

Association of College and Research  
Libraries

Slavic and East European Section

NEWSLETTER

No. 4

1988



Въспоминаніе о милости Божіей.

*Свѣдѣніе о милости Божіей и о божественной помощи.*

In honor of the Millenium of Christianity in Rus  
(From N. Zakrevskii's *Opisanie Klava. Moskva, 1868*)

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#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editorial note	1
Message from the Chair	1
New Orleans Conference Program	2
Message from the Vice Chair/Chair Elect	2
I. Conferences	3
ALA Annual Meeting	3
ALA Midwinter Meeting	9
AAASS 19th National Convention	14
II. Reports	19
III. Grants	27
IV. Acquisitions	27
V. Professional Appointments	35
VI. Library-related panels held at AAASS 19th National Convention	37
1. Papers:	
M. Siekierski, Polish Uncensored Publishing in the 1980's	37
G. Klim, Polish Independent Periodicals	52
2. Abstracts	62
VII. Libraries in Profile	69
A. Pollard, Princeton University's Slavic Collection	69
VIII. Publications	79
IX. Research in Progress	83
X. Obituaries	84

## **EDITORIAL NOTE**

We are placing in your hands issue No. 4 of the SEES Newsletter, which is the last under our editorship. Beginning with issue No. 5 for 1989 Dr. Allan Urbanic, Secretary of SEES, will assume the editorial responsibilities. Please direct all inquiries regarding future issues directly to his address: General Library, University of California, Room 346, Collection Development, Berkeley, CA 94720. This change reflects the Section's desire to link the editorship of the Newsletter with the Section's Secretary Office.

We would like to express our thanks to the members of the Editorial Board for their contributions, without which the Newsletter could not function; to the ACRL especially Cathleen Bourdon and George Eberhart for their support, advice, and guidance; to the ACRL Publications Committee for understanding of our idiosyncratic problems of a Newsletter which differs in content and format from other Sections' newsletters; to all contributors, members and non-members of the Section; and to our readers for their interest and constructive comments. It was our pleasure to serve you.

Wojciech Zalewski  
Viveca Seymour

## **MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR**

The Slavic and East European Section has continued its efforts to maintain an active profile for area librarianship within ACRL/ALA. During the past year the section completed its internal review, as mandated by ACRL, and a final report was submitted in September 1987 by Review Committee Chair, Laszlo Kovacs. In January 1988 the ACRL Planning Committee accepted this review and unanimously recommended continuation of SEES. The section was commended for its "critical self-examination that is unusual and very positive." As a result of this review, the Continuing Education Committee, the Automated Bibliographic Control Committee (formerly Cyrillic Romanization and Automation), and the Newsletter Editorial Committee will be constituted as standing, rather than ad hoc committees.

### **New Orleans Conference Program**

The annual meeting in New Orleans promises to be an interesting and exciting one for our section. SEES has been asked to assist the ALA International Relations Committee in hosting members of the USSR delegation, who will attend ALA after the Washington seminar. The section program meeting, "New Technology for Slavic and East European Librarianship," will take place on Sunday, July 10. Panelists include: Christina Jaremko, "Moving from Discourse to Data: Non-Bibliographic Databases on Russia and the Soviet Union;" Harold Leich, "Accessing Bibliographic and Full-Text Databases;" Stephen Corrsin, "Listing and Indexing Polish Historical Serials: Micros? Mainframes? Maybe;" Robert Karlowich, "Going it Alone: Creating a Local Database." The membership meeting will be held following the program. In addition, the International Relations Committee and SEES will co-sponsor a program on the role of libraries in increasing international understanding, scheduled for Tuesday, July 12. Once again it is important to mention that SEES committee meetings are open meetings and section members are urged to actively participate. Both suggestions and volunteers for section activities are always welcome.

Cheryl Kern-Simirenko  
Syracuse University

### **MESSAGE FROM VICE CHAIR/CHAIR ELECT**

It has been said in earlier messages of this type that the Slavic and East European Section is making a move back to being a vital force in the Slavic field. I must certainly agree with this. In the past three years, this has been especially true. Since 1985, we have seen a growth in the number of active members; a commitment on the part of the membership to make SEES a viable professional outlet; and a growing interest in the Section from outside sources. This time period also saw the development of the SEES Newsletter which helps serve as a vehicle to transmit not only news about the profession but also articles of interest to Slavic librarians.

A primary issue which faces the field of Slavic librarianship today is the lack of trained professionals to assume positions of responsibility. In the past five years we have witnessed vacant positions which have been difficult to fill. We have also seen positions filled by young librarians who have little experience, but show potential. In fact, five years ago, I could have been considered a member of this latter group. The question

remains: what can we do to help alleviate this problem? How can we help train the future Slavic librarians to assume positions of responsibility? If I have a theme for my term of office, it is just this: the future of Slavic librarianship: how can we help.

Although we have much of which to be proud, we must continue to work to ensure the quality of activity in the Section and to maintain a visible role in ACRL. We must also work to attract bright young librarians to the field and to provide opportunities for future generations to learn the necessary skills. This is a large and complex task which faces us, and one that we must tackle with all our energies.

Barbara A. Galik  
University of Michigan

## I. CONFERENCES

### ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, 1987

San Francisco -- June 1987

#### ACRL - SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION

Minutes -- Submitted by Leon Ferder, SEES Secretary

### Conference Planning Committee, New Orleans, 1988

Sunday, June 28, 8:00-9:00 AM

Chair Cheryl Kern-Simirenko indicated that next year's SEES program would be "New Technology for Slavic and East European Librarianship". Although participants have not been selected, the following topics have been identified so far: Using PCs for indexing projects; The availability of local and national databases for sharing; A demonstration of Sovset, the computer network for Soviet and East European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University.

### Continuing Education Committee

Sunday, June 28, 9:30-11:00 AM

After the 1987 Midwinter minutes were approved, Chair Miranda Beaven reported on the status of the Handbook on Book Culture project. The Russian/Soviet volume, which she is editing, is nearing completion, with four manuscripts ready and two more almost done. It was decided to include the sections on the Ukraine and Belorussia in this volume. These

manuscripts have been received, but have not yet been edited. Wojciech Zalewski, editor of the Eastern Europe section of the Handbook, reported that preparation of this section is not progressing as rapidly as planned owing to the poor quality of manuscripts submitted and the subsequent need for substantial editorial work. Sections on Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania are in various stages of preparation. Because of lack of contributors it was decided to exclude non-Slavic Soviet republics. The East European sections will be produced in fascicles. Overall, the project has turned out to be rather disappointing, and in the future will be continued outside the committee.

Harry Leich reported on the possibility of a preconference dealing with Slavic librarianship. Because of the ACRL requirement of two years advance planning, the earliest date would be 1989 (Dallas), with 1990 (Chicago) and 1991 (Atlanta) other possibilities. Possible topics for the preconference were discussed, including training for Slavic librarians. Harry will pursue this matter, and will contact Cathleen Bourdon of ACRL.

Michael Esman will join the CE Committee and will focus on the area of subject bibliographies. He is currently compiling a bibliography on postwar Soviet domestic politics for possible future publication by ALA.

Miranda discussed internship programs, citing ACRL's strategic plan and coordinating the Committee's interests in this area with ACRL's to establish closer links with library schools. Miranda has written to ACRL about contacting 20 library schools and 50 major research libraries with Slavic collections in order to inquire about internship programs. Other organizations interested in this matter are AAASS, National Research Council, and the Bibliographical Information Retrieval and Documentation section of the Social Science Research Council (BIRD). Henceforth Barbara Galik will assume responsibility for the Committee's role in this area.

Miranda announced that due to personal commitments (she plans to continue her own education) she finds it necessary to resign as Chair. Laszlo Kovacs agreed to serve as chair for 1987-88, with other members of CEC being Harry Leich, Barbara Galik, Michael Esman, and Robert Karlowich.

**Ethnic Slavic & East European Publications in the U.S.  
Committee  
Sunday, June 28, 11:30-12:30 PM**

Chair Lubomyr Wynar recommended dissolving this committee. He feels that inasmuch as the Committee has accomplished what it set out to do, that it is difficult to attract new volunteers to serve, and that he

interprets the ACRL section review as questioning the existence of the Committee, dissolution seems in order. He so indicated in reply to Laszlo Kovacs' questionnaire to committee chairs in connection with the SEES review.

Vladimir Wertsman spoke in favor of continuing the Committee, citing Lubomyr's contributions to the field. It was decided to leave the decision of dissolution up to the SEES Executive Board. If the Board decides to continue the Committee, and if more members come forth, Lubomyr would possibly reconsider to continue chairing it.

**Program: "Acquisitions by Exchange: The Administrator's Viewpoint"**

**Sunday, June 28, 2:00-4:00PM**

**Speakers:** Hugh Olmsted, Slavic Department, Harvard College Library; Angelika Powell, University of Virginia; Peter de la Garza, Hispanic Acquisitions Program, Library of Congress; Carl Deal, Library Collections, University of Illinois; Joseph Barker, Acquisitions, University of California, Berkeley.

The speakers discussed the exchanges activity at their institutions and some of the advantages and disadvantages of exchange programs which they have encountered. Overall, exchanges are a valuable means for acquiring certain kinds of library materials and, although not always successful and economical, should be continued. It was generally agreed that when possible, commercial means are preferable, especially when discounts are made available. The role of exchanges in furthering international good will was also mentioned.

**Membership Meeting**

**Sunday, June 28, 4:30-5:30 PM**

The minutes of the 1986 New York meeting were approved. Chair Miranda Beaven commented on five main areas of concern to SEES: 1) Links with other ALA units, as exemplified by this year's program on administrators' views on exchanges; 2) Gathering collection statistics, especially from non-ARL libraries; 3) The Continuing Education Committee's handbook project; 4) The SEES Newsletter; 5) The upcoming SEES review.

Individual committee chairs presented brief reports on the activities of their committees.

Miranda referred to an upcoming joint American and Soviet cooperation on library projects. The impending 2-year agreement is to be known as the U.S. ACLS/U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture Commission on Library Cooperation. It will involve various projects currently being considered, such as preservation, education, children's services, exhibits, exchanges, etc. Bob Steuart of ALA, Wojciech Zalewski, and Marianna Tax Choldin will be participating in the project. A delegation will visit the Soviet Union this summer to consider projects being proposed.

Results of the recent election were announced. Section officers for 1987-88 are: Barbara Galik (Vice-Chair, Chair-Elect), Allan Urbanic (Secretary), and Alexandra Filippenko (Member-at-Large). Incoming chair Cheryl Kern-Simirenko was introduced.

The Section voiced its gratitude to outgoing Chair Miranda Beaven for her dynamic leadership during the past year.

Miranda expressed her concern about the wasteful flood of paperwork coming to section chairs from ACRL, citing unnecessary multiple copies of forms, etc.

It was suggested that SEES archives, now residing with Lubomyr Wynar, be turned over to the new secretary for safekeeping.

#### **Cyrillic Romanization & Automation Committee Monday, June 29, 9:30-11:00 AM**

Chair Robert Fitzgerald opened the meeting, then introduced John Elits of RLG, who discussed ways of avoiding AACR2 problems regarding romanization. The solution involves using parallel Cyrillic entries on online records. In this way, no matter which romanized form is used, users could call up a record. Using RLIN with a multiscript PC workstation, one could search in the original Cyrillic. Since the primary record is the vernacular, Cyrillic access points added to the database could serve as a de facto authority file. Any RLG library with the proper equipment could search in Cyrillic.

At present, OCLC is not interested in using the vernacular in its database. LC would be willing to rethink usage of Cyrillic if enough libraries press for it. But it would take twice the time to produce a Cyrillic record as a romanized one. The advantage of having Cyrillic without an online authority file was questioned.

Harry Leich spoke of LC's NACO project and various cooperative conversion efforts underway.

Robert then spoke on various current projects to videotape Soviet TV programs from Soviet satellite transmission, citing Columbia, Stanford,

and the Monterrey Army Language School as examples. The educational value of such broadcasts is obvious, but still to be resolved are distribution and cataloging questions for the videotapes made from the broadcasts.

**Newsletter Editorial Board**  
Monday, June 29, 11:30-12:30 PM

Editor Wojciech Zalewski declared that response to the third issue of the SEES Newsletter was excellent. He mentioned that because the third issue was produced at Stanford, it was able to be published for less than the amount originally budgeted, or \$921. Stanford also purchased 100 extra copies for its exchange partners.

Wojciech and Viveca Seymour then announced that they are resigning as Editor and Managing Editor, respectively, although they would agree to remain on the Editorial Board. Following a prolonged discussion on who would succeed them, Laszlo Kovacs implored Wojciech and Viveca to continue in their roles for one more year, to which they quickly and graciously consented. SEES will solicit volunteers for Editor for the following year, and ACRL will advertise the position.

George Eberhart of ACRL discussed the budgeting for section newsletters and announced that budgets for future newsletters would have to be submitted to the ACRL Publications and Budget & Finance Committees.

It was then decided that the Newsletter Editorial Board should be converted to a standing committee, since "Editorial Board" requires journal status for the publication.

**Executive Committee**  
Monday, June 29, 2:00-4:00 PM

Following approval of the 1987 Midwinter minutes, Cheryl Kern-Simirenko gave brief reports on the New Orleans program plans and the SEES Newsletter, respectively.

Miranda Beaven then discussed gathering of budget data for non-ARL Slavic collections. Difficulties in obtaining this information from LAMA and ACRL were mentioned, along with the often proprietary nature of the data, which some institutions do not wish to divulge.

It was decided not to pursue the production of a section manual, unless ACRL were to specifically request that it be done.

Laszlo Kovacs discussed the section review, which is due in

September, 1987. Committee chairs have completed questionnaires, from which the Review Committee will prepare the final report to ACRL. Discussing the status of SEES committees, Laszlo stated that according to ACRL bylaws, adhoc committees should either terminate or become standing committees. Since all SEES committees are currently adhoc, the Review Committee recommends the following to the Executive Committee:

- 1). Continuing Education should continue and be made standing.
- 2). Cyrillic Romanization and Automation should continue and be made standing. There is a question about the appropriateness of its name.
- 3). Newsletter Editorial Board should continue in adhoc status for the time being, giving it time to evolve. The Newsletter is an important organ, more broadly-based than other ACRL section publications.
- 4). Ethnic Slavic & East European Publications in the US has performed many useful functions, but Chair Lubomyr Wynar's recommendation that it be disbanded should be accepted, since it has performed its mandate. It can always be resurrected in the future.

In the discussion which followed, it was decided to rename Robert Fitzgerald's committee the Automated Bibliographic Control Committee in order to more accurately reflect the issues with which it now deals, and to change its status to that of standing committee.

The Executive Committee approved the foregoing changes, which will be submitted in the Review Committee's report to ACRL, to take effect July, 1988.

Miranda then discussed the ACRL Strategic Plan, and the SEES Continuing Education Committee's role in pursuing the internship program aspect. Barbara Galik will be the CEC member concerned with this.

Miranda also reiterated her annoyance with "overbureacratization" by ACRL, resulting in needless expense for excess paperwork, luncheons, etc.

SEES representation on ACRL's International Relations Task Force will include Robert Karlowich and Roman Legedza.

Following Laszlo's recommendation that Miranda write Lubomyr Wynar a letter of thanks for his committee's work over the years, it was decided that this should wait until the Review report is accepted. The Review Committee will recommend dissolution of Ethnic Slavic to ACRL in its report, but the committee will remain on the SEES committee roster for the 1988 handbook. Miranda will write Lubomyr saying that the Executive

Committee accepts his recommendation on dissolving Ethnic Slavic, however.

It was recommended that new Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect Barbara Galik attend meetings of the ACRL Executive Board as observer for SEES.

Questions about the scheduling of future committee meetings at annual conferences were brought up, and it was decided that the Executive Committee could meet before the membership meeting if necessary, because the new chair takes over only after the annual meeting is concluded.

#### **ALA MID-WINTER MEETINGS**

San Antonio, January 1988

#### **ACRL SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION MINUTES**

Minutes -- Submitted by Allan Urbanic, Secretary

#### **Cyrillic Romanization and Automation Committee**

Sunday, January 10, 9:30-11:00 AM

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

The Executive Committee of SEES has suggested a name change for the committee to reflect its changing field of interest. While the early focus of the committee was toward problems of romanization and authority control, more attention now is being paid to advances and problems of automation. The suggested new name is Automated Bibliographic Control Committee.

RLG reported nothing new in the development of the Cyrillic capabilities on RLIN. At present, it has no way of monitoring which libraries are using the Cyrillic capability.

Video, both film and tape, was discussed as an evolving problem for selection and classification. Little progress has been made on the issue of cataloging levels for this medium. Wojciech Zalewski spoke about the vast amount of tape that accrues from Soviet television projects leading to problems of storage and archival control. Film is a medium which offers its own difficulties. It appears that the Soviet Union wishes to give distribution rights to American companies rather than negotiate directly with libraries or other interested parties. These distributors prefer to rent rather than to make copies for sale. Furthermore, films often do not contain full bibliographic description, which forces

catalogers to review the entire product before cataloging.

RTSD is currently working on cataloging standards for video.

Robert Fitzgerald will address the topic of bibliographic control of Soviet television tapes at the New Orleans convention.

Automated indexing was discussed. It was reported that MLA now has its bibliography more up-to-date in its on-line service. ABSEES might go on-line in the future since the bibliographic mechanism was already locally automated.

Additional topics which the committee might address include bibliographic control of video tapes (Robert Fitzgerald at New Orleans) and coordination of Slavic recon projects (no agenda was set)

Roman Legedza (University of Nebraska) was appointed the committee liaison to the Newsletter.

**Conference Planning Committee for Dallas Convention 1989**  
**Sunday, January 10, 11:30 AM-12:30 PM**

Barbara Galik chaired the meeting.

The suggested topic for the Dallas convention was the Training of Area Specialists. Recent job searches to replace personnel in the Slavic field indicate that qualified people are in short supply.

The panel should consist of: 1) a Slavic area specialist, 2) a Library School professor, 3) a Library Personnel Officer and 4) a non-Slavic area specialist.

Various names were put forth in each of these categories. Barbara will contact the suggested panelists and will report back on the panel composition in New Orleans.

Wojciech Zalewski suggested that this topic begs the definition of "the Slavic Librarian." The definition should address two basic questions: 1) what does the Slavic librarian need to know and 2) what mechanisms are in place for someone to receive the necessary training.

The final title for the panel will be submitted by Barbara at the New Orleans convention.

**Continuing Education Committee**  
**Sunday, January 10, 2-4 PM**

Laszlo Kovacs chaired the meeting. The minutes from the last meeting were read and approved.

The current state of the profession was examined in light of the recent difficulty many institutions were having filling positions in the

Slavic field. Miranda Beaven had begun an investigation of Library schools and their ability to support a program to train Slavic specialists. Because of Miranda's resignation from the committee, Barbara Galik will continue this line of inquiry.

Various aspects of the education process were discussed: internships (who will offer them), finance (where will the support for scholarships or internships come from), accreditation (will field work be accepted by library schools for academic credit), etc. Currently, only three types of training are being offered: 1) positions in a library working with the Slavic collection (supported by the libraries themselves), 2) scholarships offered through library schools, though these often do not recognize an area of specialization and 3) field work in large Slavic collections which is usually not funded.

Information on current programs which are addressing the problem was put forth. Barbara Galik reported that the U of Michigan was currently offering two-year post-graduate internships, and that Columbia University had initiated a mentoring program for library school students.

