. As an example, I remember in particular a mint set of Mir Iskusstva bound in leather. Perlstein never issued catalogs. He made annual trips to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and when his shipments came in he put every title on a separate slip of white paper. He sent these slips in big bunches to one library at a time, his favorites first, of course. Why? Because any library that held the slips too long also held up the movement of Perlstein's inventory. He would put up with that maybe once and then not bother with that library again except on a single-purchase basis. Thus, when those bunches of white slips came in, we dropped everything and all of us fanned out to run them through our holdings as soon as possible. We immediately sent back slips for titles we had. That left Perlstein free to move on to the next library, meanwhile holding the books we wanted or sending them out to us immediately while we typed up our purchase orders. It was certainly worth the effort, because we built a strong collection based on the many unusual titles he offered us. I think I am safe in saying that we bought thousands of titles from him.

Other dealers I remember, whom we used sparingly either because of high prices or limited offerings, were Davies, in Canada, Lozinsky, Hertz, and Buschke, the latter selling periodical issues and parts of sets. For current titles we used *Les Livres Etrangers* for Russian and Kubon & Sagner in Munich for Eastern Europe. We also dealt with the book agencies of East European countries, e.g., *Ars Polona* and *Artia*, with limited success. Generally, we always preferred an alert entrepreneur who sold at competitive prices and gave good, prompt service. In the long run, they saved us money.

BARTERING

At the time, we were just beginning to develop exchanges and the hope was always present that the Soviet partners would send us rare or hard-to-get material. As I suppose they still do, most libraries there opted for a book-for-book or page-for-page agreement. I know they understood the discrepancy in such an exchange but they pushed for it anyway. I can't remember exactly how we fared with them, though generally we took advantage of every discount we could get when sending American books to them. I also do not remember receiving anything outstanding from them, but that doesn't mean we didn't. What I do remember is that I tried to maintain a "non-agreement" of sorts: a policy that allowed them to keep the fiction of a book-for-book while we held to a price system. The objective was to keep them happy but not let the cost differential get out of hand. Did I succeed? I doubt it. But they could save face and we could rationalize that some items we received might be considered priceless since they

could not be obtained any other way. We were careful not to push that idea too far.

SURGING AHEAD

I would only make one other observation here. In early 1964, Larry and I attended a conference of Mid-West librarians concerned in one way or another with Slavic acquisitions. It was held at the University of Indiana in Bloomington and convened by Fritz Epstein, a venerable historian and bibliographer. He saw further ahead than all of us at the time, for what he sought, alas too soon, was a Mid-West RLG to share the burden of growing acquisitions. But we in Urbana were going great guns and nothing could stop us. Competition was our game then, not cooperation. In fact, mention of the conference in my annual report was only to underscore the point that "it confirmed the notion that the Slavic collection at the University of Illinois Library is leading the area in total volumes."

That might have been more bravado than truth, but we were growing rapidly. By the end of 1964, if one counts serials, monographs, and microtexts, backlog and cataloged, the collection had increased by almost 60,000, or about 200 percent since 1960. We spent in that year in allocations and outstanding orders about \$131,000. Today, with Research Library Group, OCLC, the great increase in Interlibrary Loan services, all motivated by constantly rising costs as well as the advantages of automation, we can look back and see that Fritz Epstein was headed in the right direction. But it was not time in 1964.

TODAY

A few years ago I received a statement on the Slavic collection in Urbana, which accompanied my request to participate in the summer program there. The opening sentence ran thus: "The Slavic and East European holdings of the University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign total about 400,000 volumes, and constitute one of the major research collections for this field in the United States and the largest west of Washington, D.C."

Quite frankly, it gives me great pleasure to think that I had some small part in building that collection. I literally cut my professional teeth on it, growing with it, learning the field, gaining experience that has been invaluable to me through the years. But what gives me the greatest satisfaction is knowing that the collection was not allowed to exist as a temporary fad and then fade into the recesses of the stacks. Both the Center, under Ralph Fisher, and the Slavic librarians who are there now decided to make it work, to bring the scholars to it and help them in every possible way in their research. I was in on the beginning of what has become a living, working collection, still cared for by a professional group, not just a monument to a passing fancy. What more can one ask?

