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THE FUTURE OF EASTERN EUROPE?

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Chair	1
I. CONFERENCES	
ALA Annual Meeting	2
ALA Midwinter Meeting	18
AAASS 21st National Convention	25
II. REPORTS	
News from the U.S.	31
News from abroad	37
III. GRANTS	46
IV. ACQUISITIONS	48
V. PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS	50
VI. LIBRARIES IN PROFILE	
J. Sheehan, Harvard College Library	52
VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS	57
VIII. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS	68

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

"When is a Slavic librarian not a Slavic librarian?" That's a question I asked during the 1989 Section program on "Recruitment of Area Specialists" in Dallas. I asked it because of personal concerns as well as worry over the future of our field. While new librarians continue to come into Slavic and East European librarianship, so that entry-level jobs get filled in a reasonable length of time, middle-level people -- those of us who've been working for 10-15 years or so -- often opt out of the field. Several important positions in recent years have proved difficult to fill, and once again, we seem to be entering a period of flux. (We're such a small field, in terms of numbers, that a cluster of half-a-dozen shifts within a year affects us all.) We need only look at the recent history of this Section. Of the last four chairs, one has gone to graduate school in history, two are now heads of collection development or public services in mid-sized research libraries, and I'm head of technical services in a college library. We each had our own reasons. But it's undeniably the case that there are very few slots where one can combine area studies interests with administrative advancement; and -- the American library world being, in essence, not very interested in area specialties -- librarians who prefer to remain in their specialty and not take on increased general library administrative responsibilities are sometimes fated to find themselves profoundly unappreciated by their administrations.

I don't have any easy answers for this problem. Every case is unique. One of the Dallas panelists (a library administrator, not an area specialist) said the movement of specialists into general administration was a positive trend, because we'll then have library administrators who are more sensitive to Slavic and other area studies fields. I find that answer personally as well as professionally reassuring, and hope he's right. And it's true that some of us who no longer work every day with Slavic materials have continued our commitment to the field through work in SEES. This shows, I believe, that our field becomes a lifelong commitment for many of us -- whether we learned the languages from our families or in college, whether we work as Slavic catalogers or bibliographers, or in general library public services, technical services, or administration.

Stephen Corrsin, Brooklyn College, SUNY

I. CONFERENCES

ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, DALLAS, JUNE 1989

ACRL, SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION

Minutes submitted by Allan Urbanic, SEES Secretary

Nominating Committee, June 25, 8-9 AM

Candidates for the posts of Vice Chair/Chair Elect, Secretary and Member-at-large were discussed for the 1990 elections.

Continuing Education Committee, June 25, 9:30-11 AM

The meeting was chaired by Harold Leich (Library of Congress). Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Announcements:

- A "Conference on Access to Slavic Materials" was held at the University of Illinois in May 1989. A report on the activities of this conference will be given during the Automated Bibliographic Control Committee meeting on June 26th.

- The exchange of American Slavic librarians with librarians from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was discussed. Initial inquiries about a program of this type revealed that such an exchange was difficult to manage because: 1) there is an imbalance of interest between the American Slavic specialist and the East European librarians (eg. Americans wished to pursue Slavic book studies while their counterparts were interested mostly in automation, thus such an exchange would cross institutional departments; and 2) protocol requires that such an exchange occur between institutions of equivalent size. Further negotiations on these points are needed.

- Employment opportunities for the Slavic specialist and library school education was discussed. Difficulties in recruitment are caused by: 1) lack of a definition of qualifications for the profession; 2) lack of specialized training within the library school curriculum; 3) the wide variety of language skills needed for this specialty (Russian, plus numerous other Slavic and non-Slavic languages); and 4) the small number of entry-level positions in the Slavic area.

Compounding the problem is the fact that many institutions do not support full-time Slavic specialists but combine this specialty with other responsibilities. To this end, the committee is proposing to enhance the education of the Slavic specialist by sponsoring presentations within the framework of the committee meetings which will address the various aspects of collection development, especially those areas which are not often discussed (eg. publishing in the smaller East European countries or publishing in the non-Slavic areas of the Soviet Union).

Conference Program Planning Committee, Chicago 1990, June 25, 11:30-12:30 PM

Stephen Corrsin (Brooklyn College) chaired the meeting.

The proposed panel would focus on the new technologies of preservation. The format would include a keynote speaker, who would provide an overview of current preservation technology, followed by speakers who would address the particular problems of preservation. A discussant, examining issues and answers regarding funding and organizational problems, would also be included.

A list of issues for the speakers to discuss included: strategies for priorities, getting a Slavic component in a bigger project, sources of funding, faculty responses, cataloging of preserved materials, and the retention or disposal of preserved items.

Program: The Marketplace: the Recruitment of Area Specialists, June 25, 2-4 PM

Papers from this program will appear at the end of the minutes.

Membership Meeting, June 25, 4:30-5:30 PM

The meeting was chaired by Barbara Galik (Univ. of Michigan). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Election results: Nina Gorky Shapiro (Princeton), Vice
Chair/Chair Elect
Molly Molloy (Arizona State), Exec. Comm.
Member-at-Large

A section review is scheduled for 1990. Members for a committee to complete this process will be selected when more information on the procedures is received.

The program for the Chicago 1990 Conference was outlined.

The members exchanged information on current projects and activities. These reports will be included in the Section Newsletter, No. 6 (1990). (See page 31 and the following)

The membership thanked Barbara Galik for her excellent work as Chair of the section.

Automated Bibliographic Control, June 26, 9-11 AM

Vickie Seymour (Hoover Institution) chaired the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Harold Leich gave a report on the planned reorganization at the Library of Congress. LC is going to be reorganized into two groups: Constituent Services and Collection Services. It has not yet been decided into which category the European Division would settle. An inventory on cataloging backlogs is being undertaken with the hope of creating a plan to get this material into an automated "in process" system. Also in the works is a pre-MARC automated file; however, authority heading control still needs to be done on this database. Committees are being formed to discuss cataloging priorities and levels. Currently, such priorities are based on research patterns; consequently, Slavic materials have been designated low priority. Work is also underway to review the AACR2 cataloging rules and their LC interpretation. Whole book cataloging at LC remains in an experimental phase. If the pilot

projects are successful, all monograph catalogers will begin this process in 1990. NRMM monographs are being converted to machine-readable form (60,000 have been loaded thus far). Recruiting is underway for 35 AUL positions.

Molly Molloy presented a report on the Conference on Access to Slavic Materials held at the University of Illinois in May, 1989 which was sponsored and funded by the BIRD subcommittee. An active discussion of Ms. Molloy's report followed. The report will be published in issue no.6 of the SEES Newsletter. (See page 20)

It was suggested that in conjunction with the discussions at the Illinois conference, the ABC committee should endeavor to find out which Slavic collections have on-line catalogs which allow dial-up access to remote users. At the Midwinter meetings, a questionnaire will be devised to gather this information.

Newsletter Committee, June 26, 11:30-12:30 PM

The meeting was chaired by Allan Urbanic (UC Berkeley). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chair gave a report on the past year's activities which included information on the publication and dissemination of issue no. 5 of the Newsletter.

Vickie Seymour and Andrew Makuch resigned from the Editorial Board. The membership thanked them for their invaluable contributions to past issues of the Newsletter. This left the Editorial Board understaffed. Volunteers to fill the vacancies on the committee were solicited.

The chair proposed that two motions be forwarded to the Executive Committee for approval: 1) the post of Editor-in-Chief of the Newsletter be tied to the position of Secretary to the Section; and 2) the Managing Editor remain in that post one year after a change of leadership to offer much needed technical assistance. The Editorial Committee unanimously passed these proposals and sent them to the Executive Committee.

Potential contents for issue no. 6 were discussed and editorial responsibilities were assigned for the various departments.

Executive Committee, June 26, 2-4 PM

Barbara Galik chaired the meeting. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Cheryl Kern-Simirenko (Univ. of Oregon) will chair an ad hoc committee for section review. Chairs of the standing committees were to participate as members of this committee. The deadline for the review was September 1, 1990.

Stephen Corrsin will send additions and corrections to the listings in the ALA handbook to ACRL central office.

A Strategic Inventory for the ACRL five-year plan will be submitted to ACRL by the incoming Chair and Vice Chair.

The Activities Section Council bylaws called for a new membership structure which allows each section to send two representatives. It was proposed and approved that the outgoing Chair and the Vice Chair should represent the section.

Proposals submitted by the Newsletter Committee (see above) were read, discussed and approved.