Coordination with ACRL's Continuing Education committee was considered necessary. SEES would like to contact both library schools and libraries about available training programs, funding, and job vacancies in the Slavic area. It was hoped that this could be on the agenda at the New Orleans convention.

Since Harry Leich was not in attendance, no information about a possible pre-conference was available. The target date for a pre-conference was most likely 1992.

The possible influx of emigre librarians to the profession was discussed. It was acknowledged that this group was hard to identify and contact, that often emigre librarians neither wanted to pursue a library career in the United States nor were they "Slavic" librarians per se. The Newsletter was viewed as the best way to contact this group.

The possibility of coordinating a fact-finding trip in conjunction with the Harrowgate Conference was proposed. Nina Shapiro was designated to look into the possibilities of visiting East European libraries.

Wojciech Zalewski reported that the East European component of the Handbook of Slavic Book Culture was now outside the jurisdiction of the committee.

**Newsletter Editorial Board**  
Sunday, January 10, 4:30-5:30 PM

Wojciech Zalewski chaired the meeting. The minutes were read and

approved.

Wojciech reported that the No.4 (1988) allocation for production of the Newsletter is \$1100. The 1989 allocation has yet to be apportioned.

The No.3 (1987) Newsletter has been distributed to members of SEES and to 80 libraries in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe through Stanford University's exchange programs. Copies were also sent to ABDOST (German Slavic librarians organization) and SCNONL (Standing Conference of National and University Libraries). A cover letter was appended soliciting news of the profession from these various groups; however, no replies have been received.

The editor-in-chief outlined the contents for issue No.4. All proposals were approved.

Andrew Makuch suggested that the editorial board should consider including news of major preservation efforts, desiderata of important works, etc. It was agreed that this type of information should be included when received.

The status of the Newsletter Editorial Board was discussed, and its was unanimously agreed that board be made a permanent standing committee.

Allan Urbanic was named new editor-in-chief commencing with issue No.5. He will be contacting members of the committee to fill positions on the board.

All participants wanted to extend a sincere thanks to Wojciech Zaleski and Viveca Seymour and the rest of the Newsletter Editorial Board for their excellent work in producing the first four numbers of the publication.

#### **Executive Committee**

**Monday, January 11, 9:30-11:00 AM**

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

Mel George, ACRL, attended to announce that a surplus fund balance existed and that an amount of \$20,000 was being set aside for special projects. Projects that would be considered had to be one-time efforts, fit into the ACRL Strategic Plan, and promote greater communication among the membership of ACRL. SEES was invited to submit proposals.

Cheryl announced the program for the New Orleans convention. The panel is entitled "New Technology in Slavic Librarianship" and will be chaired by Robert Karlowich (Pratt Institute). Panelists are Christina Jeremko (UCLA) who will speak on non-bibliographic databases on Russia

and the Soviet Union; Harry Leich (Library of Congress) who will address bibliographic and full text databases; and Stephen Corrsin (Brooklyn College), who will speak on developing a periodicals database using SPIRES.

Cheryl reported that the section review proposals submitted at ALA in San Francisco had been approved. The status of the Newsletter Editorial Committee was discussed, and it was proposed that the committee status be changed from ad hoc to standing. The motion was seconded and approved and will be submitted at the New Orleans convention.

Several items of interest concerning the New Orleans program were announced. IREX was sponsoring a Soviet delegation who will be visiting the convention and ALA is asking SEES for suggestions as to how they might be best entertained. The ALA International Relations Committee has asked SEES to participate in the panel "Role of Libraries in Increasing International Understanding". SEES agreed to lend its name as a sponsor to the panel.

Wojciech Zalewski reported about the current state of the Newsletter (for a content of this report, see the minutes of the Newsletter Committee). A meeting of the ACRL Publications Committee was convening later this afternoon to discuss the format of the Newsletter. Allan Urbanic, the new editor-in-chief was designated to attend that meeting and present SEES's arguments for its expanded format. (Addenda: the ACRL Publications Committee approved funding for issue No. 5 of the newsletter to support 32 pages (8 1/2x11) or 64 pages (8 1/2x11 folded).

Alan Pollard passed on news of Amnesty International's support of the Ukrainian librarian, Hanna Mykhaylenko, who had been recently incarcerated. SEES proposed that Amnesty International approach ALA directly to solicit support.

Alan also reported on an unscheduled meeting of Soviet historians, who among other things, discussed library issues. An "unofficial" meeting was again proposed for the AAASS convention in Honolulu.

Nina Shapiro suggested that SEES address the problem of cataloging arrearages, poor authority control, and poor cataloging of Slavic materials in general. It was proposed that she contact Robert Fitzgerald, chair of the Cyrillic, Romanization and Automation Committee, to see if these problems could be addressed there and report back to the Executive Committee on their discussion at the New Orleans convention.

Barbara Galik reported that Choice is interested in expanding the number of reviews in the Slavic area. Wojciech will announce this request in the next Newsletter.

Barbara also reported that the ACRL Board was interested in SEES's

discussions of library training in the Slavic area (see minutes of the Continuing Education Committee).

Alan Pollard announced that he was the new editor of USSR: Facts and Figures and requested help in gathering information for that publication.

At present, the Vice-Chair has been SEES's representative to the ACRL Board; however, conflicts in scheduling have often made it difficult for that person to attend SEES committee meetings. No solution to the problem was forthcoming, but it was mentioned that attendance at the ACRL Board was crucial for SEES's visibility and the transfer of information and the Vice-Chair should continue attending even when scheduling conflicts arise.

**19TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES. MINUTES OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY  
AND DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE.**

Boston, November 1987

Minutes -- Submitted by Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii

**1. BIRD**

The Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval, and Documentation of ACLS/SSRC's Joint Committee on Soviet Studies and Joint Committee on Eastern Europe is now chaired by Sheila Fitzpatrick. Marianna Tax Choldin, Edward Kasinec, David Kraus, Hugh Olmsted, and Joe Dwyer are the librarian members. Projects include a guide to metropolitan New York's Slavic collections, an updated Directory of Slavic Librarians, and a guide to the use of the new technology (data bases) for researchers.

A major new project will be a conference on backlogs. There will be a great deal of preparation for this conference with a questionnaire sent out. A sub-committee of Hugh Olmsted, Bob Burger, and Zora Kipel are working on this.

A joint US-Soviet preservation project is being explored by BIRD and the Library Council of the USSR to identify materials to be preserved. A delegation from the BIRD Committee will be going to Moscow in connection with this.

**2. International Scene**

A commission on library cooperation between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Library Council of the USSR have signed a protocol to continue a long-standing relationship. The coordinator for the US side is the American Library Association and for the Soviet side is the Library Council of the USSR. The protocol covers proposals for cooperation

on seminars, management issues, book studies and bibliography, exhibits, art/museum librarianship, library services, and access of researchers to libraries. Members of the American side are Robert Stueart, Chairman (Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information, Simmons College); Marianna Tax Choldin (Head, Slavic and East European Library, Univ. of Illinois); Richard De Gennaro (Director, NYPL); and Warren Tsuneishi (Director for Area Studies, Library of Congress).

The Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences, also under ACLS, has a Subcommittee on Information and Documentation Problems. Among the Subcommittee's goals are "to continue exchange of information concerning research in the areas of the social sciences and humanities having in mind the acceleration of processes of search tasks and transfer of bibliographic information, as well as of original sources on a reciprocal basis; and to study possibilities of exchange of bibliographic information in the social sciences on laser compact discs (CD ROM)..."

The fourth World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies will be held at Harrogate, England July 21-26, 1990. Gregory Walker (Bodleian, Oxford) is the coordinator of the meetings. The first planning session was held Sept. 26, 1987, which Marianna Tax Choldin attended. The panels must follow general congress rules, and proposals must reach Dr. Walker by January 1989. It is hoped that the conference papers will be published as one issue of *Solanus*.

There will be a pre-conference at Cambridge (July 18-20) allowing for a division of themes at the two meetings. The general congress sessions will bring together Slavic specialist librarians and scholars on subjects of mutual concern (the printed media under Gorbachev, non-print resources, archival exchange and cooperation, oral history, etc.). The pre-conference will concentrate on professional library/bibliographic matters (selection, exchanges, automation, inter-library loans, conservation issues, the European and American annual bibliographies, etc.).

### 3. Library of Congress

Harold Leich (formerly at Univ. of Illinois Urbana) began his new appointment as the Soviet Specialist in April. He has been given the task of working on an exhibit to commemorate the Millennium. The exhibit will run from May-Dec. 1988 and will be in conjunction with a symposium on the Millennium sponsored by the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies and the Library of Congress. Edward Kasinec will organize and chair the book panels. Harry observed that he has been struck by the heavy use the collection receives not only from the Washington area, but from

institutions and individuals throughout the country, and from numerous Soviet and East European visitors. James H. Billington was appointed Librarian of Congress in September. American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies: 1985 was the first volume done in a totally automated format. The 1986 volume is well on its way to completion. The National Council of Soviet and East European Studies provided funds for a graduate student to work on these compilations. Roberta Goldblatt has left and a new editor is being sought. Acquisitions have been cut somewhat due to Gramm-Rudman and the devaluation of the dollar. Harry asks that anyone coming to LC to work should write ahead regarding the time of the visit and topic(s) to be researched.

#### Publications:

Janina Hoskins Polish genealogy and heraldry (in press) and Library of Congress resources on the Polish visual arts (in preparation)

George J. Kovtun Masaryk and America (in press) and Czech and Slovak literature in English (2d ed., in press)

Robert Allen Forty Commisars in Chicago: Imperial Russia looks at America (in press)

#### 4. Preservation

Ellen Scaruffi (Bakhmeteff Archives, Columbia) raised a number of problems and questions dealing with preservation:

- in microfilming projects the artefactual value of the book is often ruined and the original may even be discarded
- if the microfilm quality is not good, does some institution still have the original?
- more efforts should be made to complete sets of periodical runs before filming
- are reprints better than microforms in some cases?
- microform is still not popular among researchers (this may be caused in some part by the equipment. CD ROM formats may solve some of these problems.)
- some dealers sell materials that have been filmed and discarded by libraries

Harry Leich noted that the Library of Congress will have an automated listing of the National Register of Microform Masters and Newspapers in Microform. In the meantime, he has access to the master card file and will entertain judicious requests to check titles.

There was some discussion of more "current" (60-70's) Soviet materials, often in as bad a state (paper-wise) as older imprints; it is hard to draw attention to the need for preservation of these materials, since they are not "rare".

#### **5. NY Metropolitan Guide and Directory of Slavic Librarians**

Dr. Robert Karlowich (Pratt Institute) reviewed the status of the New York Metropolitan Guide to Slavic resources. It will cover library and archival collections within a 50 mile radius of the city and deal with pre- and post-revolutionary resources. There are about 100 entries to date. Publication is expected in early 1988.

Karlowich also said that he needs any corrections or additions to the directory of Slavic librarians and/or other specialists who may not be directly in the library field. Many people are now using electronic mail; if you want your number listed in the directory, please send it in.

#### **6. Manuscripts and Archives Sub-Commission**

Dr. Patricia Grimsted is the liaison between AAASS and IREX. A Soviet archival delegation was hosted in the US this year. There is a project underway now to exchange microfilm of state archival materials. Please notify Dr. Grimsted if you have requests for items for the Soviets to film. The exchange of archival publications is very small right now. This past summer Grimsted gave an orientation session for graduate students and faculty going to the Soviet Union on working in archives. Edward Kasinec spoke on library resources at this orientation. Grimsted prepared a preliminary guide to regional archival guides (if you write to her at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, she will send you a copy for \$12). It should be available sometime next year.

In connection with Grimsted's work on Ukrainian archives and a catalog being issued by IDC, she could use help with checking holdings, cataloging of the various materials, and even obtaining certain elusive publications. Write to her if you can help.

#### **7. Eighth Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography**

There is a \$1,000 annual prize given for the best bibliographical work on a topic of Ukrainian studies. Entries, in English or in Ukrainian, must be submitted in four copies by March 1, 1988. Manuscripts must be in their final pre-publication form, with names and addresses of authors. For more information write:

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

The 1987 Seventh Cenko Prize was awarded to Paul Robert Magocsi, Prof., Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the Univ. of Toronto, for his work entitled Carpatho-Rusyn Studies: An Annotated Bibliography, 1975-1984.

#### 8. Other Business

Zuzana Nagy (Harvard) brought to our attention a new publication: ACTA: quarterly of the Documentation Centre for the Promotion of Independent Czechoslovak Literature. To order, write Dokumentationszentrum, Schwarzenberg 6, D-8533 Scheinfeld, West Germany.

Suggestions for panel topics for 1988:

- Implications of the reorganization of Mezhdunarodnaia kniga (pricing is being examined, republics can export directly, etc.),
- Effect of declining library budgets on the book trade, and
- Can the profession help smaller collections that may not have a bibliographer?

#### Members of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee

Edward Kasinec	
Patricia Poiansky, Co-chairs	1983-1989
David Kraus	Ex officio
Paul Magocsi	1984-1987
Wojciech Zalewski	1987-1990
June Pachuta Farris	1985-1988
Robert Karlowich	1985-1988
Ellen Scaruffi	1987-1990

## II. REPORTS

### HRVATSKO BIBLIOTEKARSKO DRUSTVO

Hrvatsko Bibliotekarsko Drustvo (the Croatian Library Association) was founded in Zagreb in 1948. Today it has 1200 members. The secretariat is located in the National and University Library in Zagreb, Marulićev trg 21. The Association gathers 12 regional library associations in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Its Chairmanship consists of 18 members (delegates of regional associations) and functions in accordance with the Statutes of the Association. The Association raises funds from membership fees and its publishing activities. It is also subsidized by cultural and political institutions. The publishing activities of the Association include issuing of the professional journal "Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske" (started in 1950) and a large number of highly professional issues like translations of ISBDs.

The activity of the Croatian Library Association is accomplished by 6 sections, 8 committees and 4 working groups. These are:

- Section of Public Libraries, Section of School Libraries, Section of Special Libraries, Section of Medical Sciences Libraries, Section of General Research Libraries and University Libraries, Section of Technology Libraries;

- Committee on Library Automation, Committee on Cataloging, Committee on Bibliography, Committee on Library Buildings and Equipment, Committee on Book and Library History, Committee on Classification and Subject Cataloging, Committee on Acquisition and Interlending, Committee on Library Schooling and Continuing Education;

- Working Group on Library and Information System, Working Group on Terminology in Librarianship, Working Group on Science and Research, Working Group on Homeland Collections.

The objectives of the Association are to:

- improve basic and continuing education programs for librarians (graduate and postgraduate studies in library and information science already exist at the University in Zagreb);

- encourage writing and publishing of handbooks that are necessary for professional education;

- encourage communication and cooperation among researchers in library and information science;

- participate in the research project Fundamentals of Library and Information System in the Socialist Republic of Croatia;

- accomplish work on the library standards within the SR of Croatia;

- develop programs for user education;
- establish cooperation between publishers and booksellers;
- compile guides through libraries in the SR of Croatia;
- establish the status of library and information science;
- coordinate the use of modern technology in support of library and information services;
  - encourage connection between research libraries in the SR of Croatia and international bibliographic databases;
  - support erection of the new building of the National and University Library in Zagreb being the centre of library and information system of the SR of Croatia;
  - develop professional terminology in cooperation with the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences;
  - promote the network of public libraries.

In order to pursue its objectives the Croatian Library Association cooperates with other organizations. It is a member of the Yugoslav Federation of Library Associations (Savez društava bibliotečnih radnika Jugoslavije). It promotes connections with IFLA and FID, and cooperates with library associations in Austria and Hungary. The Association gives the "Ivan Kukuljević Award" for achievements in librarianship. Officers for the next two years are: President, Anisja Čečuk; Secretary, Daniela Živković; and Treasurer, Mate Šikić. (Daniela Živković, Hrvatsko Bibliotekarsko Društvo)

Editorial note: East European libraries have been invited to introduce themselves in our Newsletter. We received the above reply, and should others arrive, they will be forwarded to the new Editorial Board.

#### THE TOLSTOI CYLINDER

A rare wax cylinder phonograph recording of Lev Tolstoj has been discovered, or rediscovered, at the Edison National Historic Site in West Orange, New Jersey. It has long been known that Edison sent Tolstoj a Business Phonograph early in 1908, and that the writer used it extensively to dictate correspondence and essays; copies of nearly forty such recordings survive in the Soviet Union. Tolstoj also made several special recordings in English, at Edison's personal request. But what became of those cylinders has been a mystery for decades.

Correspondence and memoranda in the Edison Archives reveal that in the Fall of 1908, Edison sent his European representative, Thomas Graf, to Tolstoj with a second phonograph, one of the new 200-thread models. Although Tolstoj was then more than eighty years old and recovering from

a serious illness, he claimed, in the words of his secretary, V. Chertkov, that "he certainly would not feel himself justified in declining to fulfill" Edison's request to record several "messages to the people of the world". Graf took the phonograph to Tolstoi's estate, Yasnaya Polyana, in Tula, south of Moscow, and the author read, in English, at least two brief selections of his writings: "The Hostelry, A Parable for Children" and "Social Hypocrisy", an excerpt from The Kingdom of God is Within You.

Early in 1909 the cylinders were shipped back to West Orange, where, according to a letter from Graf to Tolstoi now in the Soviet Union, they were received in perfect condition. Since the recordings were initially intended for commercial release, typed transcriptions of the recordings were made at the Phonograph Division of the Edison Manufacturing Company, and promotional copy about Tolstoi was written. But despite what Graf had reported to Tolstoi, the sound quality of the cylinders was poor, and officials of the company questioned whether the records should be released; even the advertising copy cautioned the listener that Tolstoi was old and ill, and was reading in what was to him a foreign language. Test moulds were apparently made, but the release of the records was postponed, until on May 11, 1909, a memo from one of the Edison executives, C.H. Wilson, decreed that nothing further was to be done about the Tolstoi cylinders. Tolstoi died the following year.

What then happened to the cylinders can only be guessed at from circumstantial evidence. A major fire swept through the Edison Phonograph Works and many surrounding buildings on December 9, 1914, leaving the Record Storage Building a mass of twisted metal. Ever since Edison's laboratory became a National Historic Site in 1954 curators have assumed that the Tolstoi cylinders were destroyed, along with many other unique items, in that blaze. But we now know that at least one of the recordings survived the fire. Walter Miller, the manager of the Phonograph Works, took the cylinder of "The Hostelry" home, and it stayed in his basement until after his death. Along with several other important recordings, including speeches by P.T. Barnum and Presidents Taft, McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, it was brought back to the Edison laboratory around 1953, and a tape recording was made of it. Both the original cylinder and the tape recording were assigned inventory numbers and placed in a cabinet in the most secure section of the lab's underground vault, where they were ultimately found. But the containers were never labeled, there was no name index to the inventory numbers, and the individuals who taped and stored the old records eventually retired, moved away or died. The Tolstoi cylinder was as good as lost.

Thirty-three years passed.

In June 1986 an international writers' conference was held in the Soviet Union. One of the American participants was Bel Kaufman, best known as the author of *Up the Down Staircase*, the humorous and touching memoirs of an urban high school teacher. Ms. Kaufman is also the granddaughter of the great Yiddish writer Sholom Aleichem, on whose stories the musical "Fiddler on the Roof" was based; ironically, Aleichem also was one of the earliest authors to record his stories on the phonograph.