NEWSLETTERS OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.
NEWSLETTER. Editor: Denise J. Youngblood. Quarterly.
AAASS, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, CA
94305.

International Committee for Soviet and East European Studies.
INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER. Editor: Elisabeth de Fontenay.
International Information Centre for Soviet and East European
Studies. Institut d'etudes slaves. 9, rue Michelet, 75005 Paris.

SOLANUS. Editor: M. Gollop, Brotherton Library, University of
Leeds, LS2 9JT; Subscriptions and orders for back issues: J.
Freeman, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University
of London, London, WC1E 7HU.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bibliotheken und Dokumentationsstellen
der Osteuropa-, Sudosteuropa- und DDR-Forschung (ABDOST).
MITTEILUNGEN. Editor: M. Novak. TIB Hannover, Welfengarten 1 B.
West Germany.

The Russian and East European Center, 1208 West California
Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801, issues annually information about its
Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. In
addition to information about the program (it is open to Slavic
librarians as well as scholars), it contains data about Special
Seminar Series for 1985, Discussion Groups for 1985, A
Description of the Slavic and East European Holdings of the
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library, list of
participants in previous laboratories, and application forms.

EMIE BULLETIN . Sponsored by Ethnic Materials Information
Exchange Round Table. Editor: Vladimir F. Wertsman, Donnell
Library, 205 W. 53rd Str. New York, N.Y. 10019.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

It is our intention to report research in progress and recent
publications of direct interest to librarians in East European
fields. We encourage, therefore, everyone to bring to our
attention relevant items. This first listing is not exhaustive.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS (Reprinted from AAASS NEWSLETTER Vol. 24.
No.4 with permission).

Clandening, P. (Russian Research Center, Harvard U.),
"Bibliography of Espionage, Counterespionage & Spies" [1900-
83], book, EDC 1984.

Kanka, A. Gerald (17147 Bradford Ave., Detroit, MI 48205),
"Polonica in English: Comprehensive & Annotated Bibliography
of All Works in the English Language about Poland & the
Poles" [incunabula-contemp.], book, EDC 1984.

- Kasinec, Edward (Slavonic Division, New York Public Library), "History of Books, Bibliography, Libraries" [early mod. & mod.] and "Studies in Early Soviet Bibliography" [1917-], arts., no EDC.
- Polansky, Patricia (Hamilton Library, U. of Hawaii), "Russians in the Pacific: A Bibliographic Analysis" [1803-1980], book, EDC 1984.
- Pollard, Alan P. (567 Wayland Ave. Providence, RI 02906), "Utilization of Scholarly Book Reviews in Russian and Soviet Studies" [contemp.], art., EDC 1984.
- Zalewski, Wojciech (Stanford University Libraries), "Collectors and Collections of Slavica at Stanford University. A Contribution to the History of American Academic Libraries" and ed., "Book Culture in Russia/USSR and Eastern Europe: A Handbook," books, EDC 1984.
- (Please note that most of the EDC 1984 did not yet appear).