The incoming Chair will pass on section concerns to ACRL headquarters. These include: 1) lateness of ballot mailings; 2) continued inaccuracies in the ALA handbook; and 3) problems with the scheduling and room assignments of panels and committees.

The committee thanked Barbara Galik for her outstanding work as Chair.

PAPERS FROM PROGRAM: THE MARKETPLACE: THE RECRUITMENT OF AREA SPECIALISTS, June 25

SLAVIC LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION: PAST AND PRESENT TRENDS
Harold Leich, Library of Congress

The history and development of Slavic librarianship, when written, will of its very nature concentrate on those individuals, institutions, and collections that have contributed, in small or large measure, to the growth and success of the field. Much work has of course already been done and presented (at ALA sessions, at AAASS panels, and elsewhere) on the pioneers of the field, dating back to the last century, and on the beginnings and growth of the major collections in this country. For the purpose of my remarks today, however, especially since this is a panel on the "marketplace," that is, on the prospects of Slavic librarianship as a career, I will take another course and look at the maturing, the professionalization of Slavic librarianship, primarily in this country and for the period since World War II. It is precisely in this period (and especially since 1960) that we see Slavic librarianship, as a profession and viable career, emerge with a heightened maturity and stability, evidenced in growing professional association activities, increased inter-institutional cooperation, greater attention paid to education for Slavic librarianship (including continuing educational opportunities for those already in the field), and expanding international contacts beyond North America.

It is also in this time period that we see major changes and expansions in both Slavic studies and librarianship (the two "ponds" in which Slavic librarians must swim), due to a large number of disparate factors including automation, large numbers of federal research dollars, great expansion in graduate education programs, and glasnost, to name but the most obvious. It has always been difficult to keep up with the developments and changes in either one of these areas, and to manage to do so in both requires a good balancing act. To be optimistic about the field of Slavic librarianship, one can hope that at the present some balance has been achieved and that in the future the field will remain attractive as a career to potential Slavists and librarians.

Sociologists have traditionally pointed to certain characteristics or traits of "the professions," common to what are usually accepted as such (medicine, law, the ministry, to name the obvious). For the purposes of my remarks here I would like to mention a handful of the most important of these traits, and

discuss briefly their status in the case of Slavic librarianship. It is interesting to read in the professional literature, only fifteen years or so ago, the fierce arguments about whether librarianship was even a profession at all (presumably those opposed to admitting it to professional status would look on it, rather, as a skilled trade?!). More recently (this is simply my own perception), these arguments have died down or vanished altogether, presumably because it is realized how important "information" is in this so-called "information society" (with ailments such as "information anxiety"), and how great the need is for highly-skilled, experienced, specialized professional librarians.

The sociology of the professions commonly lists a number of traits common to the "professions" (leaving aside the issue of exactly what is, and what is not, a profession). To summarize, these can be listed as follows:

1. Professionals have, through long and exacting educational training, acquired mastery of a large body of specialized knowledge.
2. Professionals, even after their formal education is ended, never really stop being educated, but must keep up with new developments in their field, often relying on self-education and professional contacts to do so.
3. Professionals, after their formal education is ended, usually go through an extended internship or apprenticeship before beginning to practice their profession autonomously.
4. Professionals' primary loyalty is to their profession and to their clients, rather than to their employing institution as such. Tensions may arise between one's loyalty to the profession and one's responsibilities as an employee.
5. Professionals are organized beyond the local and institutional level. While autonomous, each practitioner is part of an "invisible college" of peers and maintains collegial relationships throughout the profession.
6. Professionals, while often concentrating partially or exclusively in a narrow area of specialization, nevertheless have, ideally, a broad, general overview of their entire field.

Let us use these selected criteria to look at Slavic librarianship at the present and also as a basis for discerning any trends that have occurred over the past decade.

1. In the area of formal education, what now appears to be the "standard" educational requirements and training for entry into the field is a Master's degree in Library Science; an advanced degree in a discipline of Slavic studies (Master's or doctorate); and solid language expertise in the area languages and in the Western languages most used in scholarship in the field. At the present, it is still up to the individual to "integrate" these three separate areas into one whole, since formal courses in Slavic librarianship/bibliography at library schools are still the exception rather than the rule. Opportunities for formal education in Slavic librarianship outside the framework of library schools continue to be maddeningly rare, there having been but two such occasions, both sponsored at the University of Illinois: an eight-week seminar in 1970 and a three-week seminar in 1986 for entry-level Slavic librarians. Many areas still are routinely picked up

on the job, informally, by self-education, or by attendance at the programs of professional groups. The trend, though, has been positive over the past two decades, although obviously more needs to be done.

2. Outside formal education and de facto internships at the beginning of one's professional service are (of necessity) primarily up to the individual. One must follow up on formal education, by reading, attendance at professional meetings, and communication with colleagues. We can also note a quite positive trend here. It is very encouraging to take notice of the great increase (compared with the situation twenty or thirty years ago) in the amount of published research in the field, much of it of high quality, and the steady and growing interest in attending the scholarly and practical panels and roundtables at ALA and AAASS conferences each year.

3. It has long been recognized, informally, that entry-level positions were one's "internship" or "apprenticeship," providing one's basic foundation in the profession after the conclusion of formal education. To my knowledge, only one institution currently has a formal two-year internship in area studies librarianship for beginning professionals (the University of Michigan). One of the most critical needs at present is for the opportunity for a solid apprenticeship at the early stages of the career of the professional Slavic librarian, to include in-depth, hands-on experience in all the areas of the field considered professional--collection development/acquisitions, bibliographic control, and reference work and bibliography. It is, after all, in this "practicing" that one develops the sense of balance and good judgment that are critical for later effectiveness in a career. It should also be recognized here how important mentoring has become in our field. In this area there has been a large improvement over the past twenty years, with mentoring routinely a major (if unrecognized) way of passing along not only practical, detailed methodologies of Slavic librarianship, but also of conveying the philosophy, ethos, and ethics of the profession.

4. The potentially conflicting demands of loyalty to one's profession, on the one hand, and to one's employing institution, on the other, can be particularly acute in the case of Slavic librarians, since virtually all of us are employed by large, hierarchically structured institutions. The need for large research collections virtually precludes free-lance or "private practice" for Slavic librarians! Fortunately, libraries tend to be progressive institutions (although one does hear reports of some institutions with a factory, assembly-line management mentality) and for most of us there is rarely, if ever, at the day-to-day level, a conflict between loyalty to our clients (or to our collections) and obedience to the rules and regulations of the administration of our libraries. It is just my impression, not based on hard data, that there has been much more moving around from institution to institution in the past ten years or so than there was before. Just the past four years have seen an amazing amount of "job mobility" among Slavic librarians in this country, and perhaps this is an indication, not just of the natural desire for job advancement and a change of scene, but also of the increasing realization that, despite different institutional settings, the core, basic function of being a Slavic librarian can be done at any number of libraries in this country, and that one's professional commitment is not primarily to one institution, but, rather, to the concept of providing topnotch bibliographic control,

collection development, and user service, which is what really matters most, professionally.

5. In the area of professional associations, activities, and contacts, Slavic librarianship has dramatically advanced over the past twenty years. To briefly review our history here, the Slavic and East European Section (originally a Subsection) of ACRL was founded in 1963 and sponsored a number of projects, including the compilation of a directory of Slavic librarians and the formation of committees on ethnic publications and subject access (including the infamous SEESHAC committee, now disbanded, that was instrumental in persuading the Library of Congress to develop major revisions in the D (History) classification schedules for Eastern Europe). By the early 1970s, though, the section came to be dominated by librarians of Slavic ethnic origin, most of them not professionally involved (or only marginally so) with the building, interpreting, and servicing of Slavic and East European collections per se. The Section was in effect "reborn" in its current incarnation in the late 1970s when work began, coordinated by the Section's Continuing Education Committee, to prepare a major handbook on Slavic/East European book culture and bibliography. Work on the handbook lasted almost ten years and, even though the book has not yet been published, spurred activity among younger members of the Section and changed the orientation of the section from ethnic and ingrown to one more professional and scholarly. In 1985 the Section began publication of an annual serial (Newsletter, of which the fifth volume appeared earlier this year), which was the first and still is the only U.S. serial publication in the field of Slavic librarianship.

Apart from ALA, professional activities of Slavic librarians naturally centered around the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) and its Bibliography and Documentation Committee, which had for a number of years overseen the compilation and publication of the annual American bibliography of Slavic and East European studies. AAASS, as the "umbrella" organization for a number of disciplines treating the USSR and Eastern Europe, was a logical gathering point for Slavic librarians, although until 1976 there were few (and no regular) panels on either scholarly or practical matters of Slavic bibliography.