At the Moscow conference Ms. Kaufman made the acquaintance of Lev Alekseevich Shilov, a literary historian and the sound archivist of the Union of Writers of the U.S.S.R. Shilov is the author of a 1977 book entitled Golosa. zazyuchayshie vnoy (Voices, Resounding Anew), one chapter of which is devoted to Tolstoi and his use of the phonograph. He gave Ms. Kaufman a letter to be mailed to the Edison National Historic Site along with a copy of his book and a modern disc record copy of some of Tolstoi's recordings in Russian. In response to his letter, the museum's staff once again searched the collection, but found no Tolstoi cylinders.

However, before the disappointing news could be transmitted to Mr. Shilov, another literary scholar phoned the Site asking about cylinders recorded by Oscar Wilde. None of the staff knew of the existence of any such cylinders, but as usual a search was undertaken. This time, the search uncovered a file of correspondence dating from the early 1950's, relating to odd phonograph records. The correspondence mentioned the existence of tape recordings in the inner vault. The tapes, unmarked except for an old inventory number, were found, and a string of old numbers was traced. The Oscar Wilde cylinders were never located, but the Tolstoi cylinder was. The inside of the cylinder, a four-minute black wax recording, had become distorted over time, so before it could be played, the fragile record had to be delicately smoothed using a specially-designed tool.

The original cylinder and the 1953 tape were then re-recorded onto cassette tape, and additional dubs made from that. A copy was sent to Mr. Shilov in Moscow. The presentation of a copy in formal diplomatic ceremonies is also under consideration. Additional copies have been made so that visitors to the Site and scholars in the future can listen to Tolstoi's voice without the threat of damage to the rare original. In the meantime, this new international archival cooperation has sparked research in both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. on the introduction of the phonograph to Russia, where Tolstoi evidently had access to one of the new machines as early as 1895.

The sound of the 1908 recording is scratchy, and, as the advertising

copy warned, Tolstol's voice is frail, his English halting. But the message of his parable is as pertinent now as it ever was: He likens the human race to pilgrims at a hostel, transients on earth. We have been provided with all we need to live, but through greed and malice we destroy it. Tolstoi says:... we have in our world those who do not pay heed to the instructions for the guidance of our life written in our hearts and in all the great teachings of the wisest of mankind, and who live according to their own will... They ruin their own short lives and the lives of others, blaming each other, God, the universe, anyone and anything but themselves. And yet, were men only to understand that their welfare depended solely on themselves... they would enjoy such bliss, greater than which they cannot conceive.

Mary B. Bowling  
Archivist, Edison National Historic Site  
West Orange, New Jersey

**DISTINGUISHED POLISH MUSIC LIBRARIAN AS VISITING SCHOLAR AT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY**

The University of Virginia has been very fortunate in being able to invite ANIELA KOLBUSZEWSKA for a six month period from January to July 1988. Ms Kolbuszewska is a very well know music librarian from the University of Wroclaw in Poland. Her purpose at the University of Virginia is to catalog the major part of a large backlog of Slavic music scores into the OCLC system in order to make the Virginia Slavic music collection more accessible to music scholars and students. At the University of Wroclaw, Ms Kolbuszewska has the rank of Starszy kustosz dyplomowany and in this capacity heads one of the richest music collections in Poland if not the world. She has published extensively and is the regular organizer of exhibitions of music prints and manuscripts, in particular of the exhibition accompanying the International Festival "Wratislavia Cantans". Her special interests are in the fields of the history of music publishing, history of Silesian music collections of the 16th and 17th centuries, and music iconography. She has to her credit also the translation of the IAML Rules for Cataloging Music Manuscripts for Polish libraries from English into Polish in 1979 and is herself very active in this international organization of music librarians. While in the United States, Ms Kolbuszewska will be attending several music conferences. She has already been invited to visit several other large music libraries in this country.

The University of Virginia Library owes the funding for Aniela

Kolbuszewska's visit to the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University and the Office of Education. Her visit has a threefold purpose. Not only will she help to reduce the sizeable music backlog but in doing so she will become very well acquainted with the computerization of American library work. This knowledge should prove very beneficial for the future computerization of Polish libraries. (Angelika S. Powell, University of Virginia)

#### INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM "ON THE ORIGINS OF SLAVIC CULTURES"

Angelika S. Powell, Slavic and East European bibliographer at the University of Virginia Library was invited by Professor Francis Conte, chair of Russian Studies at the Universite de Paris (Sorbonne), France, to participate in an International Colloquium "On the Origins of Slavic Cultures" from December 14-18, 1987 in Bad Homburg, West Germany. The beautiful Werner-Reimers-Stiftung which specializes in funding small scholarly conferences (up to twenty participants) on subjects concerning the history and condition of man, hosted eighteen Slavic scholars from France, East Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and the United States. The scholarly lectures of the participants were concerned with the archaeology, ethnology, ethnography, mythology, religion, language, literature, and art of early Slavs from the 6th to the 12th century. Angelika Powell prepared a 800-title bibliography on the subject and invited scholarly critique from the participants in the final roundtable session of the colloquium. She is in the process of preparing a second edition of this bibliography in order to ready it for the publication of the conference proceedings in 1988/89. The colloquium's Honorary Board was composed of the following scholars: Aleksandr Gieysztor, Poland; Joachim Herrmann, East Germany; Zdenek Vana, Czechoslovakia. The coordinators were John Bradley, Bordeaux, France and Francis Conte, Paris. (Angelika S. Powell, University of Virginia)

#### SLAVONIC DIVISION STAFF SEMINARS AT NYPL

The New York Public Library Slavonic Division has organized Thursday afternoon seminars for the staff. These are aimed at improving knowledge of the field, both in a practical and scholarly manner and at providing a forum for discussion. Edward Kasinec, Director of the Slavonic Division, has provided the following list of seminars:

September 10 Thoughts on a recent visit to libraries and librarians in the Soviet Union, Richard De Gennaro, Director, NYPL

- September 17**      **Compiling a bibliography of Russian emigre imprints: method & sources** Bosiřka Stevanovic, Librarian, Foreign Language Library, Donnell Library Center Vladimir Wertsman, Librarian, Mid-Manhattan Library
- October 29**        **The Slavic and East European collections of the Princeton University Library: history, present status, and future projects**, Alan Pollard, Slavic Bibliographer, Princeton University
- November 12**      **Preparing a guide to Russian/Soviet materials in the NYC metro area** Robert A. Karlowich, Professor, Pratt Institute School of Library and Information Sciences
- December 3**        **The historical reconstruction of Novikov's library** Eugene Beshenkovsky, Information Manager, Harriman Institute, Columbia University Comments: Gary Marker, Professor, SUNY Stony Brook
- December 10**      **Evgenia Khmel'nitskaia** Ellen Scaruffi, Curator, Bakhtmeteff Archive, Columbia University
- January 14**        **Advising researchers in Slavic and East European Studies**, Edward Kasinec, NYPL
- January 21**        **A millenium: Russian and East Slavic book culture, Part I (historiography and sources)**, Edward Kasinec, NYPL
- January 28**        **A millenium...Part II (The manuscript book, X-XV centuries)**, Edward Kasinec, NYPL
- February 4**        **A millenium...Part III (The beginning of book printing)**, Edward Kasinec, NYPL
- February 18**      **A millenium...Part IV (The XVII century: printed book)**, Edward Kasinec, NYPL
- February 25**      **Book studies in Ukraine: the contemporary situation as compared with the 1920s (tentative title).**  
(tentative)

happy to include such requests in the project. The requester will be notified when the item is received.

(Reprinted from College and Research Libraries News, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1988)

#### REVIEWERS NEEDED FOR CHOICE

Choice has been receiving a large number of books on US/USSR developments and other topics related to Slavic and East European Studies. As a result, the editors are seeking to expand the pool of reviewers. If you are interested in writing reviews for Choice, please contact: Mr. Helena G. Tench Assistant Editor Choice: Current Reviews for College Libraries 100 Riverview Center Middletown, CT 06457

### III. GRANTS

#### HOOVER INSTITUTION RECEIVES TWO TITLE II-C GRANTS

The Hoover Institution has received two grants for the coming year from the U.S. Department of Education Title II-C Program. One is a continuation of a multi-year grant to preserve and improve access to the poster and newspaper collections. The poster collection consists of some 68,000 posters and constitutes the largest known collection of international political posters in the United States. Color slides are being produced for each poster, followed by encapsulation and cataloging. Rare newspapers are being microfilmed and cataloged into RLIN. The second grant is devoted to the Russian Revolution Collection. The Hoover Institution is the preeminent repository for materials on the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917. Published source material from the period 1905 through 1930 will be microfilmed and cataloged, thereby preserving and broadening access to resources for one of the century's pivotal historical epochs. (from Library Bulletin, Stanford University Libraries, vol. 40, no. 5, November 2, 1987)

### IV. ACQUISITIONS

#### THE MAZOUR COLLECTION

From the moment I started unpacking the Mazour collection in the summer of 1982, I was fascinated and intrigued by the valuable Russian history library which Professor Anatole Mazour had accumulated during his lifetime. Now housed in Special Collections on the third floor of Love

Library, this collection is a superb resource for the study of 19th and 20th century Russia.

Professor Anatole Mazour (originally Anatolii Grigor'evich Mazurenko) was born in a village near Kiev, Ukraine, in 1900, the son of prosperous parents. During World War I, Anatole attended the "gymnasium" from which he graduated in 1916. He then served in the Tsar's army until the Russian Revolution of 1917. Subsequently he fought with the White Army against the Reds and later also took part in the Russo-Polish conflict in 1921. Mazour managed to escape to Berlin the same year and emigrated to the United States in 1923. First he studied at Columbia University, but then moved on to Nebraska to study under Professor Fred Morrow Fling. Here he developed a lifelong affection for the state and graduated from the University of Nebraska. Shortly thereafter he earned his M.A. at Yale (1931) and his Ph.D. at Berkeley (1934). After having taught at several other universities, he made Stanford his permanent home in 1945.

Anatole Mazour was respected as a scholar and a teacher and ranked among the foremost Russian historians in the United States. His list of publications is impressive and his works on Russian historiography are considered especially valuable. Judging from the books he owned, Professor Mazour must have been a man of culture, sophistication, and scholarship, with almost universal interests and exquisite taste. His field of vision not only encompassed the history and civilization of Russia, but also reflected his deep understanding of the arts, such as art history, ballet, music, the theater, folk art, and literature, as well as philosophy, religion, economics, politics, science, and technology--a modern Renaissance mind.

Two-thirds of the collection consists of books in languages other than Russian. The other third is in the Russian language, forming the most valuable part of the collection, with many rare titles. Mazour's main field of study was the history of 19th and 20th century Russia. His collection reflects his interest in the unrest and spread of new ideas and movements which eventually brought down the Tsarist Empire, and his interest in the October Revolution, the eventual Communist victory, World War II, and the expansion of the Soviet sphere of influence. The materials on the Decembrists, anarchists, nihilists and communists published during the Tsarist regime are naturally highly critical, but the other side is also represented in materials published by the exiles in the emigre presses in Paris, Sofia, London, Berlin and Switzerland. Names like these and many more are found in the catalog: Bakunin, Belinskii, Bunin, Chicherin, Cherepnin, Dolgorukov, Efimov, Gershenson, Grekov, Herzen, Kizevetter, Kliuchevskii, Kropotkin, Kuropatkin, Lebedev, Mendeleev, Nechkina,

Platonov, Pokrovskii, Tikhomirov, the Decembrist Brothers Turgenev, Zaiionchkovskii. Names like Marx, Engels, Trotskii, and Stalin are, of course, also represented.

There are printed collections of documents, papers, letters, diaries and memoirs of statesmen, politicians, princes, and generals of the Imperial and the Soviet regimes. Included are banned books by many a persona non grata. Numerous large sets on the history of Russia, the Soviet Union, the "Great October Revolution," the Communist Party in the USSR, and the "Great Patriotic War" can be found on the shelves. Handsomely bound, elegant pre-revolutionary volumes contain the history and accomplishments of several of the Tsars. Attractive pictorial works on Russian art and architecture, and Russian classics by Gogol, Lermontov, and Pushkin, who seems to have been Mazour's favorite, are also found in this fine collection.

Next to the 3rd edition of the Bol'shaia sovetskaja entsiklopediia is the 82 volume set with supplements of the Entsiklopedicheskii slovar', 1890-1907, by Brockhaus (Brockhaus, Leipzig) and I. A. Efron. This is the first large, comprehensive encyclopedia ever published in Russian. Earlier inconsequential attempts were made and some smaller dictionaries were published, but never one on this scale. As the name Brockhaus indicates, this encyclopedia was fashioned after the famous German encyclopedia and was a joint Russian-German venture. Even the Bol'shaia has to admit that despite the fact that "like all Russian encyclopedias of the pre-revolutionary era, the Brockhaus and Efron encyclopedia does not distinguish itself with a single ideological principle," it is a monumental work compiled with the help of many famous scholars in Russian literature, and the factual and bibliographical materials included still remain a significant source of reference. The remaining two-thirds of the collection, which is in English and other non-Russian languages, supplements the Russian titles and includes the Western view of the events and works of earlier and later emigres.

While the Russian titles and all of the periodicals and serials have now been cataloged, the processing of the non-Russian books started this past fall and is progressing well. To continue to build this collection and thus make it a resource for current information on these subjects as well as an historical collection, Professor Mazour's family also provided an endowment for annual purchase of relevant materials. Thus his gift to the university continues to grow and to benefit scholars.

Elsie Thomas, Special Collections (reprinted from The Link: newsletter of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries, Vol. 2, no. 2, Feb. 1987)

### YALE UNIVERSITY ACQUIRES MILOSZ PAPERS

Yale University's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, New Haven, Connecticut, has acquired the papers of Polish writer Czeslaw Milosz (b. 1911). A resident of the United States since 1960, Milosz has received many literary honors in recent years, including the Neustadt Prize for Literature in 1978 and the Nobel Prize for Literature. A witness to the horrors of World War II in Warsaw, Milosz worked as a cultural attache in Washington and in Paris in the postwar period before joining the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley. He retired in 1981. The Milosz archive contains all of his extant postwar papers, including several unpublished books, some 80 unpublished essays, more than 100 poems that have never been printed, and scores of letters and translations. In addition, the papers include some 60 notebooks containing Milosz's lecture notes, and nearly 300 photographs. Other notable items are Milosz's holograph draft of his autobiography, Rodzina Europa (Native Realm, 1959); manuscript versions of all his published essays since 1946; sketches for three unpublished novels; and manuscripts for nine unpublished stories. The manuscript versions of several poetry collections include original drawings by the author. The papers document Milosz's activity as a translator as well: he has translated many of his own poems into English and French and into Polish works by William Blake, Robinson Jeffers, Thomas Merton, Carl Sandburg, Wallace Stevens, Walt Whitman, and many other American, British, French, Spanish and Lithuanian poets. Among correspondence are letters from Saul Bellow, Joseph Brodsky, Albert Camus, Albert Einstein, T. S. Eliot, Pablo Neruda and Thornton Wilder, as well as Polish poets Zbigniew Herbert and Aleksander Wat and novelists Witold Gombrowicz and Jerzy Andrzejewski. Milosz, whose latest American book, Unattainable Earth, appeared in 1982, has been engaged in retranslating the entire Bible into Polish.

(From College and Research Libraries News, vol. 48, no. 10, November 1987)

### RUSSIAN LIBRARY GIVEN TO STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The Stanford University Libraries has received a significant collection of Russian books from an anonymous donor. The collection consists of over 7,200 monographic volumes, 93 serial titles comprising over 7,500 issues, some newspapers, and book dealer catalogs.

This elegant as well as scholarly collection spans the last quarter of the 18th century to the early 1960s. It is evident that the collection was gathered from the 1930s to the 1960s. Its collector took advantage of the prolific booksales during the 1930's by the official Soviet export agency

Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga from prominent Russian libraries of the czars and nobility. During the late 1940s and 1950s Soviet publishing focused intensely on survey histories in all major disciplines in the social sciences and humanities as well as on collected works of belles lettres, both Russian and in Western translation, which have been acquired almost comprehensively. The collector's interest in antiquity, Far East, Russian archeology and ethnography is evident here. Present are several series of the Academy of Sciences, and major journals such as NEVA, OKTIABR', ZVEZDA, KROKODIL, LITERATURNIAIA GAZETA, SOVETSKAIA ZHENSHCHINA, OGONEK, VOKRUG SVETA, TEKHNIKA MOLODEZHI, SSSR NA STROIKE, NAUKA I ZHIZN', TEATRAL'NYI AL'MANAKH, BOL'SHEVIK, and a few others. Materials published between the 1917 Revolution and the World War II are very scant.

Pre-Revolutionary imprints are the most interesting part of the collection. Here one finds elegant bindings from the libraries of Alexander III, his widow Maria Fedorovna in Gatchina, Maria Aleksandrovna, wife of Alexander II in Il'inskoe, Aleksei Uvarov, and others identified by exlibris. The most common exlibris is that of the Officers Library in Sebastopol. There are also elegant albums honoring the Romanov's dynasty, e.g., V PAMIAT' SVIASHCHENNOGO KORONOVANIIA GOSUDARIA IMPERATORA ALEKSANDRA III ( St. Peterburg (Spb), 1883), PRAZDNOVANIE TREKHSOTLETIIA TSARSTVOVANIIA DOMA ROMANOVYKH V KOSTROMSKOI GUBERNII (Kostroma, 1914), and A. E. Burtsev, SOBRANIE PORTRETOV ROSSIISKIKH GOSUDAREI DERZHAVNOGO DOMA ROMANOVYKH (Spb, 1913, 2 vols.), and jubilees of such institutions as the Art Academy in St. Petersburg, the Imperial Public Library in St. Petersburg, and Rumiantsev's Museum.

The flavor of this collection stems from its section devoted to the spiritual. A broad background of materials on the ancient world consists of pre-Revolutionary publications as well as some old imprints as exemplified below. In this category are histories of ancient Greece and Rome, translations into Russian of classical writers (ISOKRATA AFINEISKAGO ORATORA I FILOSOFA POLITICHESKIIA RECHI... Spb, Akademia Nauk, 1789), the history of Jews including two fine editions in Russian of Joseph Flavius DE BELLO JUDAICO (1786 and 1818) and ANTIQUITATES JUDAICAE (1795), materials on Persia (PODROBNOE OPISANIE PERSII, Moscow, Selivanovskii, 1829), India, China, and Russian Far East with travel reports and translations of Hindu classics, history of Scythians (SKIFSKAIA ISTORIA, Moscow, Tip. Kompaniia, 1787) and ancient Rus (Karamzin's ISTORIA GOSUDARSTVA ROSSIISKAGO, Spb, Grech, 1819-1824), Russian archeology and ethnography with such journals as

ZHIVOPISNAIA ROSSIIA (1901-1904), numerous travel reports especially to the East including such early Russian reports as P.L. Le Roy (Le Rua), PRIKLIUCHENIIA CHETYREKH ROSSIISKIKH MATROZOV K OSTROVY OST-SHPITSBERGENU... (Spb, Morskii Korpus, 1772) and A. Lazarev, PLAVANIE VOKRUG SVETA NA SHIUP LADOGA V 1822, 1823 i 1824 G. (Moscow, Morskala Tip., 1832) and early 19th century translations of P.Keppen and F. Fenelon. There are also books on yoga, Buddhism, and other Eastern philosophical and religious teachings with many translations into Russian from oriental languages, including the series IZBRANNYE SOCHINENIIA PO VOSTOCHNOI FILOSOPII I TEOSOFII. Christian theology (VELICHESTVO BOGA. Spb, 1801), biblical history, lives of saints, sects (SEKTY KHLYSTOV I SKOPTSOV by K. Kutepov. Kazan, 1882), works by B. Pascal in Russian, I. Nikolaev, I. Ia. Chalenko, A. Kazanskii, several works on history of Masons, e.g., by I.V. Lopukhin, S.P. Melgunov, G.V. Bernadskii, Ia. L. Barsukov, S.D. Tol, and the journal FRANK-MASON (1908) further illustrate the scope of this collection.