Others

- RASD, Multilingual Services Sub-Committee and PLA, Multilingual Services Committee are preparing "Directory of Foreign Language Collections and Libraries in The United States and Canada", book, EDC 1986.
- EMIE RT will publish "Directory of Foreign Language and Ethnic Book Dealers" art., EDC 1986.
- Allen, Robert, RUSSIANS LOOK AT AMERICA; THE VIEW TO 1917 EDC 1986 by the Library of Congress. (The work will contain extensive bibliography.)
- Bako, Elemer, HUNGARIANS IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION, EDC 1985 by the Library of Congress.
- Choldin, Marianna Tax, book on censorship in pre-revolutionary Russia will be published shortly by the Duke University Press.
- Duignan, Peter, ed. THE LIBRARY OF THE HOOVER INSTITUTION ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE. Stanford. Hoover Institution Press, EDC 1985.
- Grimsted, Patricia K., ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT REPOSITORIES IN THE USSR volume devoted to Ukraine will be published shortly by the Princeton University Press.
- Hoskins, Janina, REFERENCE WORKS ON POLAND AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, EDC 1985 by the Library of Congress.
- Kovtun, George, ed., CZECHOSLOVAK DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE [1918]. In press at the Library of Congress.
- Leich, Harold M. works on survey of current collecting practices and bibliographic control of Soviet Central Asian materials at U.S. libraries and investigates the possibility of developing a comprehensive, automated union list of Slavic/East European serials. Special attention is given to older titles not hitherto reported in the standard manual lists and catalogs.
- Stefanovic, Bosiljka, Wertsman, Vladimir, "Free Voices in Russian Literature, 1950s-1980s. A Bio-Bibliographical Guide to Over 300 Authors", book, EDC 1985, in Russica Bibliography Series.
- Zalewski, Wojciech, "Fundamentals of Russian Reference Work in the Humanities and Social Sciences", book, EDC 1985, in Russica Bibliography Series.
- Zalewski, Wojciech, chapter on Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in

Vol. III, AREA STUDIES of SELECTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS; GUIDES TO SOURCES AND STRATEGIES, to be published by ALA in 1986.

See also LIBRARY NOTES under the Library of Congress.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Braun, Joachim, "Two Unique Baltic Music Collections", JOURNAL OF BALTIC STUDIES 1,1983:85-88.
- Polansky, Patricia, "New Russian Books on the Pacific, 1980-1981", PACIFIC STUDIES 1,1983:175-181 (appeared with delay).
- Polansky, Patricia, "Scholarly Resources on the Soviet Far East", ASIAN PEOPLE 5,1984:489-495.
- Sedik, David, Zalewski, Wojciech, "The Miliukov Collection. Early Collecting of Russica in California Academic Libraries", LIBRI 3,1984:186-197.
- Stevens, Mary, "Canadian Publications on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for 1983", CANADIAN SLAVONIC PAPERS. REVUE CANADIENNE DES SLAVISTES 4,1984:316-350. Annual service.
- Thompson, Patricia Z., "Biography of a Library: The Western European Manuscript Collection of Peter P. Dubrovskii in Leningrad", THE JOURNAL OF LIBRARY HISTORY 4,1984:477-503.
- Zalewski, Wojciech, "Reference Materials in Russian-Soviet Area Studies 1982/1983" THE RUSSIAN REVIEW 2,1984:167-184 (includes: "The Russian Antiquarian Book Market in the West").
- "Reference Books of 1982-83: A Selection", SLAVIC REVIEW 3,1984:535-543. Published annually.
- Dossick, Jesse J. "Doctoral Dissertations on Russia, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe Accepted by American, Canadian, and British Universities, 1983-1984", SLAVIC REVIEW 4,1984:754-762.
- Novak, Miroslav. 13. ABDOST - TAGUNG. WIEN, 28. -30. MAI 1984. REFERATE UND BEITRAGE. Berlin, [Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz], 1984 (VEROFFENTLICHUNGEN DER OSTEUROPA-ABTEILUNG. Band 3).
- Kunnaps, Teodor. EESTI TEADLASED VALJASPOOL KODUMAAD BIOGRAAFILINE TEATMIK. ESTONIAN SCHOLARS AND ESCIENTISTS ABROAD. BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY. Stockholm, Instituti Litterarum Estonici Scripta, 1984.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

University of California Berkeley, General Library.
Librarian for Slavic Collections in Collection Development and Reference Services Department. Assistant Librarian, Associate Librarian or Librarian. \$21,024 to \$47,880 per annum salary range. Applications should be submitted by 31 May 1985 to: William E. Wenz, Library Personnel Officer, Room 447 General Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Princeton University Library.
Slavic/Germanic Bibliographer. Reports to the Assistant University Librarian for Reference and Collection Development. Applications should be postmarked by May 6, 1985 and sent to Slavic/Germanic Search Committee c/o Maria Gopel, Personnel Librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N.J. 08544.

ACRL
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