A seminal event in 1975 was the Slavic Librarian's Conference held at the University of Illinois, with funding from NEH and AAASS. The conference, which assembled by invitation the heads of the major U.S. and Canadian Slavic/E. European collections, had as its explicit goal the increase of communication among those professionally involved in Slavic librarianship, and the development of cooperative ventures and projects. At the 1975 conference it was decided to affiliate the group with the Bibliography & Documentation Committee of the AAASS and to meet at the annual conference of the AAASS in the fall of each year. The immediate results of the 1975 Urbana meeting were several: a directory (since revised several times) of Slavic library and information professionals; the planning and convening of regular panels on Slavic librarianship at the annual AAASS conferences (including both scholarly and practical, methodological topics); and a great increase of day-to-day, informal contacts that helped greatly to further the goals of resource sharing and cooperation. After almost fifteen years of regular (at least annual) panels, round tables, committee meetings and more informal and spontaneous discussions at AAASS, both the scholarly and practical sides of the profession have become much better developed, and contact among Slavic librarians has been greatly increased, both to their own

benefit and that of the institutions at which they serve.

In a number of professions, the professional association has developed standards and codes of ethics. This remains poorly developed in our field, although ALA maintains and occasionally revises a code of ethics for librarians that applies to Slavic librarians. In an age such as ours with its emphasis on universal access to information (and, we hope, knowledge), a number of issues can be seen as ethical as well as logistical and practical, ones: backlogs, collection development criteria and book selection practices, selection for preservation, weeding, and the provision of high-quality and efficient reference service to all users.

6. The final characteristic of professionals mentioned earlier, that professionals often specialize but ideally maintain a good overview of the entire field, is open to question as far as Slavic librarianship is concerned. However, at least the problem has been recognized as such at a number of institutions. It is still rare to have all three core functions of librarianship (collection development; cataloging; and reference service) performed by the same person, or even in the same administrative unit at our large collections. At my institution, LC, some functions are split up into even more specialized ones, such as descriptive cataloging or European exchange (this is, however, in the process of being rethought, as part of the current transition process at LC--e.g., "whole book cataloging"). While having specialists and experts in each of the core functions is obviously necessary and not bad in itself, it has tended to foster a certain isolation among Slavic librarians. It appears to me that more people are now realizing that the three "core" functions are intimately related, and that the better overview one has of all three (and their interrelationships), the better one operates as a specialist in one of these function areas. At the practical level, of course, it is quite a task to keep up with the details of cataloging, collection development, and reference work in addition to keeping current with one's area study field in (and this applies to most of us) quite a variety of subject disciplines--usually all the humanities and social sciences.

Somewhat related to this more "holistic" approach to librarianship that has developed recently, it has become obvious that there is much greater interdependence among Slavic collections, and among librarians at those collections. Among the three core functions of librarianship, it is in cataloging that the highest level of standardization and interdependence has been achieved, thanks to the development of on-line databases and utilities, the codification of cataloging rules and practices, and the willingness (or economic necessity) of most libraries in the U.S. to follow LC descriptive and subject cataloging norms. In the area of collection development and acquisitions, there is obviously much less interdependence, although some cooperative collection development plans were worked out in the 1970s, when major financial constraints on acquisitions budgets began to appear. Both collection development and reference work are essentially local functions, but the great increase in communications among reference librarians at different institutions, particularly noticeable since the mid-1970s among Slavic librarians, bodes well for further development of the concept of the "big picture," the overall national scene, among Slavic librarians.

One final trend, or tendency, that I would like to comment upon briefly before concluding is the internationalization of our profession, particularly at the level of professional contacts and meetings. Somewhat strange for an area studies field, it was only in 1980 that the First International Conference of Slavic

Librarians and Information Specialists was held, in conjunction with the Second World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. A second such conference of librarians and information specialists was held in 1985 in Washington, with the third scheduled for mid-1990 in Harrowgate, England. This internationalization is undoubtedly the logical and probably inevitable outgrowth of a decade of intense professional contacts at the national level described earlier. With the new Soviet policies of glasnost' and perestroika in operation for just four years, there has been a large increase in travel between the two countries and in routine contact between Slavic librarians in the U.S. and librarians in the Soviet Union, particularly at the major collections with whom large U.S. Slavic collections have maintained exchange agreements for a number of years. Thus it appears likely that the internationalization of our profession will continue and foster a concomitant broadening of our professional awareness and responsibilities.

FINDING AND EDUCATING SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN LIBRARIANS

Robert A. Karlowich, Pratt Institute

I am going to be very general in this paper, for there is no time to go into much detail on questions raised here. I am aware of current problems with backlogs, cataloging, and preservation but I am not concentrating on current problems; also, I have not defined specifically what an area specialist is, but, to paraphrase Justice Potter who was speaking about obscenity, we know one when we see each other. I am also aware of other types of area specialists and the similarities and differences that exist between them all, but I will confine myself to the Slavic and East European field.

In a recent review of the publication of the papers delivered at the Second International Conference of Slavic Librarians and Information Specialists in Washington, DC, J.E.O. Screen questions Edward Kasinec's statement that Slavic librarianship has progressed from being "merely a service profession to becoming an academic discipline."¹ He finds particularly the word "merely" to be too "defensive", even "deprecating." I will save for another time the question Screen raises as to whether "any librarianship" can be an academic discipline, and instead dwell on the problems of the service aspects of this profession, then make a few remarks at the end which are in sympathy with Mr. Kasinec, for I don't think he believes we have to be or are defensive or deprecating.

BACKGROUND

The Setting

I would like to open my presentation by citing a few statistics from a recent article by Barbara Moran on the growth of academic libraries in the United States.² They are the perfect

¹ See Solanus New Series, 2 (1988):108. The publication is Proceedings of the Second International Conference of Slavic Librarians and Information Specialists. Marianna Tax Choldin, ed. New York: Russica Publishers, 1986. 532p.

² Barbara B. Moran "The unintended revolution in academic libraries: 1939 to 1989 and beyond." College and Research Libraries 1989 (1): 25-41.

setting to what I have to say, for they represent the framework within which the Slavic and East European librarian in America functions. If I am repeating material you already know, forgive me, but I want to set the ground for my remarks further on.

The article tells us that the median collection for a university library within the Association of Research Libraries is more than 2 million volumes--most of this growth took place after World War II and, for us, much of it after 1957, when the American academic world suffered a traumatic reaction to the first sputnik.³ That reaction led to the Higher Defense Education Act which provided financial backing to train specialists in Russian and Soviet subjects, including language, and to help build library collections and area centers. Many of today's important area centers in the United States date their real beginnings here. While the rest of Eastern Europe has always come in behind the Soviet Union, there has without doubt been expansion in that area as well. Libraries outside the ARL dominion have felt this growth, too: in colleges and even community colleges, where an ever-growing body of teachers and scholars have put demands on libraries for an increase in the scope of their collections.

This increase in volumes has been accompanied by a growth in library staff and buildings. But it has also seen a change in the responsibilities of the professional.⁴ There has been a greater differentiation in tasks performed by professionals and support staff, and the ratio of professionals to support is now one to two. Much of this change has been brought on by the revolution in information handling, which has freed librarians from much of the type of "clerking" they did in the past.

In 1985, academic libraries spent 2.3 billion dollars to maintain their staffs, holdings, and add new material.⁵ And this figure represents stringent budgets, an era of belt-tightening, which I am sure you are all aware of.

This is the universe within which you, as an East European specialist, operate--usually you are part of a large collection, a large budget, and a large staff. In spite of the growing costs of maintaining these collections, they endure, but the demands made upon the staff change and increase.

The Situation

This situation is pretty much the same for any librarian working in an academic environment, that is, you all work under the same constraints. You also all come from pretty much the same educational background as regards library schools, give or take some particular emphasis that one school or another features. Everyone who enters a library school must take certain required courses that center around a background in librarianship in which the main components and some peripheral areas of the field are laid out: cataloging, reference, perhaps a course on the elements of computer science, or some other area that an individual library school believes is important enough to require all students to have a knowledge of--management is becoming one of these areas. Then there are electives where the student chooses to further his or her knowledge in particular subjects, such as cataloging, acquisitions,

³ Ibid., p. 29.

⁴ Ibid., p. 32.