The heart of the collection, however, is theosophy, some spiritualism, occult, and related fields. Books in these fields are prohibited today in Soviet antiquarian book stores and seldom appear on the market in the West. The foundations of this collection reach into Oriental religion, Greek philosophers, medieval Meister Eckehart (MYSLI EKKARTSGAUZENA O POLOZHITEL'NOM NACHALE ZHIZNI. Moscow, 1810 and TERPIMOST' I CHELOVEKOLIUBIE. Moscow, 1818), and Renaissance Giordano Bruno and Jakob Böhme, his CHRISTOPHIA ILI PUT' KO KHRISTU V 9 KNIGAKH Spb, 1815). Furthermore, books in philosophy such as early S.V. Kolokolnikov (Translator from French), SOKRASHCHENNAIA ISTORIIA FILOSOPII (Moscow, 1785), modern S.N. Trubetskoi the leading Russian historian of philosophy, V. Kudriavtsev, and others build the scholarly foundations for this collection.

Theosophy, mediumism, graphology, and magic are widely represented in works by Russian and foreign authors. Among the Russian authors are many works by A.N. Aksakov as well as those issued by his publishing house, e.g., A.M. Butlerov; K.D. Kudriavtsev, Ia. P. Polonskii, V.V. Zhenkovskii, D. Merezhovskii, M.O. Verzhbolovich, N. Morozov, I.Ia. Bykov, M. Troitskii, I. Protasov, I. Dimitrevskii, V. Shmakov, and A. Bulgakov. Among foreign authors, all in Russian translation, are E.P. Blavatskaia, Anni Besant, C.W. Leadbeater, E. Carpenter, E. von Hartman, Svante Arrenius, Bouchet, A.V. Seno, R. Steiner, J. Michelet, and others. This array of authors is complemented by significant collections of serials including REBUS, VOPROSY PSIKHIZMA, ZHURNAL OKKULTNYKH NAUK. IZIDA, EZHEMESIACHNYI ZHURNAL TEOSOFSKOE OBOZRENIIE, VESTNIK TEOSOFII,

SPIRITUALIST, and TRUDY 1 VSEROSIISKAGO SEZDA SPIRITUALISTOV (1906) (Moscow, 1907).

There are of course other fascinating sides of this collection. The art collection focuses on fine editions such as the jubilee albums mentioned above rather than on works about art itself. Nevertheless it contains the pre Soviet and Soviet editions of I. Grabar's history of Russian art, histories of architecture (e.g., M. Krasovski, KURS ISTORII RUSSKOI ARKHITEKTURY, Petrograd, 1916), reference works such as F.I. Bulgakov, KHUDOZHESTVENNAIA ENTSIKLOPEDIIA, Spb, 1886, 2 vols.), N. P. Sobko, SLOVAR RUSSKIKH KHUDOZHNIKOV (Spb, 1893-1899, 3 vols.), V.A. Vereshchagin, RUSSKAIA KARIKATURA (Spb, 1911-1913, 3 vols) and several other works by him, exhibition catalogs (RUSSKAIA ZHENSHCHINA V GRAVIURAKH I LITOGRAFIIAKH, 1911), guides to museums and galleries and leading art journals such as ZOLOTOE RUNO, MIR ISKUSSTVA, APOLLON, BAIAN, ISKUSSTVO, STARYE GODY, VESTNIK IZIASHCHNYKH ISKUSSTV, as well as some Soviet journals.

The part of the collection devoted to bibliography and history of printing is outstanding. Works by all prominent Russian pre-Revolutionary bibliographers are present including Stroev, Kalaidovich, Sopikov, Smirdin, Burtsev, Mezhev, Guberti, Ulianinskii, Rubakin, Ikonnikov, Nikol'skii, N.I. Petrov, Vengerov, Lisovskii, Golitsyn, Vereshchagin, and K.F. Masanov. Book historians represented in the collection are Librovskii, Zelenin, Gennadi, N. Likhachev, Adariukov, and others. There are catalogs to numerous private collections, e.g., Bokachev, Berezin-Shiriaev, Smirnov, as well as institutions, e.g., Moscow's Theological Academy, Literary and Artistic Circle, State Soviet, Duma, Society for History and Antiquity and catalogs of book exhibitions, e.g., OBZOR PERVOI VSEROSIISKOI VYSTAVKI PECHATNOGO DELA (Spb, 1895). Furthermore there are numerous indexes to leading journals and academic, bibliographic and bibliophile journals (RUSSKII BIBLIOPIL, KAZANSKII BIBLIOPIL, PECHATNOE ISKUSSTVO, BIBLIOGRAFICHESKIE IZVESTIIA, ANTIKVAR, KNIGA) and some bibliophile book editions. Finally, dealer catalogs from pre-Revolutionary Russia, Soviet exporter, as well as those active in the West since the 1930's are interesting for the history of Russian book trade abroad.

The pre-Revolutionary literature of this collection can only be characterized as marginal. There are some translations of Western writers into Russian (Zola, A. France, Dickens, etc.), numerous volumes issued in the series World Library (Vsemirnaia biblioteka) and the journal VESTNIK INOSTRANNOI LITERATURY. Among the editions of collected works are Dobroliubov, Shashkov, Polonskii, Uspenskii, Morozov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Turgenev, Zhukovskii, Grigorovich, Sheller- Mikhailov, Staniukovich,

Danilevskii, Balmont, an elegant 1911 edition of Lermontov. There are also relatively good collections of works by and about Pushkin including several editions of his works beginning with the first (1838) edition, and Tolstoi beginning with the 1873 edition. The collection of journals is oriented toward literature and sets are either in short runs or incomplete, such as NIVA with supplements, NEVA, TRUD. VESTNIK LITERATURY I NAUKI, RUSSKOE OBOZRENIE, RUSSKII VESTNIK, VESTNIK EVROPY, MIR BOZYI, and others. There is also a small collection of children books.

Besides these main fields there are interesting items on military history, history of families, cities, some statistical and legal materials, some of them quite rare, but they do not present coherent collections.

The overall value of this acquisition for Stanford is significant due to large segments of the collection previously not available here. Although the collection has not yet been processed, it is anticipated that many items will be unique or very rare among holdings of American libraries.

Wojciech Zalewski

Stanford University Libraries

#### RARE RUSSIAN FILM DONATED TO HOOVER INSTITUTION

A rare film of the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s has been added to the Charles Edward Stuart collection at Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Soviet Russia Through the Eyes of an American, said to be the first moving picture filmed in the Soviet Union by a foreigner, was donated by the heirs of Stuart (1881-1943), an internationally recognized mining engineer and one of the first American engineers engaged by the Soviets under their First Five-Year Plan. Prior to her death in 1980, Stuart's widow, Dorothy Sanders Stuart of New Orleans, donated to the Hoover Institution her husband's papers, including reports, contracts, letters, photographs, and films documenting his work in the U.S. government, his experiences in the Soviet Union, his economic views, and his mining career. Missing from the early inventory of Mr. Stuart's materials was the unique film, Soviet Russia Through the Eyes of an American, a travelogue directed by Stuart and narrated by radio personality Norman Brokenshire. At the time of her original gift to Hoover, Mrs. Stuart expressed concern for the whereabouts of the film.

Two years ago, the missing film--consisting of nine reels in excellent condition--was located in the storage attic of a grandchild in Connecticut. After a showing at Dartmouth College, the Stuart heirs decided to donate it to the Hoover Institution. During his contractual work in the Soviet Union, Stuart was given permission by government authorities to bring professional American cameramen to Russia to film

the extensive travelogue. Filmed in cities and villages and from trains, river steamers, and bus caravans, the travelogue journeys southward from Moscow through Kharkov and Stalingrad to the Crimea in the Black Sea and, finally, eastward through the Caucasus to Tbilisi in Georgia. During the 1930s, the film was shown in commercial theaters in the United States and was used by Stuart in conjunction with lectures to university audiences throughout the country. His engineering firm--Stuart, James and Cooke of New York City--worked in the Soviet Union from 1926 through the early 1930s and was credited with reorganization of its coal mining industry. At one time his office in Kharkov employed 20 American and 80 Russian engineers. In 1933, Stuart was singled out by George Bernard Shaw, during the latter's visit to the United States, as the American who had done the most to better U.S.-Soviet relations. Five years later his name was mentioned prominently among those likely to succeed Joseph E. Davies as American ambassador to the Soviet Union. The latest addition to the Charles Edward Stuart collection at the Hoover Institution was donated by his daughters, Mrs. Betty Stuart Burke of Alexandria, VA., and Mrs. Patricia Stuart Fritzsche of Noank, Conn., and three grandchildren: Daniel Stuart Dent of New York City, Mrs. Dorothy Dent Withers of Los Altos Hills, Calif., and Miss Deborah duVal Dent of Campton, N.H. The film will be available for viewing at the Hoover Institution Archives as soon as a copy has been made on safety stock from the original nitrate film. (from Stanford University News Release)

## V. PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BARBARA A. GALIK has been appointed Head, Slavic and East European Division and Coordinator of Area Programs at the University of Michigan. Her educational background includes MSLS in Library Science from the U. of Illinois, 1977; AM in Russian literature from the U. of Illinois, 1976; and AB in Russian and Soviet Area Studies Certificate from the U. of Notre Dame, 1973. Her previous positions were with the U. of Washington (1983-1987), U. of Kentucky (1977-1983) and U. of Illinois (1987-77). Her publications include an article on Nikolai Vasil'evich Zdobnov in MERSH. Ms. Galik is currently Vice Chair/Chair elect of SEES. and is active on several committees.

DR. EDWARD KASINEC, Director, NYPL Slavonic Division, has agreed to serve as the Head of the newly opened Bibliography and Bibliophilic Section of the Institute of Modern Russian Culture (IMRC). Kasinec has particular interests in the history of the Russian and Ukrainian book, has

done extensive research in book collecting and book publishing in Russia before the 1917 October Revolution, and he has authored a number of articles on these topics. As Head of the Bibliography Section, Kasinec intends to organize a series of conferences dedicated to Russian bibliophiles, to private presses in St. Petersburg and Moscow during the Modernist period, to Russian ex-libris designs, and to similar themes. (from The Institute of Modern Russian Culture at Blue Lagoon, Texas and New York Newsletter, no. 14, July, 1987)

GEORGE KLIM has been appointed Head of the Slavic and East European Section at the library at the University of Washington. His educational background includes MLS, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1985; MA Russian, University of Wisconsin, 1977; and BA Russian, University of Wisconsin, 1974. His previous library positions were Slavic Librarian, Ohio State University Libraries, 1986-1987; Reference Librarian, Ohio State University Libraries, 1985-1986; Assistant Government Documents Librarian, Northwestern University Law School Library, 1983-1985; and Assistant Slavic Librarian, University of Wisconsin, 1978-1980.

ROMAN LEGEDZA has been appointed Spanish and Slavic languages cataloger at the University Libraries, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Legedza's educational background includes M.L.S., Rutgers; Ph.D., History, Fordham 1974; M.A. History, Rutgers 1959; B.A. Modern Languages, Rutgers, 1957. His previous library positions were Newspaper Cataloger, The New York-Historical Society, 1982-84; Cataloger, Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas, 1984-87. He is currently interested in research on U.S. ethnic newspapers. (Submitted by Elaine A. France, Principal Cataloger, University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Correction to Newsletter, No. 3 (1987): ALAN POLLARD'S educational background includes M.L.S. University of Rhode Island, 1973; Ph.D., History, University of California at Berkeley, 1968; M.A., History, University of California at Berkeley, 1961; A.B., History and Literature, Harvard College, 1960.

## VI. LIBRARY-RELATED PANELS HELD AT AAASS 19TH NATIONAL CONVENTION

### 1. PAPERS

#### POLISH PUBLISHING IN THE 1980s

Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University for Joseph Dwyer, Hoover Institution, Chair

Gordon Anderson, University of Kansas, Discussant

"Polish Uncensored Publishing in the 1980s." Maciej Siekierski, Hoover Institution.

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

"Polish Poetry in the 1980's." Stanisław Barańczak, Harvard University.

Jan Józef Szczepański, writer, Poland, Comments

#### Polish Uncensored Publishing in the 1980's

By Maciej M. Siekierski  
Hoover Institution

Poland has a rich tradition of underground political publishing, with first surviving examples dating back to the 16th century. Such secret printing increased greatly during the period of foreign domination over the country, especially at the time of the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, some two hundred years ago. However, it was not until the early 1860's, immediately before and during the great anti-Russian insurrection, that a large-scale, sustained underground publishing activity emerged. More than one hundred periodicals from those years are known, with the weekly Niepodległość (Independence) distributed in as many as 10,000 copies. In the decades that followed the 1863-1864 insurrection, the tradition of conspiratorial political printing and distribution was continued largely by Polish socialist organizations, with Jozef Pilsudski's Robotnik (Worker) providing perhaps the most prominent and most widely-circulated example; it flourished again in the years of the First World War, primarily in the territories occupied by the Central Powers. The period of independent Poland (1918-1939) gave rise to very few Polish underground publications, these representing the

views of relatively small groups on the fringe of the political spectrum, the extreme left and right.

The outbreak of World War II and the German and Soviet occupation of Poland brought about an unprecedented upsurge of underground publishing. For the 1939-1945 period, under the German occupation, more than 1,500 serial titles and nearly 2,000 other imprints have been noted. Some of the underground periodicals from that period, for example Buletyn Informacyjny (Information Bulletin) published by the Home Army, reached a circulation of tens of thousands of copies. The underground in Soviet occupied Eastern Poland operated under much more difficult conditions than in the rest of the country. Furthermore, for obvious political reasons, its activities, including its publications' record, were never the object of officially sanctioned scholarly research. Therefore, full bibliographic descriptions of only some 17 Polish underground serial titles issued east of the Molotov-Ribbentrop line between September 1939 and June 1941 are currently available, probably a fraction of the actual number. Considerably more information is available on underground publishing during the first years of the second Soviet occupation of Eastern Poland and the Soviet sponsored communist takeover of the government of the rest of the country, 1944-1948. More than 200 serial titles from those years, including some issued in the Soviet occupied Wilno and Lwów regions, are currently registered. After the war, which brought Poland neither independence nor democracy, Polish underground publishing efforts continued, at first at levels approaching those of the war years, and later, under much less favorable circumstances, on a greatly reduced scale, into the 1970's.

The blossoming of clandestine and uncensored publishing that began then and is continuing to this day needs to be seen as yet another chapter in the tradition outlined above. Subdividing this chapter into "pre-Solidarity", "Solidarity", "martial-law", and "post martial-law" subperiods, as it is done by some bibliographers, is probably both unnecessary and premature. The periodization and the most appropriate rubrics will be devised by historians in the decades to come. It is essential to recognize that the uncensored publications coming out of Poland are motivated by the desire of the Polish people for democratization of life and national independence, goals which have basically remained unchanged since 1939. Such periodical titles of the 1970's and the 1980's as Niepodległość (Independence), Robotnik (Worker), or perhaps the multitude of papers called Buletyn Informacyjny (Information Bulletin), are conscious references to the

heritage of earlier generations.

The breaking of the Communist regime's information monopoly began in the 1970's with the formation of several opposition centers. As early as June 1970, the group by the name of Ruch (The Movement) began to publish its Biuletyn. Its chief organizers were brothers Andrzej and Benedykt Czuma, the future founders of Ruch Obrony Praw Człowieka i Obywatela - ROPCİO (Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights). This serial ceased publication late in 1971. During the strikes of 1970-1971, and later in connection with protests against the further sovietization of the Polish constitution, leaflets and announcements sponsored by a variety of informally constituted groups were disseminated. By 1976 the groundwork was laid for the appearance of several major serial publications. The first of these were the monographic fascicles of Polskie Porozumienie Niepodległościowe - PPN (Polish Independence Agreement) which appeared in May of that year. The second publication was Biuletyn Informacyjny (Information Bulletin) of Komitet Obrony Robotników - KOR (the Committee for Workers' Defense) which appeared in September of 1976. Finally, the following month, a third serial made its debut. This was U Progu (At the Threshold), perhaps the first true underground serial of its time, with an anonymous editorial staff and no clear organizational affiliation, mimeographed rather than carbon copied, unlike the early issues of KOR's Biuletyn Informacyjny.

The state monopoly of printed media was broken. Other independent papers followed, representing a variety of local and national opposition views and groups. Altogether, almost 500 uncensored serial titles from the 1976-1980 years are known. Some of these, as for example the KOR-affiliated Robotnik (Worker), were major papers indeed, reaching an occasional circulation of over 20,000 copies. Independent book production appeared concurrently with uncensored periodicals. In 1977, a group of young Catholics organized in Lublin the first independent printing establishment, Niecenzurowana Oficyna Wydawnicza (Uncensored Printing House), which later that year moved to Warsaw and changed its name to Niezależna Oficyna Wydawnicza - NOWA (Independent Printing House). It continues to this day as one of the leading clandestine printing houses in Poland. NOWA's lead was followed by dozens of other underground ventures. At least 35 independent presses were in operation during 1976-1980, publishing hundreds of titles of books and brochures. During that period there were, of course, many more print shops publishing only serials and leaflets.

Impressive as the developments of these first four years were, they

in no way matched the imposing record of independent publishing during the succeeding sixteen months, from August 1980 to December 12, 1981, the period of the "legal" existence of the free trade union movement Solidarity. During that time, except for periodicals with a national circulation, Solidarity and its various agencies could print relatively freely its publications "for internal use", outside the censors' control. These publications comprised the greater part of the nearly 3,500 independent periodical titles known to have circulated between 1976 and December 1981. The regional structure of Solidarity consisted of 41 divisions or centers. The following centers were most active in publishing: Warsaw with the Mazovian region, Katowice and Dabrowa-Silesia region, Wrocław and Lower Silesia, Łódź and the Łódź region, Gdańsk with Gdańsk Pomerania, Kraków with the Little Poland region, and Poznań with the Greater Poland region. Each Solidarity region issued at least several periodicals aside from the local organs of various Solidarity bodies such as the coordinating commissions (for mining, schools, universities, health service, etc.), trade and professional sections, and practically all institutions and enterprises employing more than several dozen people. The Polish countryside also had its Solidarity organizations: Solidarność Wiejska (Solidarity of the Countryside) and Solidarność Chłopska (Solidarity of Peasants) and Solidarność Rolników Indywidualnych (Solidarity of Independent Farmers), which published their own papers, both national and local. In addition, nearly every state farm had its own newsletter or bulletin. According to a general estimate, about eighty percent of the uncensored serial publications which appeared during 1980-1981 were formally associated with Solidarity.

The newly emerged independent trade union movement began to organize its own printing houses and shops, equipping them whenever possible with modern photo-offset machines. These came chiefly from abroad as gifts from fraternal Western trade union organizations, or were simply smuggled into Poland often with the tacit cooperation of certain sympathetic customs officials. Publications not affiliated with Solidarity had their own shops or had access to Solidarity or the Catholic Church printing facilities. Altogether, some 200 major printing houses, issuing both periodicals and books, were in existence before December 13, 1981, with some twenty presses operating in the city of Kraków alone. All of these were publishing Polish and Western works which until then were banned by official censorship. Additionally, there was a demand for translations of the works of dissident and emigre Russian, Czech, Hungarian, and other East European authors, describing

the inhumanity of reigning communism, as well as for historical sources and literature exposing Soviet policies toward Poland and other satellite countries. Most of these publications were produced by photo-offset, often copying entire books and periodicals previously issued by emigre publishing houses in the West (e.g. Kultura, Zeszyty Historyczne). In May of 1981 Warsaw Technical University was the site of an exhibition of independent periodicals and books. After the exhibition, twenty of the argest participating independent publishers sold their products in the courtyard of Warsaw University. The stalls were besieged by crowds of anxious buyers. Everything was sold out rapidly. Interestingly, the exhibit and the sale were recorded very carefully by Soviet television. Whether the film of the event actually was shown on Soviet TV is doubtful. However, it is a greater pity that the bibliographic record of the function, the announced catalog of the exhibit, never appeared.

Martial law, introduced by the communist authorities on December 13, 1981, and the repression which followed, were a great surprise to Solidarity, which on the whole was unprepared for such a contingency and for the necessity to resume its activities underground. One of the greatest blows that Solidarity suffered in the first days of martial law was the loss of most of its modern printing equipment, much of it acquired only very recently, some of it neither yet in service nor even unpacked. In certain rare instances such equipment was saved, as in the case of one of the new offset presses belonging to the Mazovian region of Solidarity. When during the early morning hours of December 13 the security police raided these regional offices on Mokotowska street in Warsaw, it ignored a sizeable crate on the first floor of the building. A few hours later, a woman employee of the office noticed the box, and with the aid of a sympathetic motorist had it transported to a safe place. Some weeks later, the machine was turned over to the Solidarity underground which eventually used it for the printing of Tygodnik Wojenny (War-time Weekly). However, this was a rather isolated example. During the time preceding the imposition of martial law, Solidarity did not conceal its printing and duplicating shops, making it easy for the security forces to put them out of commission by removing, or as it was often the case, by literally breaking all the equipment, including typewriters, to pieces. Fortunately, several unaffiliated publishing centers and printing houses, such as NOWA and Krąg (The Circle), had always remained underground, even during the period of relative tolerance, 1980-1981, and it was these centers, together with the newly organized CDN publishing house, which were to provide some of the printing facilities for the

organs of underground Solidarity, such as the very popular Tygodnik Mazowsze (Mazovia Weekly). But before such coordination of efforts materialized, the first communiques of the underground were published in the form of typewritten carbon copies produced by successive readers, making it virtually impossible to distinguish between so-called "originals" and their copies. The first announcements and strike bulletins were issued already in the early morning hours of December 13, 1981, put out by the striking workers. In Warsaw they were pasted up at the central train depot (Dworzec Centralny) to where they were brought from the Ursus tractor works.

December 13, 1981 brought about an interruption in the systematic growth of alternative printed media. However, that tragic day did not mark the end of independent publishing in Poland as anticipated by the government. Strike bulletins and leaflets appeared only hours after martial law was declared. Most of that publishing activity was rapidly suppressed, but after the initial shock had passed, the remaining equipment and supplies were secured, and a reorganized distribution network established. Already in late January of 1982 some publications put together before the declaration of martial law were distributed. In February, those surviving imprints which were only partially done in December were completed and offered to the public. By March, brand new titles were in underground circulation. This was the usual pattern. By the end of the year, over 250 books and brochures were already printed by about 40 publishing houses, most of them less than a year old, though some organized by joining together the surviving equipment and personnel of several "pre-martial law" facilities. Gradually "normal" publishing activity was resumed, and "normal" underground papers made their appearance. Most numerous, at first, were those issued by the Solidarity underground.

These publications reflected the organizational restructuring of the movement following the arrest and internment of several thousands of the key Solidarity activists. The reorganization was very difficult because it was totally unanticipated and unplanned. On January 13, 1982, the Ogólnopolski Komitet Oporu "Solidarność" - OKO ("Solidarity" All-Polish Committee of Resistance) was organized. In spite of its name, however, it did not represent all of Solidarity. Only on April 22, 1982, was Solidarity's nationally based Tymczasowa Komisja Koordynacyjna - TKK (Provisional Coordinating Commission) created, coordinating the activities of newly established regional bodies and their press organs: the Białystok region with its Biuletyn Informacyjny "Solidarność" (Information Bulletin "Solidarity"), Miesięcznik (Monthly),

and Biuletyn Cień (Shadow Bulletin); Bydgoszcz with Informator Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz Guide), and Bydgoski Podziemny Serwis Informacyjny (Bydgoszcz Underground Information Service); Chełm with Informacja RKK (Regional Coordinating Commission Information); Częstochowa with Biuletyn Informacyjny TKR NSZZ "Solidarność" (Information Bulletin of the Provisional Regional Commission "Solidarity"); Lower Silesia with Z Dnia na Dzień (From Day to Day), Komunikat (Communique), and Dziś i Pojutrze (Today and Day after Tomorrow); Gdańsk with Solidarność; Gorzów Wielkopolski with Feniks (Phoenix); Łódź with Biuletyn Informacyjny; Little Poland with the papers Aktualności (Current Events), Biuletyn Małopolski (Little Poland Bulletin), and Serwis Informacyjny (Information Service); Mazovia with Informacja Solidarności (Solidarity Information), and Tygodnik Mazowsze (Mazovia Weekly); Płock with Solidarność-Płock; Podbeskidzie with Solidarność Podbeskidzia; Western Pomerania with Jedność (Unity); Radom with Ziemia Radomska (Radom Region); East-Central Region with Informator NSZZ "Solidarność" Regionu Środkowo-Wschodniego; Toruń with Toruński Informator Solidarności (Torun Solidarity Guide); the Warmia and Masuria region with Rezonans (Resonance); Greater Poland with Observator Wielkopolski (Greater Poland Observer); and Zielona Góra with Solidarność Środkowego Nadodrza (Solidarity of Central Oder Region). Later on, several more regional divisions were created. Concurrently with the emergence of the Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK), new forms of the independent peasant movement appeared: Ogólnopolski Komitet Oporu Rolników (All-Poland Farmers' Committee of Resistance) with its papers, Solidarność Rolników (Farmers' Solidarity), Zywią i Bronią (They Feed and Defend), Goniec Wojenny (Wartime Messenger), AR, Gospodarz (Landholder), Wies Solidarna (Solidarity Village). Finally, underground supraregional commissions concerned with a variety of trade, economic, social, and cultural issues emerged, each with its own publications.

Since the early months of martial law the independent press represented a variety of formats and styles. These were well summarized graphically by Seweryn Blumsztajn in a February 1984 article in the underground monthly Baza (Base). The situation in the underground press is seen by him as a triangle. At one of its points was Niepodległość (Independence), an intellectual, critical paper, without utilitarian aims. The second point of the triangle would be occupied by the Kraków Kronika Małopolska (Little Poland Chronicle), the principal, if not the only, purpose of which was to inform and to instruct its readers, largely workers in the factories of the Kraków region. Finally, the third model was best represented by Tygodnik Mazowsze (Mazovia Weekly),

probably the most important underground newspaper in Poland, a highly successful mix of news, analysis, and practical instruction. Most underground papers emulate the Tygodnik Mazowski model, with smaller, local periodicals naturally emphasizing more the information and instruction function.

From month to month, the organizational structures of the underground have broadened and the number of serial publications has increased. None of the government's actions aimed at eliminating, or at least reducing, the opposition forces has really worked. The lifting of martial law on July 22, 1983 and limited amnesty, coupled with a progressive abridgement of the rights of the individual, and other measures aimed at fortifying the police state, has not weakened the underground, but rather has brought about a complex network of orientations and concerns, truly a microcosm of a free Polish society of the future. In comparison with pre-martial law times, Solidarity publications no longer constitute the overwhelming majority of independent serials. Solidarity's share of independent publishing has declined from about 80 percent in December of 1981 to about 50 percent five years later. Thus, of the nearly 1500 serial titles which have appeared in that period, about half were affiliated in some way with the independent trade union movement, and the rest represented a variety of underground political groupings (such as *Solidarność Walcząca* [Fighting Solidarity], *Komitet Oporu Społecznego* [Committee of Social Resistance], *Liberalno-Demokratyczna Partia "Niepodległość"* [Liberal Democratic "Independence" Party], *Konfederacja Polski Niepodległej* [Confederation of Independent Poland], *Polityka Polska* [Polish Politics], *Wolność i Pokój* [Freedom and Peace], and others), as well as educational, cultural, and religious concerns. It should be noted that, since December of 1981, in addition to serial publications, underground presses have published more than 2,000 monographs and brochures, in subject areas as varied as those covered by the clandestine periodical press.

The technical side of this huge, complex, and varied underground publishing operation, as well as the channels of distribution of the finished products are the major reasons for the vigor, endurance, and resilience of the opposition movement in Poland, and as such rightfully constitute some of the most scrupulously guarded secrets of the underground. Here, it must suffice to note several characteristic details about clandestine publishing as a whole. The basic techniques are duplicators and frame printers, with a growing use of offset equipment, and decreased reliance on typewritten carbon copy, a very common medium in the period immediately following the introduction of martial

law. Several years of underground experience has produced a number of novel technical improvements in printing, ranging from hand-made underground presses built in such a way as to allow rapid dismantling and movement to a new location, to improvisations in the production of printing ink, such as mixing liquid detergent with soot. It must be noted that despite occasional cost-cutting technical improvements, the expense of putting out an underground publication in a country as severely depressed economically as Poland is high. Authors, especially those unemployed because of political reasons, must be paid, paper and supplies must be bought on the black market, printers and distributors have to be paid as well. For these reasons most publications, some of them originally free, are now obliged to charge fairly high prices. In large part as a response to the high price of underground printing, the Foundation for Independent Publishing was organized, at the end of 1985, by the six largest underground book publishers (C.D.N., KOS, Krag, NOWa, Oficyna Literacka, and Przedświt) and the Committee for Independent Culture (Komitet Kultury Niezależnej). The Foundation's aims are to support publishing initiatives, subsidize existing publishing houses and publications, and to offer the possibility of insurance against damages caused by arrests, heavy fines, as well as confiscation of equipment, supplies, and of private cars involved in the transportation of underground materials.

The circulation of underground publications varies greatly, from single copy manuscripts copied several times over, to 50,000 copies per issue of a major periodical. The Wrocław-based Solidarność Walcząca (Fighting Solidarity), and Z Dnia na Dzień (From Day to Day) have had perhaps the largest circulation, being printed simultaneously in several Wrocław print shops, as well as in several local editions in Lower Silesia. Another very major publication, also printed by at least several shops at a time, is the central Tygodnik Mazowsze (Mazovia Weekly). For a brief period, in early 1985, that weekly boasted a circulation of over 80,000. Another very popular periodical is Gdańsk's Solidarność. The Tygodnik Wojenny (War-time Weekly), edited and typeset in Warsaw but no longer published, had local variants in Kielce, Olsztyn, Szczecin, Torun, and Wrocław. Finally, it should be noted that there have been efforts to exchange periodicals between various regions, with hundreds or even thousands of copies of one periodical exchanged for a similar number of copies of another paper, assuring both a much wider circulation. According to a survey published by Tygodnik Mazowsze in 1986, the number of underground serials appearing at any given time during the preceding two-year period was more or less constant--about

400. About one-fifth of underground newspapers were weeklies; more or less the same proportion were bi-weeklies; monthlies constituted the most numerous group--more than a third; and the rest was comprised of bi-monthlies and quarterlies. Even though there were fewer titles published in 1987 than in the preceding years, the longevity of some periodicals, with several dozen current titles dating their first issues to the first months of martial law, combined with the replacement of many defunct papers with new ones, points toward the continuing liveliness of the underground press in Poland.

Besides this remarkable ability to survive, independent clandestine publishers in Poland, in spite of recent criticism, display a fairly high degree of flexibility and responsiveness in satisfying the interests of their readership. For example, the prison notes of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, first published in Paris in 1982, had at least ten underground editions in Poland by the end of the following year, a clear indication of the publishers' efforts to satisfy the demand. Similarly, it is common for important documents and articles appearing in Polish emigre periodicals to be reprinted very soon by underground publishers for circulation in Poland. Thus, the interview with the prominent defector, col. Ryszard Kukliński, regarding the preparations for martial law, published in Paris *Kultura* in April of 1987, was released in Poland by Most publishers only several weeks later. The publication of a large variety of stamps and other graphic collectibles commemorating the great achievements and tragedies of the Polish nation, matters which are often ignored or misinterpreted by the official presses, also caters very successfully to the demands of the wider public, at the same time providing an important source of revenue for financing the day-to-day operation of the publishers. During 1987, two volumes of an underground catalogue of these underground stamps and graphics were issued. The publication, late in 1987, of the first issue of Informator Międzywydawniczy (Inter-publisher Information), listing the publication plans of several of the major publishers, and offering a forum for information on publishing trends, is a significant step in bringing underground publishers even closer to the reading public. But this is the mainstream, bona fide, intellectually motivated, underground publishing, aimed at informing and inspiring the reader whose attention has thus far been practically monopolized by the media of the police state.

There is also another variety of clandestine publishing, much less developed but significant enough to be noted, which has taken advantage of the general movement to establish its presence on the fringe of the underground. These are the purely commercial clandestine printing shops

publishing a variety of items ranging in content from otherwise unavailable textbooks and "how-to" manuals, to unsophisticated religious and devotional tracts, books of prophecies and dreams, reprints of pre-World War II antisemitic brochures, all the way down to pomography. There is little evidence to suggest that this variety of publishing is directly related to, or in most instances, sponsored by the security forces, but the fact that this kind of "independent" publishing is not attacked by the authorities as vigorously as Solidarity and related underground groups, indicates that the communist regime, unable to eliminate the clandestine publishing houses of the democratic opposition, would gradually like to discredit all underground independent printing by association. Such an approach may be tried largely because the more traditional police methods of infiltration and provocation have, on the whole, not been successful, aside from occasional arrests and confiscation of supplies and equipment. The opposition is too widespread, too well organized, and its publishing effort too sophisticated to permit easy penetration by the police, as they were able to do in the early days of KOR and its Biuletyn Informacyjny, counterfeit issues of which were circulated on a number of occasions. Security police's ventures into underground publishing are usually recognized quite readily. A good example was provided by the "special edition", and the last edition, it should be noted, of the periodical Bez Dyktatu (Without Dictate), of July 23, 1983, announcing the editors' satisfaction with the lifting of martial law and the proposed amnesty, and calling for a "dialogue" with the regime. The appeal had no effect on the underground. Several later efforts, as witnessed by the case of Solidarność Walcząca (Fighting Solidarity) issue 7/151 (29 March - 12 April, 1987) containing a false report on a major "crisis" within the leadership of Fighting Solidarity, aimed at manipulating and discrediting clandestine publishing and the underground have proven to be equally unsuccessful.

It is difficult to calculate the combined circulation of underground periodicals in Poland. Often one copy is read by several persons. Whole issue, or selected articles, are sometimes copied and circulated among acquaintances. A survey done by a state polling agency at the end of 1984 indicated that about three million people read the underground press. There is no reason to believe that that number has decreased since then. Thousands of serial and monographic titles which have appeared after December 1981, must add up to millions of individual copies. Some indication of who the readers of the underground press are and what they are reading has come out as a result of two studies undertaken by the staff of one of the underground's leading weeklies, the Warsaw-based

Tygodnik Mazowsze (Mazovia Weekly). One was a survey of the readership of that periodical, and the other, a statistical summary of publishing trends in the underground. The survey suggested that the regular readership of Tygodnik Mazowsze was composed largely of men (61% of respondents), and especially men under the age of forty (72% of the male respondents). The responding readers were educated (54% had university diplomas) and lived mainly in Warsaw (68%) or in other large cities. Thus, the survey implied that it was the urban *inteligencja* which constituted the largest group in the readership of Tygodnik Mazowsze. The other study, an analysis of underground publishing trends based on the holdings of the Tygodnik Mazowsze archives pointed toward several major factors. One of them was the rapid turnover in underground publishing. As older papers ceased publishing new ones usually replaced them. A general decline in both factory papers and papers issued in small towns was noted. At the same time the number of papers oriented toward young people and particular political orientation or interest group was increasing. The number of satirical papers grew, but these were usually short-lived. The number of serious quarterlies devoted to social and political subjects was also on the rise. Another new development worth noting was the efforts of some opposition centers to present their views to foreign visitors to Poland.

Thus, "Fighting Solidarity" of Lower Silesia has distributed leaflets in English among Western tourists to the area, and made their positions known in a similar fashion in Russian, mainly for the benefit of Soviet military personnel stationed in large numbers in the region. On a large scale, the eight-page January 12, 1986 issue of KOS, published by the Committee of Social Resistance (Komitet Oporu Społecznego) came out in two "special editions", one English and the other Russian. The issue was prepared for the occasion of the Polish-government sponsored international "Congress of Intellectuals" in Warsaw. In a very succinct fashion it presented the major issues behind the Polish opposition movement, problems ranging from the need for self-determination and world peace, to the violations of human rights, to cultural and scientific stagnation, to the disastrous ecological and public health situation in the country.

Because of the vast scale and the great variety of Polish opposition publishing, it is most encouraging to note that projects have been undertaken to compile full bibliographic documentation of underground publications, as well as to preserve and to make available for scholarly study as many of these materials as possible. Bibliographic and collecting projects are now continuing both in Poland and abroad, with Polish

specialists leading the way in bibliographic registration and several Western institutions actively engaged in collection building. Two important bibliographic projects were begun in Poland in 1981, one at the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the other at the National Library, aiming at the registration of all independent publications which have appeared since 1976. Both of these undertakings were stopped by the authorities following the introduction of martial law in December 1981. Currently, though there is some indication that some form of collecting of independent materials is continued by several academic and research libraries in Poland, probably only the libraries of the security police register and catalog uncensored materials. These collections, however, are of course not accessible to researchers. Fortunately, the important job of bibliographic registration has been taken over by several dedicated individuals, who are now tackling the most difficult segment of independent publishing, that of the underground imprints which have appeared since December 13, 1981. Their work has been published mostly in the underground *Polityka Polska*, and the emigre periodicals Kultura and Zeszyty Historyczne. A comprehensive bibliography of underground periodicals, books, and brochures, for the 1981-1986 period, will be published during 1988 in Paris by the Spotkania press. Since only a portion of the underground publishing output reaches the West, the on the spot registration by brave professionals contributes much of the needed information for cataloging of Western collections as well as providing basic statistical material on underground publishing as a whole.

Though the systematic gathering of independent publications by Polish academic and research institutions has been disrupted by the introduction of martial law, several clandestine collection and preservation (microfilming) projects are continuing in the underground. The most significant of these are the efforts of the clandestine archives of Tygodnik Mazowsze, which are said to include about 80 percent of the underground publications which have come out after December 1981. Nevertheless, such work is limited by inadequate resources and police terror. Under the present circumstances, only Western libraries can provide adequate resources and facilities to help in preserving the published records of the Polish opposition movement. Several institutions in the West have very large collections of such materials. The Polish Library in London, Radio Free Europe in Munich, the Polish Library in Paris, and Instytut Literacki, in Maisons-Laffitte near Paris, boast the largest collections in Europe. Hoover Institution's and Harvard's holdings are the largest in the United States. In 1984, with the financial

assistance from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the major collecting institutions have organized the Solidarity Bibliographic Center located at Harvard University. The Center has been responsible for assembling and circulating the most complete information available regarding Western holdings of uncensored Polish materials. It was also in the process of pooling this information and producing computer generated union listing showing where copies are to be found. Simultaneously, the Interdocumentation Company (IDC) of Zug, Switzerland, has made available on microfiche a large selection of materials from the holdings of several member institutions, items already cataloged by the Bibliographic Center. Another, more recent, initiative in the area of bibliographic control is the annual catalog of independent Polish press compiled by the publishing center Kontakt, in Vanves, France.