⁵ Ibid., p. 29.

management, reference, information systems, etc. The content of such courses varies over time--what is taught today was not taught in the same way 20 years ago. However, since the librarian is still occupied with basic activities of collecting, organizing, storing, recalling and disseminating, the courses have a continuity, they evolve out of earlier stages into new forms, but adhere to a traditional line. Thus, while we now have bibliographical utilities such as OCLC and RLIN, they are recording cataloging in LC or Dewey; while we still teach reference and the concept of reference, we are now applying it to online searching and CD-ROM.

Potential area specialists go through this process as well as all entering students. There is no differentiation and, in general, very little provision is made to enable a student to bypass the required courses. Even more, to the best of my knowledge, except for the reference course given at the University of Illinois in Urbana, there are never any courses whereby an area specialist, at least in the Slavic and East European field, can learn the rudiments of this part of the profession.

The Problem - I

You are then, enmeshed in a huge enterprise, where billions are spent to maintain and upgrade millions of volumes, but nowhere does there seem to be any possibility for you to do more than learn the basics of how to be a professional area librarian. And I believe it will remain that way. While there are at least 292 people directly or indirectly connected with Slavic and East European librarianship spread throughout the United States, no library school will offer courses in the field on a regular basis because it is impossible to get enough of these people (or their replacements) continually gathered together to make it pay.⁶

There are possible solutions to this problem (in outlining them, I am assuming language facility and interest in the area). One solution is to create panels and seminars at the annual meetings of both ALA and AAASS in which topics of importance can be discussed and possible solutions presented. Such panels are, of course, active now, and occasionally there are longer sessions, such as the one on exchanges held at the University of Virginia after the AAASS Conference in 1985. A second method is to create longer, continuing education programs to keep yourselves up-to-date on matters in the field, and/or provide classes for real beginners in the field. An example is the Seminar for Beginning Slavic Librarians, held at the University of Illinois in Urbana in July 1986.⁷ Another possible solution is the kind of internship

⁶ Statistic is based the new International Directory which should now be in the mail to all those listed in it. If we add Canada, which lists 63 individuals, that brings the total to 355.

⁷ The seminar was attended by 42 people, of which 36 to 37 were surveyed for specific data. There were 4 Ph.Ds, 17 MAs, and 14 BAs, with about 50% having degrees in the Russian and East European field; altogether they claimed knowledge of about 21 languages. Thirty-one applicants had some kind of library degree: 27 from American universities; 1 from Lyon, France; 1 from McGill University, Montreal; 1 from Melbourne, Australia; and 1 an LTA from the College of DuPage. Sixteen states and four countries were represented, though there were 23 American-born participants.

The group averaged 193 years of library experience, which comes to about 6 years per person. If we consider professional

that is offered at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where Ms Galik lobbies for interns for her department. Called The University Library Associates Program, one must track down those interested in being an area specialist beforehand.

These solutions provide avenues to different levels of problems. In the first, such meetings cover more immediate problems and are meant for experienced people in the field. Regarding the second, the program at Urbana was very general (although very good, in my opinion), and not really intensive enough or long enough to provide a grounding in the basics. There were experienced people there as well as beginners, and it would be better to hold separate programs for each. The third, the internship at the University of Michigan, strikes me as an organized approach to what most of you have probably done in the past: learn on the job. This organized way is preferred, but I believe it should be integrated with a program of courses that would provide for the basic knowledge that is needed to begin a career as a Slavic and East European specialist.

The Problem - II

But the problem in presenting any seminar or workshop is numbers--how many people can you get in order to underwrite the program (the same problem library schools face)? Obviously, if these sessions were given every year they could not hope to meet the necessary numbers, but over several years seminars might be offered on a rotating basis, covering areas that were agreed upon as basic to the proper education of an area specialist in the Slavic and East European field.

The question is: who can be responsible for this? My answer is: you, all of you. I do not believe that anyone else is capable of handling the problem, of understanding what topics should be included in a continuing education program than you who are involved in the everyday workings of the area. You have a section within ACRL that gives you an organizational base, and you also have a vehicle by which you can communicate, the Newsletter, and thus gather responses from your universe through some type of questionnaire on the range of topics and problems that need to be covered.

Where would these continuing education presentations be held? They could be organized as preconferences to ALA meetings, or perhaps some center, such as Urbana, may be willing to provide the space for them. A question connected with such activity is cost. I think that a properly thought-out program, representative of the field, should find a sympathetic response from some foundation in general or within the Slavic community.⁸ You will notice that I have said little about recruitment but mentioned the need to provide programs for beginning Slavic librarians. This is because recruitment is a result of other activities in my view. Without knowing why any one of you entered the field, I believe at this point that the more visible you become within the library community, the more interest will be aroused in what you are doing,

library experience only, they represented 128 years, about 4 years per person. They included heads of sections, catalogers, reference librarians, an indexer and a curator.

⁸. For instance, the Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation Subcommittee initiated a Conference on Access to Slavic Materials in North America, held at Urbana, Illinois on May 7-9, 1989.

the more people will be attracted to your work. And this brings me back to Edward Kasinec's assertion that area specialists, by writing about the field, are expanding it into an academic discipline.

One should bear in mind that the area librarian is becoming more and more an academic person, functioning in a research atmosphere. This gives him or her a special quality within a special sphere, i.e., a desire to carry on scholarship in one form or another, either as a traditional scholar in some discipline, such as history, or literary criticism, or in the area of book studies, used in its broadest sense to include all aspects of work with the book, in whatever form, including a component of research which comes out of an interest in the area, a curiosity about the material, a specialization in the culture, or considerations about the role of oneself in the library hierarchy, whatever. Some of you have already published articles on librarianship and publishing in Eastern Europe and some are working on problems in administering collections here.

I think it is time you began to think about turning this information into a more generalized statement on the background and responsibilities of an area specialist in the Slavic and East European field, a recruitment pamphlet, if you will, to provide interested people with an awareness of just exactly what is expected of a person doing this job. To accomplish this you will have to do a great deal of thinking and arguing among yourselves in defining your work and what exactly the requirements are to do it. You have a Continuing Education Committee which could undertake this work, or you could empower a new committee to be occupied with just this question with a liaison with the Bibliography and Documentation Committee of AAASS. What you do need is continuity in order to achieve anything.

As the East European world persists in its radical changes, handling material and information about and from the area becomes more and more challenging, for both the user and the collector. With all the press coverage that this world is now receiving, your role in it should be understood better by the public and the library community. It is up to you to bring it to their attention, no one else will. More research on your part in the history and current developments of the your area of the library and book field will also go far to place these developments within the scope not only of general courses offered on the topics in library schools but within the academic community as well.

Such research and publishing do not in any way deprecate the service you offer, rather it is enhanced considerably by a depth of understanding brought to the field that did not exist before. If you want to be proud of your profession you must take measures to create that pride. There is nothing defensive in that.

⁹ Recent issues of the AAASS Newsletter have contained statements on the problem of "keeping up." At the annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference/AAASS in Carlisle, Pennsylvania there was an excellent report by Donald Kimmage on the changing public attitudes of Soviet librarians. I only hope he will publish it.

COMMENTS: THE CHANGING ROLE AND CHALLENGES FOR THE SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SPECIALIST

Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library

In their presentations, my colleagues Leich and Karlowich have already dealt with some of the issues relating to the problems of professional preparation for, and sociological structure of, the field of Slavic bibliography and librarianship. In my own remarks this afternoon, I would like to try to treat the issue of the changing nature of this field, and some of the opportunities that it offers at this point in its development.

There is no need here to describe the daily work of Slavic librarianship and bibliography. Whether practiced in large collections or small, in Europe or America, it consists of the selection, bibliographical description, curatorship, and interpretation (that is, providing reference services) of materials in the Slavic and East European languages. But in addition to these basic responsibilities, I perceive several new elements being added to these responsibilities. I might describe these elements as the following: 1) research, 2) fund-raising or developmental work, and 3) "political," or lobbying, representation.

As has been described by my colleagues, the profession of Slavic bibliographer in the United States was, in the past, more often held by individuals having language facility rather than subject background. It is true that the first generation of Slavic bibliographers in the United States--Babine and Derman at the Library of Congress, Everts at Harvard, Rosenthal at the New York Public Library, to name but a few--were all well-educated, and were also active in various forms of translating and other scholarly work, but they were not trained in Slavic studies per se. They worked in acquiring books, describing and cataloging them, essentially in isolation both from one another, and, because of obvious political reasons, from the homeland as well. More intensive interaction among Slavic librarians and bibliographers in the West on the one hand, and between those in the West and colleagues in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, on the other, began essentially in the 1970s. There are many reasons for this, but several come to mind: a) the convocation of a major national meeting in Urbana, 1970; b) the creation of a Bibliography and Documentation Committee within AAASS; and c) the greater ease of air travel both within the United States and between the U.S. and Europe.