Thanks to these efforts, a very substantial portion of the output of Solidarity and Solidarity-inspired Polish underground opposition presses has thus become available to a wide group of scholars and researchers studying the development and the implications of a movement of an intensity and scale unprecended in the history of the People's Republic. More than ten years has passed since the emergence of a viable independent press in communist-controlled Poland. Uncensored publications, hundreds of periodicals and dozens of new book titles each month, have not only enhanced, both qualitatively and quantitatively, what is available for the reading public in Poland, but have become the major feature of an emerging unofficial, independent society. Uncensored "second circuit" of information has become the chief weapon of that society in its peaceful struggle against the communist regime.

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### **Polish Independent Periodicals**

By George Klim

Ohio State University

Looking through the indexes to Polish periodicals, and publishers' lists of the last half century, one is struck by appearance and disappearance of some names, which permanently belong to contemporary Polish literature. This fluctuation, or disappearing act of such names as Miłosz, Herbert, Gombrowicz, or Mrozek, testifies to the effects on literature of the so called 'cultural policy' of the Polish government, which placed itself in the position of patron and arbiter of all the arts.

The new socio-political order and system of government bestowed upon Poland by her neighbor at the end of the Second World War brought with it institutionalization of literature under the guise of state sponsorship. Soon after the cessation of hostilities, the new government made a concerted effort to win the support of the cultural elites. Writers were encouraged to engage in creative activity, and their efforts were rewarded.

The initial period of relative artistic freedom continued until 1949, when the tenets of Socialist Realism were introduced at a meeting of the Writers Union. What followed was an uninterrupted period of literature's subjugation to state censorship, which occasionally fluctuated with the changing political climate.

The division of Polish literature followed geographic and political lines. Within the country, censorship divided the literary camp into three major groups. Great majority of the writers living at home joined the state sponsored institutions and published in government operated publishing houses and journals. A small group of writers, such as Zbigniew Herbert, found such a cooperation after 1949 difficult and temporarily vanished from the official literary scene. Officially sponsored and censored literature dominated the scene for many years.

Some writers and intellectuals found a place in the Catholic camp. These publishers and their periodicals constituted the third category. The periodicals published under the auspices of the church were originally intended for ecclesiastical purposes, but soon began to function as

semi-independent cultural and literary reviews. They were censored, like the official literature, but were owned and operated by a non-government group. Best known among them are Tygodnik Powszechny (Universal weekly) and Znak (Sign).

Mass migration of people resulting from the second world war and division of Europe into two hostile political camps left many Polish intellectuals in exile. These political emigres represent the fourth Polish literary formation. In centers like Paris, London, Rome and New York, they organized into political and cultural societies. Their views and ideas were expressed in a variety of periodicals. The leaders among them, such as the Paris Kultura (Culture), attracted some of the best writers, whose emigre status would not prevent them from continuing to write and publish.

For the sake of convenience the four groups shall be referred to as official, denoting state sponsored and operated press, independent which includes largely underground and independent publications, Emigre, for literature produced and published abroad, and Catholic, to denote the Church operated publishing houses and periodicals.

Perhaps the most influential periodicals representing the three publishing spheres were Twórczość (Creativity), a monthly literary review launched by the government in 1945, Tygodnik Powszechny, a catholic weekly, which was not devoted exclusively to literature, but did serve as a voice of the literary world which was not or could not be represented in publications such as Twórczość, and Kultura (Culture) a monthly review published in Paris since 1947. Independent literature did not have an effective outlet until the 1970's.

Until the rise of the powerful independent literature movement of the seventies, which spawned numerous literary and cultural periodicals, only three of the above groups were visible. The weak underground movement of the 40's and early 50's was too limited in scope to satisfy the needs of either the writer or the reading public. Quickly suppressed or forced into deep underground, it did not provide a real alternative to the official sphere.

The rift between the official Polish literature and that created abroad, was supported largely by the state and its propaganda apparatus. Emigré writers were generally considered to be enemies of the state. No emigre publications could be brought into the country, no emigre writer could be published in Poland or even mentioned in print. Exceptions were few and far between.

Sporadic periods of "thaw" provided brief respite to the otherwise difficult situation of the writer. On such occasions, bans were lifted on

blacklisted writers and emigre writers suddenly appear in Poland. The much surprising publication of some works of Gombrowicz in the 50's was such an occasion. Not all of his works were published, as the censor felt obliged to do his duty. Some of his writing which was banned until now, appeared in Poland recently, issued by a government publishing house, but alas, they were censored.

The road in the other direction was equally difficult. Writers living at home could not hope to publish their works in emigre periodicals and retain their access to official publications in Poland. Attempts at publishing abroad under one's own name and the resulting circumstances are described succinctly in the recently published book by K. Orłowski entitled Historia "Cudownej Meliny" (The story of a marvelous hideout), issued by Instytut Literacki (Literary Institute) in Paris.

For a writer living in Poland, any attempt at breaking of the arrangement resulted in blacklisting. In the early seventies some writers began to submit their work to emigre publishers with the hope of having it published without the interference of the censor. Initially these works appeared under assumed names, as writers feared repression at home. Stefan Kisielewski, a writer associated with the Catholic group in Poland, published his works in Paris under a pen name. Others published their works with a note stating that the book was being published without consent or knowledge of the author. Crossing the barrier between the two worlds was an unpardonable crime.

Although it was impossible to speak of a unified Polish literature, efforts were made to bring its various components closer together. The first traceable signs emanated from the emigre circles. In his essay "Literatura na emigracji" (Literature in exile), Jan Bielatowicz wrote in 1947:

"Émigré Literature is to serve not only the emigres but also the homeland, just like the literature of the homeland serves also the emigration. Because Polish Literature is one and indivisible."

This pronouncement appears to reflect the general attitude of the Kultura group. The first issue of the periodical, which appeared in Rome in 1947 set the goals of Polish literature in the diaspora and reflects similar sentiments.

It would take exactly 30 years until these views could be expressed in a widely circulated publication in Poland. The notion of openness to the world of ideas and continuity of Polish culture and literature was expressed in the first issue of Zapis (the title has been translated as

Record by M. Kryński) the first independent literary periodical to appear in Poland. The editors of Zapis intended to bring to light works of literature and criticism which were either badly damaged by the censor's scissors or completely withdrawn from publication in the official sphere. The first issue, dated January 1977, contains poetry, prose and essays hitherto unpublished in Poland, or smuggled out of the country and published abroad. Many of the texts were written in the past and only now could be brought out.

The list of contributors spans several generations as the periodical brings together works of writers such as Slonimski, who started writing in the interwar period and the poetry of the new wave poets of the 70's. Most contributors to the first issues of Zapis are well established authors, some of world renown (Andrzejewski). Their sojourn from official publications, to the independent underground Zapis frequently led through Catholic publications, and in the case of Andrzejewski or Orlos, even through the emigre press. For some, this was the first opportunity to be published in many years.

Zapis also contributed to the abolition of the barrier separating the country from the emigre literature. Although the periodical did not open its door widely to emigre writers, it did publish discussion articles about emigre literature, thus allowing its echoes to reach the reading public in Poland. Soon after it began to appear in Poland, the review started publishing in England, reprinted by Index on Censorship. The decision to reprint Zapis abroad was an important step in overcoming the taboo of foreign contacts.

Moving out of the country and operating on the other side of the continent accomplished several important goals. It brought independent literature out the Polish underground to the attention of the reading public abroad, and helped to destroy the myth of the dominant, homogenous official literature in Poland. It helped also to demonstrate the depth and diversity of the 'samizdat' literature, and to secure it a place in the literary world.

The second important literary review to come out in Poland in 1977 was Puls (Pulse). Subtitled "an irregular literary quarterly", it began publishing at the end of 1977 and 13 issues appeared in Poland. Like its predecessor, Puls also focused attention on previously censored materials and blacklisted authors, perhaps reserving more space for lesser known writers and critics of the new generation. The editor's concern with the present situation in Poland and the world is reflected in new texts, written with the intention of publishing them in the uncensored independent press. This distinction is significant, since most of the

literature written until that time was intended for the official publisher, and was subject not only to editorial censorship, but the authors own auto-censorship.

The editors of Puls also recognized the ever present problem of the so called "underrepresented literature" (Literatura zle obecna) i.e. the emigre literature, and took steps to bring the emigre writer into the Polish literary mainstream. Initial efforts consisted of bringing to the Polish reader some of the best writers living and writing abroad. The first issue of Puls contains a poem by Miłosz, along with two critical essays about his work by Zdzisław Jaskóła and Jacek Bierezin. The number carries a note on the 30th anniversary of the Paris Kultura. Although subsequent issues bring relatively few emigre writers, they do not fail to include commentary on the literary developments in the diaspora.

A glance at the tables of content of Puls reveals interesting trends. In addition to the expected and well represented young literature and contemporary Polish affairs, much attention is directed outwardly. Emigre Poles share space with their colleagues from other East European countries, whose works are banned in all of Eastern Europe. Much space is devoted to relations among the East European neighbors, and for the first time, open debates on ethnic issues in Poland began to take place.

The third independent review under consideration is Res Publica, a socio-political quarterly, which began to appear in 1979. Eight issues of the quarterly were published, before it folded in 1981. Many of the contributors, scholars and critics, frequently published in the Catholic press, and Res Publica was often associated with that group. The editorial board included Marcin Król, Tomasz Lubieński, Barbara Toruńczyk and Wojciech Karpiński, among others.

Res Publica represented a neo-conservative political profile and as such, was considered to be an important addition to the underground political spectrum. Although Res Publica was primarily a political periodical, it addressed itself to the general questions of Polish culture at home and within the broader, European context. It was not a literary periodical, but frequently treated the subject of literature. Polish emigre world was represented by works dealing with the Kultura circle and the Paris Literary Institute. Works of some prominent writers, such as Miłosz and Wat were discussed.

The three titles briefly discussed above are but a few of the many influential and widely read periodicals of the independent movement. Many other reviews such as Głos (voice), Krytyka (Critique), or the Catholic Spotkania (Encounters) played an equally important role in the process of liberalizing literature from institutional controls and expanding its

horizons. Growing numbers of independent periodicals and their increasing popularity continue to demonstrate the need for freedom of expression and independent thought in any society.

The period of 1980-81, the so called Solidarity period, ushered in new social trends which spread quickly into the sphere of culture and literature. Solidarity's insistence on the abolition of censorship led to significant changes in the policies governing these practices. Although it would be inaccurate to state that censorship was lifted in 1981, observable changes did take place and had an effect on the independent publishing movement.

One manifestation of the effect of this period of liberalization was the appearance of a new literary monthly review entitled Pismo (script). The periodical was edited by a group of Krakow writers and critics, who unsuccessfully sought permission to publish the periodical for many years. The appearance of the periodical at the height of the worker's movement in 1981, testifies to the relaxation of censorship at that time.

Pismo became the first officially published periodical in Poland which consciously attempted to obliterate distinctions between official and unofficial literature. The philosophical profile of the periodical is revealed in the editorial comment, which makes an important statement about the deep sense of continuity and indivisibility of Polish culture, referring clearly to the banned and censored writers at home and abroad. The first issue of the periodical appeared in March of 1981 and is devoted almost in its entirety to the work of Cz. Miłosz, the émigré Nobel laureate of the year before. In 1981 the editors of the underground Res Publica decided to bring their periodical into the open and sought to obtain official permission for publication. Permission was apparently granted, but the imposition of martial law interrupted the plans.

Efforts of Pismo and Res Publica were successful thanks to the new political situation during the Solidarity period. Time was ripe for new ventures and writers took advantage of the situation. The emergence of Pismo was a result of a long struggle to establish a quality publication in the Kraków region, to serve the independent literary community. The partial success of the Res Publica group constitutes the first attempt at coming out of the underground and joining the official cultural mainstream.

Hope for renewal and unification of culture in Poland, which sprang from the social movement of 1980-81 came to an abrupt end with the imposition of martial law in December of 1981. The achievements made during the second half of the seventies and reinforced by freedoms won in 1981 were lost. Drastic changes which shook the country effected the

independent publishing world, putting an end to some ventures and giving rise to new ones. martial law put an end to the four periodicals under discussion, and dispersed the writers. Some found themselves in internment camps, while a few took advantage of the cultural vacuum and joined the ranks of the official, militarized literature.

The semi-official status enjoyed by the independent culture during the months of Solidarity came to an abrupt end, and culture once again went underground. Majority of the active members of the independent movement found themselves in internment camps, or abroad. Printing shops were confiscated, along with paper supplies and all other equipment.

Time and effort were required to reestablish a vibrant independent culture under the harsh conditions of the state of war. The priorities of the underground publishers reflected the new political situation and were aimed at addressing the immediate needs of society. First to appear were the underground worker's bulletins and papers bringing news of the arrests and repression. Publications devoted to literature and the arts had to await their turn. Many contributors and members of the editorial board of Zapis, Puls and other independent periodicals found themselves abroad after the declaration of martial law in December of 1981. Along with other members of the new emigration they sought ways of continuing their ventures. Their energy and a sense of purpose gave rise to new emigré periodicals. Others, who remained in Poland, continued their underground work and established new independent periodicals, which replaced the old.

Puls devised a new and original way of dealing with the new political situation in the country. After the imposition of martial law, the periodical ceased to appear in Poland, but reappeared in London. Moving the entire enterprise abroad was the first instance of such an emigration. (during WWII Roy publishing house emigrated) The new Puls combines materials written in Poland and abroad, and this current incarnation of periodical is intended largely for the Polish reader. Although the periodical places less emphasis on literary matters than did its predecessor, the basic orientation remains the same.

The initial stage of war saw the literary world paralyzed. Until new underground periodicals began to appear, the writer had no access to print. Unable to actively combat the new wave of repressions, writers and journalists resorted to passive resistance in the form of boycott. Despite the efforts of the government to attract them to the official publishers and periodicals, most writers remained aloof. Faced with the boycott of the cultural elites, the government began to make token concessions. Works of such emigré writers as Baliński, Czapski and Obertyńska began to appear in Poland for the first time ever. Reappearance of the monthly

Pismo in January of 1983 was another sign intended to pacify the outraged intellectual community. If such efforts at mollifying the intellectuals were successful in the past, (1956) they failed to produce tangible results now.

This brief period of "thaw" ended in mid 1983, with the disbanding of the Polish Writer's Union and the second closing of Pismo. These actions reaffirmed the attitude of the government toward literature and the writer. Once again the lines were drawn clearly and the writer had to choose between the official, government controlled literature, or opt for the underground status of independent literature.

The fate of Pismo demonstrates it clearly. After publishing 6 issues in 1983 in its second incarnation, the publication ceased to appear. It reappeared in the fall under an altered name (Pismo literacko-artystyczne), but with new editorial board, a new profile and objectives. The new editorial policy aimed at "weakening the divisions among the artistic disciplines". (In its original incarnation, Pismo aimed at closing the gaps dividing Polish culture and getting rid of "blank spaces" (biale plamy). The editor of this new hybrid noted the "resignation" of the editors of Pismo and solicited manuscripts from the former contributors, but to no avail.

Evidence of the growing rift between the two spheres, independent and official, can be witnessed in the official pronouncements of the government. Independent and emigre literatures were once again accused of anti-government tendencies, while the contributors were accused of treason. Seemingly nothing remained of the brief liberal period.

This growing threat to culture and literature caused considerable concern in Poland and abroad. A statement issued by "The Committee for Independent Culture" of the Mazowsze Region of Solidarity, called for opposition to this campaign aimed at fragmenting and dividing of the various components of Polish culture. "Independence and unity of Polish culture at home and abroad have a special significance to us all."

Repressions which followed the 1983 thaw resulted in still new and more inventive initiatives on the part of the beleaguered writers and publishers. The Kraków group which produced the first two incarnations of Pismo reached to the old city traditions of the literary cabaret and having lost access to print, started performing their work.

Na głos was the official name of the new oral literary review, which periodically took place in Kraków. Despite its unorthodox form, Na głos (Aloud) was a bona fide literary review, consciously and conscientiously sticking to the standards of the printed format. It consisted of poetry, prose, essay, and reviews. List of contributors includes the names of

some of the best writers and poets in contemporary Poland.

Independent periodicals dealing with literature and socio-political issues continued to appear in 1983 and later. The Kraków literary group began to publish a new literary review Arka (The ark) to fill the void left after Pismo. Arka immediately established itself as an important periodical and enjoys popularity today. Like many of its predecessors from late 70's, it addresses the issues of culture in Poland and within the East European context. Considerable attention is given to the emigre community and many emigre writers are represented in this review. Three volumes of selections from this quarterly have been published in Paris.

The new wave of emigration resulting from the last "Polish war" is facing the task of continuing the traditions of maintaining independent culture and literature abroad and reestablishing contacts with the home base. Numerous new publications appeared in places as remote as Australia, Sweden and U.S. Some lasted only a year or two. Financial woes contributed to the demise of such interesting ventures as Wieloczas-Le Temps Pluriel in Paris and Tygodnik Nowojorski (New York Weekly) in New York. Other publications, such as Zeszyty Literackie (Literary notebooks) published in Paris or Archipelag (Archipelago) in Berlin are faring much better and occupy a permanent place on the emigre literary scene.

Zeszyty literackie, which are celebrating their 5th anniversary this month, appear to represent an interesting example of merging of ideas and personalities of the three underground periodicals from the 70's. The editorial board consists of Barańczak and Zagajewski, from the original Zapis, Karpiński and Barbara Toruńczyk, from the original Res Publica team. Three East European members of the board, Petr Kral, Tomas Venclova and this year's Nobel Prize recipient Iosif Brodski, testify to the periodical's commitment to international traditions established by Puls and other independent periodicals at home.

A certain stabilization can also be observed on the Polish independent scene. Several cultural and literary reviews such as Arka, (The Arc), Nowy Zapis (New record), and Kultura Niezależna (Independent culture) seem to have established themselves as dominant periodicals. Unlike their predecessors of the seventies, these independent periodicals have established strong contacts with the emigration. They often publish materials from abroad and in turn their texts are frequently featured in emigre journals.

Experiences of the last 10 years contributed greatly to the creation of a climate in which a writer has at his or her disposal options, which were not available at any time in the past. Although official media

continue to malign the underground and emigre circles, many writers who publish there are also permitted to publish in the official press. The presence of independent culture is acknowledged and begrudgingly tolerated by the authorities. Although the situation is far from being normal, and literature still remains divided, the barriers have been rendered more flexible.

Recent reappearance of the review Res Publica opens yet another chapter in the drama of Polish literature. After many years of struggle, the editors of the periodical once again succeeded in obtaining permission to publish it officially. This spring, Res Publica appeared as an independent, although censored, official periodical. It would be too presumptuous to assess its chances for survival. Its controversial appearance can be perceived as an epoch making event, insofar as it marks the first successful effort to bring an underground publication into official circulation. The status of the new Res Publica appears to be similar to that enjoyed by the Catholic press, making it the first non-religious publication to be published independently in Poland in some time.

The world of Polish literature of the post WWII period is as diverse and complex as is the circumstance of the writer. Politics dominate the literary scene since the war and political considerations replaced strictly artistic ones. The division of literature into native and emigre, official and independent does not reflect natural artistic trends, but political pressures.