For the first time in 1978, American Slavic bibliographers had the opportunity to exchange experiences with Soviet colleagues at the First Soviet-American Library Symposium, held in Washington, D.C.; the second such symposium was delayed for a decade, because of American protests of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In the last two years, the political and economic changes in the Soviet Union have given the opportunity to a number of prominent Soviet bibliographers and librarians to visit the United States. In recent months, Lidia Kiseleva, from the Library of the Academy of Sciences (Leningrad) has visited Washington; Natalia Igumnova of the Foreign Literatures Library visited Washington and New York in 1988; and, more recently, Sergei Belov of the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library (Leningrad) has lectured at a number of institutions in the United States. Later this year, Vsevolod Kotlyrev will visit Harvard University.

At the same time, the opportunities for American Slavic bibliographers to visit the Soviet Union have also become greater. A number of visits have taken place under the aegis of the Bilateral Commission on Library and Information Science, and the Organization for the Development and Survival of Humanity. Like

many other segments of Soviet society, the library and bibliographic community is also in ferment, and looking for support from their American colleagues.

These enlivened interactions related not only to practical problems of Slavic bibliographic work, but also to issues relating to the history of the profession and the history of the book in both the West and the homeland. The profession in short had slowly begun to move from a purely service-oriented activity to a more academic-oriented discipline. Further, the type of research being carried out consisted not only in the compilation of enumerative bibliographies, but also in "book studies," comparable to the work being carried on by specialists on the history of the Western book, and colleagues in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The changing nature of the profession was accompanied by another, no less important event, namely a generational change among curators of major Slavic and East European collections. Like their predecessors, the middle generation of Slavic bibliographers in the United States--that is, those who curated collections during the 1950s and 60s--were primarily individuals who received their education in disciplines other than librarianship and bibliography. By the 1970s, many of the major positions were held by individuals born in the United States, trained in the discipline of bibliography and librarianship, and often having advanced graduate training in Slavic and East European studies.

Also by the 1970s, the very success in creating great research collections in North America had also brought with it many problems for the profession as a whole, and for the Slavic bibliographers in particular. Many collections were confronted with large arrearsages, deteriorating materials, and the need to adapt their activities and procedures to the newly created bibliographical utilities of RLIN, OCLC, and others. These wide-ranging demands required from Slavic bibliographers the development of a new set of skills, and activities, all centering around the problem of fundraising or development. In many major institutions the Slavic bibliographer is now expected to become familiar with a wide-ranging group of governmental, private, and ethnic sources of funding for library projects and needs. The guidelines for NEH, Title II-C, the Mellon Foundation, and Title VI, all became staples in the reading matter for curators in our discipline. The needs of the Russian/Soviet and East European collections had increasingly to be asserted before library administrations, vis-a-vis both other non-Roman collections, and English-language collections as a whole.

A new departure during this period was the appeal for funding to the Slavic and East European groups themselves. Significant funds for library projects were raised from the Serbian community by the Ohio State University Libraries; from the Ukrainian community by the University of Minnesota and the Harvard University Libraries; and from the Carpatho-Ruthenian community by the Immigration History Research Center.

Finally, yet another role emerged for the Slavic bibliographer, that of a "political" representative for Slavic and East European cultures. While Slavic bibliographers had traditionally been concerned with materials in the vernacular relating to the Slavic and East European peoples, the growth of Slavic and East European collections during the 1970s also included materials in the Slavic and East European languages relating to the life and physical sciences, and to Slavic and East European writings on other than Slavic cultures. The availability of these materials signalled yet another role that developed for Slavic and East European library specialists, namely that of "representing" the scholarly resources--writings, publications--of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to individuals who were primarily Westernists.

Slavic bibliographers were increasingly called upon to serve as intermediaries or "interpreters" of Western resources in Soviet and East European repositories, as well as interpreters of works in the life and physical sciences, general humanities, and social sciences produced in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The constituency for the expertise and knowledge of the Slavic bibliographer had widened to include many beyond the circle of Slavistics. Let me give you one recent example from my own experience. The Friday, May 19th New York Times carried a notice that a Faberge egg, before the 1917 Revolution in the possession of one Mr. Kelch, had been sold to a San Diego matron for the sum of \$3 million. Much of the documentation which led to the sale of this object of art by Christie's in New York, was provided through the services of Slavic bibliographers at the New York Public Library. The work of documenting Kelch's previous ownership of the Faberge egg involved searching traditional histories of the gold mining industry in Siberia, directories of St. Petersburg of the late 19th century, and referrals to more modern resources such as the RUSCORP database at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge.

I mentioned above that the middle generation of Slavic bibliographers were individuals who came into the profession because of language rather than subject skills; they too were often political émigrés who had fled from persecution in Communist and Socialist-dominated societies. They felt alienated, estranged, and even hostile to developments in the homeland. Slavic bibliographical work in North America and the West more broadly, very often developed isolated both from general currents in bibliography, as well as from bibliographical and librarianship activities in the homeland. Of course the development of barter and exchange relationships continued apace, but there was relatively infrequent personal contacts between Western Slavic bibliographers and librarians and their colleagues in the homeland.

Beginning in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the political events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union precipitated a significant emigration of humanists and scholars, among them bibliographers and librarians, to Israel, the United States, and other countries of Western Europe. Formal interviews such as those conducted by the University of Illinois Émigré Project, as well as less formal conversations, gave Western Slavic bibliographers a more direct, immediate knowledge of the workings of Slavic bibliography and librarianship in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The workings of the censorship, academic politics in bibliography and librarianship, the workings of the spetsial'noe khraneniie, were all given wider resonance through the activities of these émigré librarians and bibliographers.

From what I have said, the traditional model of Slavic bibliographer as language specialist is no longer admissible at the present state of our profession's development. The Slavic bibliographer will be called upon to serve an increasingly widening circle of users, and to meet the needs of these users, he or she will require a number of eclectic skills, skills requiring academic, political, entrepreneurial, and fundraising talent. While the profession changes in our own country, so too is our relationship changing with colleagues in the homeland. I look forward now to a period in the near future where they will regard our collections of Slavica with the same solicitude as we have traditionally regarded theirs.

ALA MIDWINTER MEETINGS, CHICAGO, JANUARY 1990
ACRL, SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION
Minutes submitted by Allan Urbanic, Secretary, SEES

Automated Bibliographic Control, January 7, 9:30-11:00 AM

The meeting was chaired by Viveca Seymour (Hoover Institution). Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee was informed that one of its former members, Roman Legedza, had died this past fall. The chair recognized Mr. Legedza's long time interest in Slavic cataloging.

Doina Farkas (Univ. of Florida) visited the committee and spoke about the damage sustained by the University Library in Bucharest during the recent overthrow of the Ceaușescu government. She asked SEES support for a motion before ALA's International Relations Committee to aid the Library. It was agreed unanimously that support from SEES would be given and that a letter from the Executive Committee would be forthcoming.

Harold Leich (Library of Congress) reported on developments at the LC and provided information on technical advancements in the Soviet libraries which he gathered during his recent travels.

The committee discussed the design of a questionnaire which is to be sent out to SEES members regarding dial-up accessibility to online catalogs and Slavic collections at their institutions. The committee will compose a form and a mailing list to be presented for approval at the June meeting.

Janet Crayne (Univ. of Virginia) volunteered to update the e-mail address list.

Robert Fitzgerald (Northwestern Univ.) drew the committee's attention to the lack of a reference in a NACO record for first name and patronymic for Russian names when that form does not appear on the piece.

Conference Program Planning Committee 1990, January 7, 11:30-12:00

The meeting was chaired by Stephen Corrsin (Brooklyn College) who announced the official name of the section sponsored program: "The Preservation of Slavic and Special Collections".

A round-table format will be used. A keynote speaker will address the issues by providing a general overview in the directions in preservation. Panel participants will be: John Dean (Cornell University), Judith Fortson (Hoover Institution), Alan Rutkowski (University of Alberta), Margaret Olson (University of Illinois) and Robert Davis (New York Public Library)

It was suggested that a representative from IDC, Inc. be invited to report on their microfilming work.

Continuing Education Committee, January 7, 2:00-4:00 PM

The meeting was chaired by Harold Leich (LC). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Future committee activities were discussed. Special sessions (apart from the Section Program) could be organized. Within these sessions, an expert in a particular aspect of Slavic librarianship would present a survey of their specialty. Such a program would complement the project handbook for Slavic librarianship which is being edited by Wojciech Zalewski.