The last decade witnessed the rise of many unorthodox ventures in the field of publishing, which appear to be aimed at bringing together of these various groups. An important part was played by the literary periodicals, which provided a platform for writers. For many years emigre periodicals and publishers represented the only forum for independent literature. Since the mid-seventies, they found a counterpart among the independent publishers in Poland.

The independent publishing movement in Poland has an impressive record of accomplishments. It provided the writer with a much needed alternative to the official literary outlets. It freed him from the constraints of censorship and brought him into an open confrontation with the reader.

The underground periodical gradually evolved into a place where and emigre writer living in France or England could meet his Polish colleague as an equal partner. Zapis, Puls, and their contemporary counterparts helped bring the emigre writer to the reader at home.

## 2. ABSTRACTS

### BIBLIOPHILES, PUBLISHERS AND COLLECTORS IN THE RUSSIAN EMIGRATIONS, 1920s-50s: THREE CASE STUDIES

Chairman: Stephen Corrsin, Brooklyn College

Panelists: Tatiana Goerner, Columbia University; Susan Summer, Columbia University; Ellen Scaruffi, Columbia University

Discussant: Richard Knealey, Columbia University

The papers in this panel were based on the rich resources of Columbia University's Bakhmeteff Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture.

Tatiana Goerner: "Russian Bibliophilia in Exile: Obshchestvo Druzei Russkoi Knigi, 1920s-1930s."

While a new political and cultural order was being established in post-Revolutionary Soviet Union, which dramatically affected the role of the book and bibliophilism in the USSR, Russian bibliophiles in exile came together in 1925 to form a bibliophile society of their own, the Obshchestvo Druzei Russkoi Knigi (ODRK). Based in Paris, it attracted leading lights of the Russian emigration. By 1938 when it ceased its activities it had over 126 members from all over Europe. The membership included historians, literary scholars, lawyers, writers, book dealers, artists, philanthropists, and other connoisseurs of the Slavic book. The list included V.A. Vereshchagin, I.B. Bilibin (who designed the symbol for their letterhead, a sample of which was uncovered in Columbia University's Bakhmeteff Archives), A. Benois, P.P. Gronskey, Jacques Povolotsky, K. Mochulsky, M.A. Aidanov, A. Remizov, W. Weidle, P.N. Miliukov, and many other well-known names.

To counter what they viewed as the destruction of Slavic book culture in Russian (libraries were being confiscated, dispersed or destroyed, books were being proscribed, book studies politicized, and book collecting was becoming politically suspect), their goal became to preserve that culture and intellectual heritage, to continue the grand bibliophilic tradition of the Kruzhok Liubitelei Iziashchnykh Izdaniĭ (whose founder was V.A. Vereshchagin) and of its publication Russkii Bibliofil, to pool their intellectual resources, to discover and describe the Slavic and Russian book and manuscript treasures of the West, to nurture the love for the

book which survived in emigration, if in somewhat economically difficult straits.

Members and non-members published their articles on bibliography, book exhibitions, book history, etc., in the Vremennik, and took an active part in major book-related activities during the 1920's and 1930's. For example, the Society organized a contemporary Russian book arts exhibit in Brussels in 1928 and the graphics section of the Russian Art Exhibit in London in 1935. And it made important proposals for bibliographic control of Russian emigre publishing at the First Congress of Russian Writers and Journalists in Belgrade in 1928.

In the thirteen years of its existence the ODRK grew from what the historian Weidle described as a "lonely, accidental fragment of a building which has been almost reduced to rubble" into a rich network of bibliophiles, libraries, antiquarian dealers, and others interested in the Russian book (which included Europeans as well), which could sustain a viable, enduring bibliophile society. Unfortunately, World War II destroyed the base again. And as many of the members were already fo an older generation when they emigrated, their deaths would also have gradually thinned the ranks of the ODRK. And the post-War wave of emigrants had other needs, ideals, and purposes and its own way of organizing its cultural and intellectual life. Thus, the ODRK, a promising survivor of pre-Revolutionary Russian culture, ceased its activities with the publication of the last Vremennik in 1938.

#### Susan Cook Summer: "The Chekhov Publishing House"

Established in 1951 by the Ford Foundation's East European Fund, the Chekhov Publishing House was a major landmark in the history of Russian emigre publishing.

During its six years of existence, the press, which was based in New York, published nearly 200 titles. The list included works by both first and second-wave emigres and spanned such genres as novels and other belles-lettres, memoirs, history, essays, translations of English and American classics, and works by authors whose writings were censored in the USSR.

Guided by Nicholas Wreden, the Director, and Vera Alexandrova, the Editor-in-Chief, the Chekhov Publishing House sold and distributed books in forty-five countries.

Among the more notable titles published by the press were: Bunin's Zhizn' Arsenyeva, Aldanov's Zhivi kak khochesh', Nabokov's Dar and Drugie berega, Zamyatin's My, a collection of poetry by Akhmatova, a collection of

stories by Zoshchenko, Krypton's Osada Leningrada, Gleb Struve's Russkaia literatura v izgnanii, and Denikin's memoirs, Put' russkogo ofitsera.

The East European Fund's support of the Chekhov Publishing House came to an end in 1955, with publishing ending in 1956. The funding had been intended as an intensive, short-term effort to aid the emigre community and was thus not renewed. Instead, the National Board of the YMCA was put in charge of custody and liquidation of the remaining inventory.

Ellen Scaruffi: "Valerii Petrovich Semenov Tian' Shanskii: a Russian Bookman in Finland"

Valerii Petrovich was born in 1871, the son of the distinguished explorer and art collector Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tian'Shanskii. He received a comprehensive education in both art and law, and held several important positions in the tsarist government as a specialist in peasant legal relations. In 1918, at the age of 47, he decided to leave his homeland and moved with his family to Finland where he lived for the rest of his life. Free of the demands of government service, Valerii Petrovich decided to abandon law and direct his diverse talents to a wide range of activities as author, artist, organizer of Russian cultural programs, and representative of the Prague Russian Historical Archives Abroad.

The Prague Archives, which were founded in 1923, collected materials relating to all aspects of Russian life and history. The bulk of their materials were obtained through donations, or exchange, and to carry out these negotiations the Archives relied upon a broad network of representatives located in centers of Russian emigration throughout the world. Representatives were well known and highly respected individuals such as the author Ariadne Tyrkova-Williams in London, or the lawyer Arkadii Velmin in Warsaw.

Valerii Petrovich was a successful representative, not only on account of his famous family name which was said to open all doors to him, but because Finland was one of the best countries in which to look for Russian language materials. Finland had been continuously under Russian rule from 1809 to 1917, and in 1820 Tsar Alexander I had issued a decree that one copy of every book and periodical printed in the Russian empire was to be sent to Finland.

Upon the instigation of Valerii Petrovich, the Helsinki Library was willing to carry on an extensive exchange program with the Archives. This program came to more than 1000 items a year and included many older, out-of-print titles. The Archives' other primary exchange partners in

Finland were the Library of the Russian Colony in Helsinki and the Library of the Russian Philanthropic Society in Abo. In accordance with the Archives' guidelines for representatives, Valerii Petrovich also contacted individuals and bookdealers for hard-to-find materials.

In addition to his work for the Archives, Valerii Petrovich was a prolific author who wrote on a wide range of subjects including history, literature, art, linguistics, psychology and the history of his own family. He considered his most important work to be the essay "The Destruction of Russian Literacy" in which he protested the changes in Russian orthography instituted by the Bolsheviks. Valerii Petrovich's cousin Ivan Bunin also favored old orthography, and in his book *Memoirs and Portraits* he told the story of how Valerii Petrovich unsuccessfully tried to stop the Soviets from publishing Petr Petrovich's memoirs in the new orthography. Valerii Petrovich was an ardent admirer of Bunin's poetry and prose and did much to promote his works in Finland.

Valerii Petrovich played an active role in a number of Helsinki emigre organizations, and helped plan exhibits on Russian literature and books. He died in 1968 at the age of 97, and is best remembered as that rare individual who is a success at whatever he tries to do in life.

#### **PUBLISHING AND LIBRARIES IN 19TH CENTURY RUSSIA**

**Chair:** Orest Pelech, Duke University

**Panelists:** Chester Rzadkiewicz, West Georgia College; Mary Stuart, University of Illinois, Urbana; Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library

**Discussants:** Paul Debreczeny, U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Abbott Gleason, Brown U.

**Chester Rzadkiewicz:** "Russian Literary Journals and the Problems of Readership in the Romantic Era" (Abstract not available)

**Mary Stuart:** "The Imperial Public Library and the Intelligentsia in the 1860s"

Like other government institutions, the Imperial Public Library came under intense pressure to respond to changing social needs during the era of the Great Reforms. The cultural and intellectual renaissance that followed the death of Nicholas I, evidenced by rapid growth in the book

trade, increasing literacy, and rising journal circulation, created new demand for library services in St. Petersburg, and it was to the Public Library that the vast majority of the reading public turned. Among the library's users were members of the intelligentsia (Chernyshevskii, Dobroliubov, Pisarev, A.N. Pypin, N.V. Shelgunov, and others), many of whom wrote favorably of the library in the press. Their memoirs and correspondence suggest that they used the library for traditional scholarly research, and there is no evidence that they were instrumental in bringing about the reforms in library organization and operations in the 60's. These reforms originated with the library's staff, who were motivated by general ideals of liberal educational and social reform and a desire to participate in the democratization of confronted Russian journalists during the Romantic era, and is intended as a contribution to the study of the development of the "thick" journal. It argues that during the 1820's there was increased recognition among writers, journalists, and publishers of a potential reading public beyond the confines of "polite society," which literati traditionally wrote and published for. Of indeterminate size and unpredictable in its reading habits, this reading public presented a challenge that inspired fresh thinking and experimentation in journalism. The result was a "new journalism," catering to the public-at-large rather than the learned few, and best exemplified by Nikolai Polevoi's Moscow Telegraph (1825-1834). Not only did the Telegraph become the most popular literary journal of the 1820's and early 1830's, but its blend of light literature for entertainment and literary criticism and scholarly articles for edification marks it as a forerunner of the better known "thick" journals of later decades. The paper documents that Polevoi's achievement as the Telegraph's editor was largely dependent on his sustained reflection on journalism's capacity to foster intellectual material.

Edward Kasinec: "Russian (and East Slavic) Book Culture in the 19th Century: Comments on the Post-1960 Historiography".

After a period of intellectual atrophy among a generation of Soviet researchers in the period 1935-60, book studies have once again become an important component of Soviet humanistic scholarship. Revival of interest in this area was marked by the beginning of the journal Kniga: Issledovanie i materialy. (1959- ). Concurrently, Slavic book studies in the West began a revival with the work of the British bookman, J.S.G. Simmons.

This survey attempts to bring some order to the past two decades of

research, keeping in mind that even a survey of the subject is a vast undertaking. During the 1960's, several important anniversaries of book culture were commemorated. The year 1964 marked the quartercentenary of the first dated book printed in Muscovit Russia. Ten years later saw the celebration of the quartercentenary of the first book published in the Ukrainian territory. These events were noted by the publication of several major histories and textbooks on the subject (Malykhin, 1965; Govorov, 1976; Abramov, 1980; Barenbaum, 1984). Also during this period, the three foremost libraries in the Soviet Union, the Lenin State Library (formerly the Rumiantsev Museum), the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library (formerly the Imperial Public Library) and the Library of the Academy of Sciences celebrated their centenary, hundred-fiftieth, and two hundred-fiftieth respectively. Each library published institutional histories marking the occasions.

As was mentioned above, the work of J.S.G. Simmons also dates from this era. He contributed regularly to the British journals The Library (1962-1982) and Book Collector (1958-1982) and maintained contact with dozens of scholars involved in this topic in the Soviet Union. His reviews of Soviet research are being continued by Michael Heaney of the Bodleian Library in the latter journal. Also of note are the lectures which Simmons delivered at the 1974 exhibit at Cambridge University entitled "Russian Printing 1564-1917: A View from the West". While the lectures were never printed, a catalog of this exhibit was published. Simmons's scholarship inspired many of the next generation, whose work demonstrates the considerable interest of Slavic book studies in the West. To mention just a few of these individuals: Robert Darnton, Thomas Tanselle, Jean Henri Martin, John Feather, Elizabeth Eisenstein, Charles Rudd, Jeffrey Brooks, and Gary Marker.

Perhaps the single most important scholarly and publishing event of this period was the appearance of the encyclopedia Knigovedenie: entsiklopedicheskii slovar' in 1981. This work is a universal encyclopedia, and deals not only with the East Slavs, but also with the book cultures of the other Autonomous and Union republics, as well as the book cultures of the United States, England and the Soviet bloc. However one must read the entries in this work carefully, for evidence indicates that certain items contain factual errors.

Beginning in 1971, several All-Union Conferences on Book Studies were convened and from them were issued many publications. Other conferences on book studies also were held including the Fedorovskie chteniia sponsored by the Lenin Library and the Pavlenkovskie and Smirdinskii chteniia sponsored respectively by the Leningrad (Krupskaia)

Institute of Culture and the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library.

A leading figure in Soviet book studies is S.V. Belov, who is the research bibliographer at the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library. Among his most important contributions is a bibliography on the literature of Russian book culture 1850-1917. The Lenin Library has also sponsored scholarship in book studies. Among its contributions is a union catalog of publishers' illegal and proscribed books.

The increased interest in book culture in the Soviet Union is demonstrated by an increase in the number of periodical titles devoted to the topic. Sovetskaja bibliografiia (1934- ) and Bibliotekar (1922- ) are former journals which have continued publication. Newly issued periodicals are: Almanakh bibliofila (1973- ), Knizhnaia torgovlia (1974-), Istoriia russkogo chitatelia (1973- ), Sbornik nauchnykh trudov (formerly: Sbornik statei po knigovedenii) of the Library of the Academy of Sciences (1965- ), Iskusstvo knigi (1955- ) and a series Pamiatniki kul'tury: novye otkrytiia (1974- ). Within this last series are published biographies of important figures in 19th century book culture including Pavlenkov (1960), Pokrovskii (1965), Gennadi (1981), the Granat Brothers (1982) and most recently Serno-Solovevich (1987).

Individual monographic studies include works on Pavlenkov, Malykh, Bonch-Burevich, etc. by Soviet scholars complimented by works on Suvorin and the publishers of the nobility by the American scholars Effie Ambler and Miranda Beaven.

On the topics of bibliography, several contributions are worth noting. In the Soviet Union, important works by Mashkova (1969) on Russian bibliography and Korniechuk (1971) on Ukrainian bibliography were published, as well as N.A. Nikiforovskaia's history of the methods of bibliographical description to 1850. In the West, works by A.E. Senn, M.T. Choldin and Francoise de Bonnières are notable contributions to the history of Russian bibliography.

Description of the physical properties of the modern Russian book have been carried out by S.A. Klepikov in recent years.

Also the number of bibliophilic societies is currently on the increase and two works chronicling the history of these movements in the nineteenth and early twentieth century were published by P.N. Berkov in 1965 and 1967.

## THE SCHOLARLY INDEXING OF RUSSIAN HISTORICAL SOURCES

### Roundtable:

Robert Burger, U. of Illinois, Urbana  
E. Willis Brooks, U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
Robert Davis, New York Public Library  
Robert A. Karlowich, Pratt Inst.  
Allan Urbanic, U. of California, Berkeley

## VII. LIBRARIES IN PROFILE

### Princeton University's Slavic Collection

Alan P. Pollard  
Princeton University

Princeton's present Slavic collection development policy went into effect in late 1986.<sup>1</sup> The Princeton University Library allocates its acquisitions budget among funds that are separated from one another primarily by criteria of subject or area, and to a lesser degree by criteria of language, format and source of supply. The Slavic Bibliographer, as custodian of the "Russian Studies Fund," is responsible for collecting Slavic-language monographs and serials in the social sciences and humanities wherever they may be published, and for collecting social science and humanities serial publications about the Soviet Union and East Europe whatever language they may be published in. To these ends, we maintain a set of blanket orders/approval plans as our main acquisitions tool. There are research-level blanket orders with Les Livres Etrangers for current Soviet imprints, with Russica for Russian emigre publications, and with the Ukrainian Book Store for Ukrainian emigre publications; instructional-level orders with Szwede for Polish publications, both domestic and emigre, and with Kubon & Sagner for Czechoslovak publications; and a basic-information approval plan with Kubon & Sagner for Yugoslav and Bulgarian imprints. Acquisitions by blanket order are supplemented by the usual means--dealers' list, exchanges, gifts, retrospective purchases and faculty recommendations.

Princeton collects materials in the other languages of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe--Baltic, Romance, Ural-Altaic--at a minimal level or not at all. Only basic works of reference and bibliography are actively collected in Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Finnish, Hungarian and

Romanian. The languages of Transcaucasia and Central Asia are virtually excluded. We do, however, collect materials about these areas and translations from their literatures in English and in Russian.

Despite Princeton's eschewal of rare Slavic books and manuscripts, a few have insinuated themselves into the Library. The best-known collections are those of Osip Mandelstam and Father George Florovsky. There are also some papers of Alexei Remizov, Igor Stravinsky, Evgenii Zamiatin and Mikhail Zoshchenko. There are even a couple of medieval Slavic manuscripts in the Garrett collection.

None of these collection-development guidelines is radically new. Even the sharpened focus on Slavic-language materials at the expense of other East European languages is more a formalization of previously established tendencies than a departure from past practice. Another legacy of the past is the continued emphasis on certain fields of traditional strength at Princeton. Such fields are history and history of science; art, architecture and archeology; philosophy; classical studies; Orientalia; demography. Princeton's academic policy has historically been to avoid overextending her resources by concentrating them in a relatively few areas of demonstrated excellence. Hence she has no graduate programs in medicine, law, business or education.

Like most of the Slavic collections in the United States, Princeton's owes its origins to the prominence of the Soviet Union in the American consciousness after World War II. As recently as 1957, the Ruggles and Mostecky study put Princeton, with 9,000 volumes, in the fifth rank of Slavic and East European collections in the United States.<sup>2</sup> The collection grew rapidly in the subsidized '60s, adding 50,000 volumes by 1971. The Slavic acquisitions budget suffered a series of cuts in the 1970s and has never recovered the purchasing power it enjoyed in its peak year of 1970-71. Nevertheless, the collection has doubled in size since then. Now Princeton is confronting the problems of a mature collection, such as increasing difficulty in filling lacunae and ever-growing preoccupation with problems of preservation. Naturally, the history of Princeton's Slavic collection is intimately connected with the growth of the library collection as a whole and with the development of the University's academic programs, as well as with national trends in research libraries, higher education, and the economy. Of course, the quirks of the Soviet book trade affect all Slavic collections.

Princeton University's aspiration to have a research library dates only from 1948, when the Firestone Library building opened. Even then there was little need for an extensive Slavic collection. Courses in Russian and in Russian history were first offered in 1945-46. Not till the late 1950s

did the Russian Section of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures begin to offer undergraduates courses in Russian literature. Systematic collecting of materials in Russian history got under way at about the same time.