This summer at the University of Illinois there will be a week long seminar on advanced topics in Slavic librarianship conducted by Edward Kasinec (NYPL) and David Kraus (LC).

A Section Review deadline was set for September 1990. The chair of this committee will send copies of the last review and a draft of the new review to the other committee members.

Harold Leich reported on the activities at the Library of Congress, progress in assisting the Academy of Sciences (USSR) Library after its fire, and the soon to be opened LC office in Moscow.

Newsletter Editorial Committee, January 7, 4:30-5:30 PM

The meeting was chaired by Allan Urbanic. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The chair issued a financial report on the amount of money provided by ACRL for issue no. 6 of the Newsletter and additional funds accumulated from sales of issue no. 5.

The contents of issue no. 6 were outlined. Additional suggestions for topics to be covered were made and the editorial board agreed to include them providing space was available.

The chair suggested several ways that funds could be raised to augment the ACRL budget. It may be possible to sell advertising, though the ability to print graphics of a quality acceptable to advertisers may not be within the technical range of the current printing practices. Another way may be to solicit donations from businesses who are interested in our profession. The Chair was going to investigate the feasibility of each method.

Suggestions for a cover design were discussed and the editorial board agreed to test the printability of each.

Executive Committee, January 8, 9:30-11 AM

The meeting was chaired by Stephen Corrsin. The minutes were read and approved.

Cheryl Kern-Simirenko, past Chair of SEES, is in charge of the Section Review. She distributed questionnaires to the chairs of each committee and requested that each have the report complete by the annual conference.

The various committee chairs reported on their recent meetings. In addition, Nina Gorky Shapiro, the chair-elect, submitted her ideas for a panel for the 1991 annual conference. She suggested that this would be a good time to reflect on how the recent political and social changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have affected Slavic librarianship, giving as examples possible

changes in library exchange agreements, patterns in publishing and access to archives. The ALA International Committee would be asked to act as a co-sponsor of the panel.

The chair reported on his attendance at the Activities Section Council meeting. In short, nothing was accomplished because the Section Chairs have no impetus to engage in cooperative projects.

The chair-elect reported on the ACRL Board meeting. Of the twenty-two agenda topics, two were of special interest to SEES. The first was the proposed ACRL dues increases. This year there was a moratorium on the increase; however, the dues would increase by an increment of \$5.00 during each of the next five years until a total increase of \$25.00 was achieved. The second issue discussed was the need for ACRL to increase its visibility internationally and to take a more active role in international issues.

The chair made a few comments on his dealing with the ACRL central office. He was pleased to report that the central office responded positively to the request to have contiguous meetings in nearby meeting rooms. Also, the central office was going to look into the difficulties of ballot distribution. Many members had reported that they either did not receive a ballot or that the ballot came after the deadline for the submission of votes had passed.

The chair read a letter in support of a resolution to aid the Romanian University Library which had been brought before the ALA International Relations Committee. Resolutions and activities to aid the libraries damaged by the earthquake in Armenia were also discussed.

The chair closed the meeting with a report on the increase in membership that the section had enjoyed this past year. The Executive Committee hoped that this increase in membership would result in more active participants in committee activities and in turn an expansion in SEES projects.

CONFERENCE ON ACCESS TO SLAVIC MATERIALS IN NORTH AMERICA University Inn, Champaign, Ill., May 7-9, 1989

The idea for this conference originated in March 1986 at a meeting of the Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation (BIRD) held at the Library of Congress. (BIRD receives funding from the Joint Committee on Soviet Studies and the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe; joint refers to the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). A library subcommittee of BIRD was responsible for this conference. The purpose of the conference was to plan ways to improve access to Slavic and East European collections in North America. Beforehand, Bob Burger, Acting Head of the Slavic and East European Library at the University of Illinois and one of the main coordinators of the conference, compiled and distributed a background paper to the participants, based on the results of two questionnaires sent out to representatives of some 35 Slavic collections. Approximately forty-five people attended (mostly librarians), including visitors from Cambridge, Paris, and Canada.

The conference was set up in the following manner. Guest speakers made their presentations: Martin Runkle, Director of the Library at the University of Chicago, covered backlogs; David Bishop, Director of the University of Illinois Libraries - retrospective

conversion; and Patricia Battin, the former Head of Columbia University Library, now the President of the Commission on Preservation and Access, spoke about preservation. These talks were followed by a question and discussion period. On Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, we broke up into small groups to discuss each problem. Representatives from the groups presented a report to the entire conference after the discussion of each topic. Bob Burger led the final discussion of the participants, which attempted to solidify proposals for action.

BACKLOGS: Martin Runkle

Martin Runkle suggested that the backlog problem should be handled better by more efficient processing, especially with online acquisitions information, which could be available to users in public access catalogs. This should be achieved by: 1) the modification of standards for more "acceptable" records; 2) the reduction of duplicate records - LC being the major offender for original record duplication in the national databases; and 3) better utilization of the language and other skills of catalogers, which could be aided by a survey of these skills. Dr. Runkle admitted that cooperation in this sphere would be ideal but difficult. He believes that the backlog problem must be solved by well-formulated external grants, using time consuming data gathering.

Discussions: Some of the small groups discussed the problems of vendor tapes in online databases, such as those of Les Livres Étrangers, who handle most of our approval plans. The question of priorities in cataloging must also be addressed: do we first attempt to do those materials requiring original cataloging, etc.? It was suggested that we might have better chances for grant assistance if we target the non-unique materials first. We could give the money to perhaps 5-7 large collections, whose records would then be used by other smaller libraries. The funds could be divided by libraries dealing with certain type of materials, certain dates, or with specific countries. Perhaps there could be cooperation between geographic areas. LC is currently participating in a project to do certain areas by language and subject, called the NCCP (National Coordinated Cataloging Program). The personnel for grant projects should be those catalogers already on board, using new - and if need be entry level - people for the regular cataloging program. Uniform standards would have to be established for the cataloging. Full cataloging is necessary for ILL requests of uncataloged or brief cataloged materials in the backlog.

At the session of small group reports we learned that the NYPL has undertaken a specially funded backlog cataloging project. Hugh Olmsted (Head of Harvard Library's Slavic Department) suggested that acquisition records should be available through the national databases (to improve access to backlogs, thus assisting interlibrary loan.) He stated that minimum level records should have more than minimum standards. David Kraus, LC, stated that some vendors from Western Europe already send tapes of their acquisition information, and volunteered to contact Georges Delorme, of LLE, to discuss the availability of their tapes. There was a discussion of whether OCLC or RLIN would indeed accept such records, which would obviously need some alterations, into their databases. This would greatly increase the number of records in the files, complicate searching, and increase the possibility of duplicate records. Technical specifications and authority control

would be necessary. Marjorie Bloss, CRL, reported that OCLC is in the process of discontinuing acquisition records. She will be speaking to OCLC about the possibility of using vendor tapes, while Wojciech Zalewski will consult with RLIN.

There was also some discussion on how to use PREMARC, which is not on OCLC, and to which one cannot add locations. Hopefully LC will expedite the cleanup of this file, which has some 320,000 Slavic records. Pat Battin and others advocated the formation of a permanent committee to study these problems. At any rate, long-range thinking is necessary.

RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION: David Bishop

Dr. Bishop spoke of his negative experiences with the ARL 2 year coordinated project, and his positive experiences with OCLC recon at the University of Georgia. The University of Georgia was the largest ARL library to complete retro, and they were also an early OCLC member. They didn't have much foreign language commitment, however. They received more than a million dollars in special funding for the project from the university. Dr. Bishop urged the immediacy of the retro problem, as costs will escalate in the future, although improved technology (optical scanning, less labor-intensive matching) may help somewhat. Perhaps we will be able to send off brief records to be fully cataloged. We will also be affected by changes in pricing structures for national databases. Efficiency is the major issue. He does not believe that much upgrading of cataloging should be done. Coordination between OCLC and RLIN for the solving of the problems is probably not possible. Cooperation between libraries could provide more balanced staffing. Perhaps there could even be some retro exchange with the Soviet Union. We should also consider the possibility of continuing former ARL projects which were abandoned. Dr. Bishop stated that external funding proposals (Title IIC, Mellon Foundation grants, etc.) have succeeded for music collections and for Latin American studies, and we can benefit from their experience. We need strong institutional leaders and imaginative pleas for funding.

Discussions: The small groups discussed retro efforts at their own libraries. Major projects are now underway at the University of Chicago and at New York Public Library, for example. Most of the libraries surveyed prior to the conference were either in the process of converting their collections or considering their options for such conversion.

Several practical problems must be considered. If a library must set priorities for conversion, it was suggested that classifications more easily separate, such as the PGs and the DKs, could be done first. Uniform standards should be established, using either AACR1 or AACR2/rev. Some libraries seem to be operating with the "quick and dirty" philosophy: that is, entering as many minimal level records as quickly as possible. The proliferation of problems resulting from such substandard databases was discussed. Vendors may present problems since some must be persuaded to convert Cyrillic and other non-Roman cards. Using vendors requires the separation of the Cyrillic cards from the shelflist as well as some preliminary work on the cards themselves (esp. transliteration). Some libraries (including UCLA) have chosen to xerox their shelflists rather than trusting their records to the mail. Operating without the shelflist does indeed pose some problems. After the shelflist is returned, there is clean-up work to do. Some libraries plan to have a BNA authority flip after all

the records are returned. Libraries must consider whether they want a one-time clean-up or an arrangement for ongoing authority processing. Cooperation was generally considered to be difficult in this matter. Perhaps we may have to choose between using funding for backlogs or retrospective conversion.

PRESERVATION: Patricia Battin

Patricia Battin spoke of her experiences as the former head of Columbia University Library, which has long had major preservation problems, and of her present position as President of the newly created Commission on Preservation and Access. This is a small non-governmental organization working for cooperation among libraries and other groups to "provide enhanced public access to preserved materials through an open distribution system." It is based in Washington, D.C. and is supported by several (9) universities, foundations, the CRL, and is advised by many organizations through the National Advisory Council on Preservation. They will be applying for federal funding in the future. The Commission hopes to be a short-lived group, to be dissolved after the realization of their goals.

In her discussion of the Commissions' activities, specifically the Brittle Books program, Ms. Battin mentioned that the acid paper problem in the U.S. is on the way to being solved. This is due not only to new EPA regulations, but also because it is now less expensive to produce acid-free paper. By the end of 1989 50% of U.S. paper will be alkaline. IFLA is planning to introduce a proposal promoting the use of alkaline paper at the conference in Paris this summer.

Other problems in the preservation area include the use of formatting (i.e. microforms) and deacidification. Access must be considered in the choice of preservation. Once the book is at the plant, deacidification costs at least \$3 per volume. A twenty year program to reformat three million volumes has started in Western Europe. A database of preserved items in Europe is being planned which will be linked by the British Library. In this connection a European conference will be held in May 1990. Their strategy includes increments, minimal standards, and scholarly advisory committees (including faculty). There is now worldwide interest in educational programs for preservation. It is estimated that 80 million of the 300 million volumes in the ARL (American Research Libraries) are now brittle.

Such serious problems emphasize the need for cooperation. Which collections or parts of collections need to be preserved? There is a so-called vacuum approach which would preserve items by categories, such as the year of publication (which presumes standard paper quality throughout the time period), etc. Though some may not consider some subjects worthy of preservation, it is obviously difficult to decide on the basis of content. The scholarly advisory committees may be of assistance in such questions. Perhaps we may need to reduce our acquisitions by raising our criteria for selection, in order to reduce the items needing preservation. The speaker suggested that more volumes may be saved by minimum level cataloging and minimum level preservation.

Discussions: Small group discussions focused on preservation projects at the individual libraries. The University of Michigan has an active program, including its own deacidification, 3 filming

units, and a Brittle Books program. It has received major grant funds. They have initiated a simple book repair class (held annually) which eliminates much of the elementary work of the Preservation Department. They are however hampered, like many libraries - including Columbia, NYPL, and UC Berkeley - by the lack of climate control. (One-third of Columbia's collection is in very bad condition.) Hoover has ongoing grants for preservation and has already succeeded in filming most of its extensive newspaper collections. Stanford is able to preserve approximately 1,000 titles a year, and receives up to 10% matching funds for NEH grants. (Matching funds is one of the problems of grants.) Dr. Zalewski estimates that their collection is 30% brittle. The University of Chicago has a large, multi-level preservation program. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has a ten year program. The Library of Congress is spending twice as much this year (up to one million dollars) for the filming of periodicals. Their deacidification project hopes by 1992 to be doing 1 million books a year for 20 years. David Kraus spoke about the experimental plant in Houston, which, using DEZ (di-ethyl-zinc) in a wind tunnel experiment had the side-effect of killing all the mice, causing some concern about the effect of these chemicals on people. LC also has a mobile preservation unit. The University of California at Berkeley has had a major upgrade of Conservation in the last few years (using grant funding), including a large Book Repair Department (which does mostly Special collection materials). Their Brittle Books program is driven by circulation only. Allan Urbanic mentioned a possible alternative to filming done by a company based in Iowa. They produce photocopies with sturdy bindings, using the original plates if possible, for \$60-70 a volume. The University of Illinois is part of a three year CIC (Council on Inter-institutional Cooperation) project for Ukrainian and Russian preservation as well as a general library-wide program. Participants in grant projects warned that outside funding doesn't cover all aspects of the project. It may be possible to tie retro and preservation grants together.

Issues in preservation cooperation include the possibility of cooperative filming of periodicals. It was suggested that a committee could identify major areas to be filmed. Unofficial publications should also receive special attention (such as Harvard's filming of Solidarity documents). In order to find out what is being filmed in other countries and thus eliminate duplication, several people volunteered to investigate projects in certain key countries: George Kovtun: Czechoslovakia, H. Olmsted: Soviet Union, W. Zalewski: Poland. Surveys of efforts in the U.S. are also necessary. Perhaps CRL could be urged to preserve more low tirazh publications. The UK is constructing a microfilm register of Slavic materials. In the meantime Slavic representatives should volunteer for work on preservation committees in their own institutions. M. Bloss of CRL volunteered to ask OCLC if they would be willing to have a fixed field designation for materials being filmed, similar to the QD (queuing date) field on RLIN, which shows the date that the decision to film was made. This field is a useful indicator, which could be consulted before materials are microfilmed.

CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

Participants agreed on the need for communication about efforts to work on these problems in our field. We need to find out what is going on in our country as well as in Eastern Europe, discussing our needs and what we can do together. We hope to use the ALA/SEES

newsletter to report on information gathered. Information will also be shared at the Harrogate Conference, AAASS conventions, and through the AAASS Newsletter and the International Newsletter.

Bob Burger will be compiling a report of our suggestions and conference activities. (Note: this was already distributed to conference participants.) Committees may be formed in the future, but at the present time it appears that the BIRD subcommittee will be the primary clearinghouse. Future conferences of those present along with other participants may be held. This conference was an important step in the resolution of many problems now plaguing our Slavic collections. (Molly Molloy, Hoover Institution)

**21ST NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES, CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 1989**

LIBRARY-RELATED PANELS

Art of the Polish Book in the 20th Century

Emerging Information Societies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

History of Slavic Studies in the United States

Holdings of Slovene Publications in American Research Libraries' Collections

National Slavic Cooperative Collection Development: A Roundtable

Preservation of Slavic Language Materials in North American Libraries

Surveying and Assessing Russian/Soviet Collections: Some Little-Known Collections in Some Well-known Libraries

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE MINUTES

Submitted by Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii at Manoa

The meeting was co-chaired by Edward Kasinec and Patricia Polansky. Approximately 50 persons were in attendance at both sessions, which were two-hours each this year.

1. Library of Congress Report

Harold Leich, Russian/Soviet specialist in the European Division reported on activities at the Library of Congress:

Bohdan Yasinsky is the new Ukrainian area specialist. He is working on a survey of LC's Ukrainian holdings and preparing an exhibition on Taras Shevchenko.

There were four acquisitions trips this past year: one by George Kovtun to Czechoslovakia and West Germany; by Bohdan Yasinsky to Poland, Austria, and West Germany; one by Christopher Murphy to the Central Asian areas of the Soviet Union, the Caucasus, and the Volga region; and one by Harold Leich to Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Novosibirsk. Mr. Yasinsky will be going again next year to Kiev, Khar'kov, and L'vov.

Harry noted in regard to his trip, that there is a new generation of heads of exchange sections, and in some cases new directors of libraries. Our Soviet colleagues seem very willing to cooperate. One of LC's efforts is to secure the new kooperativ and legal samizdat publications. Soviet libraries are ever more aware of their severe preservation problems.

LC will be opening an office in Moscow at the end of 1989 with a head and two or three assistants. James Billington, Librarian of Congress, is presently in the Soviet Union to complete arrangements.

There has been a great increase of Soviet visitors to LC-- both "important" and ordinary personages, with a 20% increase in recorded reference questions.