Russian studies and regional programs in general at Princeton entered a stage of takeoff into sustained growth in 1961 with the adoption of "The Ten-Year Plan for the development of instruction and research in foreign and international affairs." This plan coincided with Princeton's successful application for a ten-year Ford grant. A Coordinating Committee on Foreign and International Affairs (later renamed the Council on International and Regional Studies) was set up to administer the Ford grant and other funds. Its library allocation was the largest of any regional program's. Chaired by Robert C. Tucker, the Committee in 1963 instituted an interdepartmental Program in Russian Studies, both undergraduate and graduate. The same year, blanket orders were established with Les Livres Etrangers and Kubon & Sagner for Soviet and East European books, respectively. Though the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures began only in 1967, a Program in Slavic Languages and Literatures started in 1961 and added a Ph.D. program the following year, when the University catalog carried this note on Slavic library resources:

The Firestone Library contains a highly respectable collection of books for the study of Slavic history and art. The library's literary and philological collection is being rapidly expanded to meet the needs of the new graduate program. Further opportunities for graduate work and doctoral research is made possible by the proximity of the excellent Slavic collections of New York City.<sup>3</sup>

One of the Coordinating Committee's first recommendations in 1962 was the appointment of "a bibliographer to plan acquisitions." David Djaparidze, chairman of the Program in Slavic, ably filled the role of Slavic materials selector until the first Curator of Slavic Collections, Zdenek V. David, assumed his duties on January 1, 1966. During his eight-year tenure, the Slavic collection achieved unprecedented and unmatched rates of growth both in quantity and in quality. It was not permitted him, however, to realize his ambition of building a collection comparable with Berkeley's or Yale's. Those collections grew even faster than Princeton's. Furthermore, at the turn of the 1970s financial and moral support for libraries, higher education and international studies entered a stage of sustained decline nationally. By 1972, Russian Studies at Princeton passed from a golden age into a dark age.

Within four months of taking office, David formulated the first

Princeton acquisitions policy for Slavic collections, including methods of acquisition and priorities for retrospective acquisitions. His responsibilities, according to this policy, included Albania, Greece and East Germany as well as Western-language works on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He was not responsible for Transcaucasia or Central Asia, nor for Soviet works on the languages, literatures or history of areas outside the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Materials in Russian or on Russia were to be collected on a comprehensive level; in other Slavic languages or on Eastern Europe, on a selective level; in the non-Slavic languages of Eastern Europe, on a representative level.

In connection with David's compilation of a detailed manual on methods of current acquisition, the blanket order with Les Livres Etrangers was cancelled in the summer of 1966. The blanket order was apparently regarded as a surrogate bibliographer that was rendered superfluous by the presence of a real one. All Soviet orders were firm individual orders from then until the spring of 1985, when the position of Slavic bibliographer fell vacant and, coincidentally, the Order Division's adoption of an online acquisition system had signalled a general desire to expedite the processing of orders.

During 1967 David conducted three surveys of the Slavic collection and proposed a ten-year plan for its development. He counted 3,600 Czechoslovak volumes, 3,000 Polish, 2,600 Yugoslav, and 750 Bulgarian. There were 25,000 monographs and 3,200 serials on Russia, 600 monographs and 70 serials on the Ukraine, and 80 monographs and 15 serials on Belorussia. Of the Russian monographs, 40% were on language and literature and 30% were on history. The acceleration of acquisitions had exceeded Technical Services' capacity to absorb it; there were 2,400 uncataloged titles.

Still, Princeton lacked, for instance, two-thirds of the standard works on reign of Peter the Great. In order to build in ten years time a research collection adequate to support Princeton's academic programs, David proposed the following. Over that period \$390,000 would be needed for retrospective purchases--\$350,000 for 10,000 monographs and 400 serials in Russian, and \$40,000 for 3,000 monographs and 50 serials in East European languages. Reflecting the faculty's teaching and research interests, the first four priorities were assigned to language and literature, the next two to Russian history, the following two to the CPSU, and the ninth to East European economies. The annual allocation for current acquisitions, David recommended, should start at \$35,000 and rise 7.5% per year until it reached \$66,000 at the end of the ten years. David never received nearly the budget he requested. In 1968 he pleaded

for a substantial increase to fund the retrospective purchase of 5,000 monographs and 200 serials that were needed to support Princeton's ambitious Ph.D. program in history. At that time Princeton owned about 32,000 volumes in Russian. The following year, David with the support of Stephen F. Cohen, then director of the Russian Studies Program, requested an additional \$26,000 in NDEA funds for a newly established program in East European economics. Instead, the Slavic acquisitions budget got \$10,000 more from the University's general fund.

At its financial peak in 1970-71, Slavic acquisitions of monographs amounted to 3/4 of the annual number called for by David's plan, and serials acquisitions reached only 1/2 of his recommended figure. Of the total Slavic acquisitions budget of \$57,300, \$11,000 came from endowed funds (apparently a one-time substitute for the vanished allocation from the Ford grant), \$55,000 from the United States Office of Education, \$5,000 from NDEA, and \$35,800 from general funds. The Slavic personnel budget supported a full-time curator, order assistant, descriptive cataloger, and junior cataloger; a half-time student assistant, order searching assistant, and cataloging assistant; and a quarter-time serials searching assistant and subject cataloger. There was also a member of the library staff who administered the exchanges, including those with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. By comparison, the Slavic acquisitions budget for 1987-88 is only \$84,000, and the staff consists of merely a Slavic bibliographer who is assisted by a half-time bibliographic searcher, and a Cyrillic cataloger, who heads a Slavic-Germanic cataloging team of five. This decline began in December, 1970, when the University Librarian, William S. Dix, was constrained to issue guidelines for overall reduction of acquisitions. Even these general guidelines struck the Slavic Collection with particular force, because East European materials could be construed to be "marginal to current teaching and research," and because the prohibition against purchasing "long retrospective runs of serials" ended David's acquisitions of microfilmed Russian journals.

The Russian Studies Program was singled out for budget-slashing in the spring semester of 1971. While the library's acquisitions budget was neither raised nor lowered, the Slavic allocation was reduced \$20,000 (that is, by \$3,000 less than 40%), and the Slavic personnel budget was cut \$23,700 (by 42%). David narrowly averted an attempt to lower his purchasing power still further by charging to his budget materials sent to Soviet exchange partners. It was more difficult to stop the practice of charging the Russian fund for non-Slavic materials.

Administrators apparently believed that Slavic acquisitions ought to shrink, with attendant savings, because admissions to the graduate

program in Slavic Languages and Literatures, alone of all Princeton's academic programs, were suspended "for the present" as of the academic year 1971-72.<sup>4</sup> Since this decision was so closely related to a turning-point in the history of the Slavic collection, it is appropriate here to describe some of the surrounding circumstances. In the spring of 1971, as the University was completing its second consecutive year of budget deficits, President Robert F. Goheen announced his resignation together with his intention to continue in office until the appointment of his successor. One candidate for that honor was James H. Billington, professor of Russian history. The ultimately successful candidate was William G. Bowen, an economist who as Provost managed with the aid of a newly-established Priorities Committee to achieve a balanced budget in 1971-72. He assumed the presidency on July 1, 1972. In that period, interest in Russian and Soviet studies had declined to such a low point in the United States that a national conference on the problem was held in May, 1972 at the Institute for Advanced Study.

Princeton's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures was only four years old in 1971. Its Ph.D. program, which was nine years old, enrolled over 1/3 of the Russian Studies Program's graduate students--twelve, of whom four were in their first year. Graduate enrollments in the Slavic Department alone equalled the total graduate enrollment of the entire Near Eastern Regional Program, which absorbed nearly five times as much of the Council's budget as the Russian program. In its four years, though, the Slavic Department's full-time faculty had shrunk from eleven to seven. The department's chairman, Charles T. Townsend, was in his first year of office. The department was shaken by the complaint of a graduate student that he had been unjustly failed on his doctoral examinations in 1969 and 1970. (Eventually he filed a lawsuit, which came to trial in 1975, four years after the graduate program's suspension.<sup>5</sup>

To determine the reasons for the decision to suspend the Slavic graduate program is beyond the scope of this paper. It is evident that the reasons could not logically have included lack of students or the notoriety of a lawsuit. Equally apparent is that the decision achieved no savings in library acquisitions (though it may have saved money in other ways). By that time, materials on language and literature constituted less than 1/3 of the Slavic collection. The main immediate effect of gutting language instruction was to render Russian Studies ineligible for outside grants. As a result, Slavic acquisitions actually consumed \$1,500 (that is, 4.3%) more in general funds in 1971-72 than in 1970-71. Through the combined efforts of the University Librarian and the Director of the

Russian Studies Program, Slavic acquisitions obtained their share of the increase in the library's acquisitions budget that was scheduled for 1973-74. James Billington, to what effect is not evident, eloquently urged the University Librarian to continue the collecting of East European materials on a representative level. Nothing could be done to raise Slavic materials from their place among the five lowest cataloging priorities.

Despite these difficulties, the Slavic collection continued to grow. In June, 1972, David visited eleven Soviet and two Hungarian libraries in order to expand exchanges with them.<sup>6</sup> Largely because of the time lag between order and receipt of Soviet imprints, annual monographic acquisitions peaked in 1973-74 at 7,200, a level never achieved again. The collection then included nearly 100,000 volumes, about 1/4 of them in history. Russian holdings had grown 90% since 1967; Polish, 369% Czechoslovak, 142%; Yugoslav, 118%; Ukrainian, 325%. The Slavic cataloging backlog had doubled.

Effective March 15, 1974, David resigned as Princeton's Slavic Curator in order to become the Librarian of the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars. His successor was his assistant, Orest L. Pelech, who served as Acting Curator for five months, then was appointed Bibliographer for Russian and East Europe as of September 1. Pelech served in that embattled position for eleven years. During most of that period, new fiscal crises ate away at Slavic acquisitions. It took the Slavic budget until 1980-81 to crawl back to the dollar level of 1970-71. By recognizing the irrelevance to Princeton of the Yale model of a comprehensive collection and by prudent overspending, Pelech managed to expand the collection in selected areas by 30%.

Within two months of taking office, Pelech revised the Slavic acquisitions policy of 1966. The 1974 policy drew a sharper distinction between selection responsibility and financial responsibility. Certain categories of monographs were selected by the Russian and East European Bibliographer, but were bought by another selector, that is, publications in non-Slavic and non-Baltic languages; in Slavic languages on Central Asia, and most importantly, in Western languages on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Pelech's principal innovation was to reduce coverage of Eastern Europe in order to finance retrospective Russian acquisitions. After the Committee on Russian Studies approved the new policy in February, 1975, they permitted Pelech to construe it rather broadly. He reduced purchases not only of Polish and Czechoslovak materials, but also of current Soviet imprints. Furthermore, he tried to stabilize the number of serials standing orders by balancing new subscriptions with cancellations. The deepening crisis in library financing undermined

Pelech's efforts. All retrospective acquisitions were temporarily suspended in January, 1976. In response to a directive from the new University Librarian, Richard W. Boss, Pelech cancelled seventeen newspapers. More significantly, he began a systematic program of maximizing the resources available for monographic acquisitions by weeding serials standing orders. The first cancellations were 150 Polish subscriptions.

In the summer of 1976, the University librarian summoned departmental and program chairmen to a meeting on "the crisis in library acquisitions." Then he instituted a system of acquisitions fund allocations by subject, a system which was then a novelty for Princeton and which remains in force now. The Russian Studies allocation for 1976-77 was threatened with a \$4,400 decrease based on an average of expenditures for the previous three years, but \$3,200 was eventually restored. Pelech proceeded to cancel over one hundred more East European serials, including some monographic series.

The following summer, after a special faculty Committee on Acquisitions and Losses recommended a supplementary allocation of \$6 million for library acquisitions, the University bailed the library out of its crisis with a \$3 million grant from the current fund-raising campaign. Russian Studies' share was a \$2,100 increase in its 1977-78 budget. A struggle ensued to carry over about \$7,000 that had been unspent in 1976-77, in light of the facts that \$14,000 had been encumbered, that the bills for the retrospective ordering that had resumed in December, 1976 would come due in 1977-78, and that 1/4 of the current allocation had been spent in the first 1/6 of the year. A memorandum on this subject from the Program Director to the University Librarian elicited a response to the effect that 1976-77 orders received in 1977-78 would be paid up to the unspent \$7,000 without being deducted from the 1977-78 allocation. Whatever Pelech might say about the irrationalities of the Soviet book trade, Boss warned, he would have to keep his encumbrances within budget. According, Pelech reduced acquisitions in 1977-78 to their lowest level in a decade--2,200 monographs and 21 serials titles. Further, he cancelled 170 more East European serials.

In 1979 the Bibliographer assumed full responsibility for the Soviet and East European monographic exchanges, including maintenance of the correspondence and the balances. With only a half-time searching assistant, he was unable to assign a high priority to these duties. Furthermore, the influx of materials ordered for exchange partners distracted Technical Services from the processing of the library's own orders. Besides, the maturing of Princeton's collection made progressively

fewer of the partners' offerings attractive. Conversely, progressively more of the Bibliographer's time was taken up by problems of preservation.

By overspending his 1978-79 budget 24%, Pelech brought the level of monographic acquisitions back up to 3,000. The annual count of new Soviet imprints has stayed in that ballpark ever since.

In April, 1980 Pelech reviewed the situation of Slavic collection development for the Russian Studies Committee and made a fateful recommendation. After the budget cut of 1971-72 had ended aspirations toward a comprehensive collection, he pointed out, Zdenek David had in effect terminated retrospective acquisitions. In order to finance a partial restoration of Russian retrospective buying, Pelech continued, he had cancelled over 400 serials and had reduced East European acquisitions 90%. Now, faced with pressures to tighten spending still further, he proposed to terminate acquisitions in the Balkan languages, Romanian and Hungarian as well as Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian.

The Russian Studies Committee discussed Pelech's proposal in May, but failed to reach a consensus on it. In July the new University Librarian, Donald W. Koepp, advised selectors that funds in danger of being overspent would be frozen. In December Pelech urged immediate action on the Committee, because the fund had already been overspent \$10,000 in each of the previous two years. The chairman of the Committee, once again Tucker, cut the Gordian knot by unilaterally endorsing the cessation of Baltic acquisitions. On January 22, 1981, Pelech informed the Assistant Librarian for Collection Development, Alexander D. Wainwright, that the Balkan gambit would permit cancellation of about 200 subscriptions, 1/6 of the Russian fund's current serial titles. A week later, the University Librarian froze the Russian fund along with some others. Pelech's request for reconsideration of that decision included documentation of his argument that encumbrances were meaningless for Soviet book orders. Koepp unfroze the Russian fund, but he warned that any overexpenditures would have to be subtracted from the following year's allocation, because the Balkan gambit could not be expected to realize savings until 1980-81. In the event, the 1980-81 budget included a \$4,000 increase, and Pelech cancelled 165 Balkan serials. Over a four-year period, he had cancelled about 600 subscriptions.

Throughout the 1980s, both the library's acquisitions budget and the Slavic allocation have received modest annual increases, and no further drastic cost-cutting measures have been taken. But other area-studies collections at Princeton, subsidized by endowed funds, overtook and surpassed the Slavic collection. In the spring of 1985, Pelech resigned effective June 28 in order to take up his present position at Duke

University. Before he left, the blanket order with Les Livres Etrangers for current Soviet imprints was reinstated, and a new blanket order for Russian emigre publications was established with Russica.

After a hiatus of two years, I succeeded Pelech as Slavic Bibliographer on August 1, 1986. Like both my predecessors, I began my incumbency by revising the collection development policy and adjusting methods of acquisition accordingly. Account also had to be taken of recent developments in the library's ordering procedures. Payments on each approval plan have been assigned to a particular fund and its selector, no matter what the ultimate location might be of publications received on that blanket order. In return for my selecting and buying Soviet books for other selectors, they select and buy Western-language books for me. Furthermore, I can bypass prolonged preorder searching of Les Livres Etrangers' lists by adding my selections to the blanket order. For technical reasons, though, I cannot enter orders directly into the Geac online acquisitions system, the adoption of which--after a brief experiment with RLIN acquisitions--constitutes another recent development in ordering procedures. The profiles of the established blanket orders have been modified, and new approval plans have been set up for West Slavic and South Slavic materials. Last year it was possible to purchase about 1,000 retrospective titles. Technical Services have produced a plan to target cataloging of the Cyrillic arrears, which had come to exceed 6,000 titles. The Slavic-Germanic cataloging team, freed of responsibility for other European languages, has been reconstituted. Relations with exchange partners have begun to be repaired. A new senior appointment has been made to the Slavic Department.

Not all the news is good. The Slavic allocation, which was overspent 8% in 1986-87, was increased less than 2.5% in 1987-88, and almost half of it was spent in the first quarter of the year. Because of a depletion of the exchanges fund, materials sent to exchange partners are currently being charged to selectors' funds. So many funds are experiencing similar difficulties that a new crisis in acquisitions cannot be ruled out. The absence of endowed funds from both the Slavic Department and the Russian Studies Program puts Slavic acquisitions in a particularly vulnerable position. For Princeton's Slavic Bibliographer, management of an excellent research collection, painstakingly built over a quarter-century, takes precedence over development of new directions for it.

<sup>1</sup>This paper is based on remarks delivered at the Staff Seminar of the New York Public Library's Slavonic Division on October 29, 1987. Its sources include the annual reports and files of the Slavic

Curator/Bibliographer; annual reports of the Assistant/Associate University Librarian for Collection Development; annual reports of the Coordinating Committee/Council on Foreign and International Affairs/International and Regional Studies; and interviews with Zdenek David, Orest Pelech and Alexander Wainwright. These and other witnesses to the history of Princeton's Slavic collection were generous with assistance, but they bear no responsibility for this account. In short, there is a hierarchy of collecting in Slavic languages, with East Slavic collecting the most nearly comprehensive, South Slavic the least, and West Slavic in the middle.

<sup>2</sup>Melville, J. Ruggles and Vaclav Mastecky, *Russian and East European Publications in the United States* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1960), pp. 297-305.

<sup>3</sup>Princeton University, *General Catalog, 1962-1963*, p. 303.

<sup>4</sup>Princeton University, *Graduate School Announcement, 1971-72*, p. 250.

<sup>5</sup>A *Princeton Companion*, ed. Alexander Leitch (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978), pp. 60-62, 441-2. I am grateful to Earle E. Coleman, University Archivist, for making available pertinent news clippings from *The Princetonian*, the *Princeton Town Topics* and the *Trenton Times*.

<sup>6</sup>David described Princeton's holdings in East European and Baltic publications at that time in *East Central and Southeast Europe: A Handbook of Library and Archival Resources*, eds. Paul L. Horecky and David H. Kraus (Santa Barbara and Oxford: Clio Press, 1987), pp. 399-402.

Editorial note: Slavic Review is publishing regularly brief descriptions of special Slavic collections in American libraries.

## VIII. PUBLICATIONS

### PUBLICATIONS

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Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University Libraries

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## IX. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

- Collings, David. Annotated Bibliography of English Language Materials on Siberia. Estimated date of completion, 1990-91.
- Grimstead, Patricia. Archives and manuscript repositories in the USSR, Ukraine and Moldavia.
- Karlowich, Robert and Kasinec, Edward. East Slavic-Russian Soviet book culture: from earliest times to the Soviet period.
- Kasinec, Edward. The book among the East Slavs: the book, libraries and bibliography.

Makuch, Andrew Lubomir. La Roxelane, the Ukrainian sultana 1505-1561; bibliography of non-Turkish sources.

Stuart, Mary. Imperial Public Library, St. Petersburg, 1843-1861.

Zalewski, Wojciech. Directory of Slavic book dealers in the West since 1918.

Zilper, Nadia. Aleksis Babin's journal: diary of the first Slavic librarian at the Library of Congress.

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

## X. OBITUARIES

Lév Florianovich Magerovsky, 1896-1986, by Ellen Scaruffi. Slavic Review, Vol 46, No 2, 1987:381, Curator of Columbia University's Bakhmeteff Archive.

Stephan M. Horak, 1920-1986, by Edward D. Wynot, Jr. Slavic Review, Vol 46, No 2, 1987:381-382. Scholar, bibliographer.