In the latest BIRD directory of Slavic librarians the phone numbers for the people at LC should all be listed as beginning with 707 NOT 701.

LC's in-process file will be available in Jan. 1990, which will provide some access to their backlogs. It is not clear whether the utilities will load it; it will probably be distributed on a monthly schedule.

Some reorganization of the European Division is being planned for June 1990, when it will split into the West European and Slavic Divisions. Renovations are still continuing in the Jefferson Building and there may be some disruptions. Please let Harry Leich, or any of the other Slavic persons, know in advance if you and/or your faculty will be coming to use the Library, so that they might provide better assistance. In June of 1991 the East European Reading Room is scheduled to open.

Publications: Robert Allen's Russia looks to America is out. George Kovtun's 2d ed. of Czech and Slovak literature in English is now available. He is due to publish a bibliography on Czech and Slovak history in 1990. Janina Hoskins, now retired, continues to work on a bibliographical survey of Polish visual art and a survey of Polish reference sources. Her work on Polish heraldry and genealogy has been reprinted.

Efforts are underway with the BAN (Biblioteka Akademii nauk SSSR) fire recovery program. \$135,000 was donated by the Reader's Digest Foundation. There have been many delegations back and forth. The West German Friends of BAN are attempting to raise funds.

2. ALA ACRL/Slavic and East European Section

Chair Steve Corrsin (Brooklyn College) reported on the meetings held in Dallas in the summer. The topic of the panel was The Marketplace: the Recruitment of Area Specialists. The topic for next year's meeting in Chicago will be Preservation of Slavic Materials. The SEES Newsletter continues under the editorship of Allan Urbanic and Molly Molloy. Please send them any contributions. Nina Shapiro (Princeton) will be the next Chair. Steve suggested that Slavic librarians should be active in both ALA and AAASS.

3. Bakhmeteff Archive

Curator Ellen Scaruffi reported on several noteworthy developments.

Eugene Beshenkovsky (Columbia University) gave a five-day course in July on Rare Slavic Books and Manuscripts in Columbia's Rare Book School.

The papers of Count Alexander Benckendorff are being processed and should be available next year. There is a large collection of glass plate negatives as part of these materials which are being duplicated.

The papers of historian Michael Karpovich have been fully processed; they include correspondence with Vladimir Nabokov, Roman Jacobson, and many others.

Great interest and use has been made of the Bakhmeteff's Hungarian collections. Newly acquired papers of Bela Kiraly and Ferenc Nagy are being processed. A project is being completed for the possible publication of some materials in Budapest.

An inventory of all printed materials in the Bakhmeteff Archive has begun (the Denikin Archive alone contains some 30 boxes of printed materials), as well as the start of a project to list Russian and East European manuscripts in non-Bakhmeteff collections. All of Columbia's manuscript collections are now on RLIN. There are efforts within the State of New York to attempt more computer inventories of historical documents, through a very thorough survey coordinated by Cornell University. The program is called TRAILS. Much information about the Slavic immigration will become available as a result. County-by-county printed guides are planned--for Manhattan, listings will be by institution.

4. AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

Barbara Dash, editor of ABSEES, made a plea for help. There has been an increase in the number of publications in our field, so that the 1988 compilation already has over 4,000 items. She has only a small staff, and they are anxious for suggestions as to possible short-cuts or ideas on helping. If you have suggestions please write or call Barbara Dash, Editor, ABSEES, European Division, LJ 204, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 (202) 707-8488

5. B&D Subcommittee on Archives and Manuscripts

Patricia Grimsted reported that the exchange of film requests for archival materials is going well. Small orders seem to be best. The biggest change in archives has been the willingness to let users see the inventories. There is now a new Subcommittee on Access to Research Materials. Please have faculty write on both their good and bad experiences.

6. New York Public Library Slavic & Baltic Division

Wojciech Siemaszkiewicz reported that progress was being made on the Slavic backlogs at NYPL. Nearly 16,000 titles have

been added to the RILIN database in the past few years. Natalia Zitzelsberger reported on some unique recent acquisitions: broad-sheet materials, manuscripts, literary autographs, and rare materials from Bulgaria and Hungary. Robert Davis reported on five major preservation projects in the Slavic area made possible through NEH and Title IIC grants: filming of Imperial Russian periodicals, filming of early Soviet periodicals (1917-1940s), filming art and illustrated book collections, preserving photographs, filming of US newspapers including Slavic émigré titles, and preservation of American historical imprints (will include émigré publications). In total by 1990 over 1 million frames of film will be created with the cataloging available in RILIN and/or OCLC.

7. BIRD

Marianna Choldin (U. of Illinois) reported on the activities of the Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval, and Documentation of ACLS/SSRC's Joint Committee of Soviet Studies and Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

Through Title VIII (State Dept.) a Conference on Slavic Backlogs was held at the University of Illinois at Urbana in May 1989. The questions of cataloging, retrospective conversion, and preservation were addressed. The report from the conference is available from Marianna and/or Bob Burger, Slavic Library, U. of Illinois. Marianna is supposed to be coming up with a dollar amount for a proposal to attack the problems of eliminating backlogs.

The International Directory of librarians and library specialists in the Slavic and East European field, 2nd edition issued this year (1989) has many errors. Please report any corrections to the Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158. A new edition will hopefully be available for Harrogate.

A guide covering Eastern European collections in the New York area is being compiled.

BIRD has been a consultant on various preservation and publication projects. For example, the card files of the Institut russkogo iazyka, which began in the 1920s and are being used to compile the Slovar' russkogo iazyka XI-XVII vv., are unique and need to be filmed. Discussions are underway.

8. IV World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies and International Slavic Librarians' Conference July 1990

Materials have been mailed out on the World Congress to be held July 21-26 in Harrogate, England. Also information is now available and has been sent on the meeting of Slavic librarians, July 18-21 in Cambridge, England. If anyone did not receive a notice, contact Marianna Choldin (U. of Illinois). The major sessions will be chaired by Marianna Choldin (Preservation), Harry Leich (Automation), and Angelika Powell (Exchanges).

Please notify Angelika Powell (Alderman Library, U. of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903) if you are planning to attend.

9. News from the field

Marianna Choldin noted that it was in 1975 when the first meeting of U.S. Slavic librarians was held at the University of Illinois. Next year 1990 will be the 15th anniversary of organized activities at the annual AAASS conferences, and in three World Congresses.

Misha Harnick (Columbia) reported that quasi-rapid cataloging continues on the Soviet nationalities project. Misha was also in Czechoslovakia this year visiting various exchange partners. She said they seemed most anxious to receive Western language materials. Steven Grant, now at USIA, added that his agency does have English materials available for such exchange purposes.

Georges Delorme (Les Livres Étrangers) said that the most frequent question he is asked is about the prices of Soviet books: will they increase? In general the prices are not going up sharply (some best sellers and economic titles are exceptions). The tirazh of scholarly books is going down even lower. The pre-announcements in Novye knigi seem to have increased from about 300 to 600. For periodicals some prices have been raised on the titles for export, but in general the cost has been stable. Claims for missing issues to journals have been especially noticeable from the east coast libraries. Georges will be in the Soviet Union in December and will attempt to discover more about any changes taking place.

Henri DeMink (IDC) hosted us to a nice breakfast to announce JUMP (Joint USSR/IDC Microfiche Program). Since September 1989 cameras have been set up in INION, BAN, GPIB, and the Synod Library of the Moscow Patriarchate. He would appreciate any advice on what to film and notices about gaps that should be filled. Another major event was the new (3d) cumulative IDC catalog of titles on Russia, USSR, and Eastern Europe. This one is arranged by author/main entry and lists 700 periodicals and 8,000 monographs. A separate price list accompanies the catalog. Copies were distributed at the conference, and are available from IDC upon request.

Molly Molloy (Arizona State U.) urges you to send in any items for the SEES Newsletter to her or Allan Urbanic (U.C. Berkeley). Mary Stuart (U. of Illinois) is in charge of the bibliography of recent publications in the field.

Hugh Olmsted (Harvard) reported that HOLLIS, their online catalog, has undergone some search refinements. You can search by keyword, call number, range, or subject; or locate ("trace") similar titles by subject. Increasingly, uncataloged backlogs are available through the system. Remote dial up is available. The Solidarity Project continues to acquire materials, but future storage-location and servicing remain unclear; cataloging has been curtailed since funding ran out.

10. Canadian Reports

The following notes are abstracted from detailed reports. If further information is needed please write directly to Mary or Luba.

Mary Stevens (U. of Toronto) reported that the Library established eight exchanges with Polish libraries; received a \$40,000 Mellon grant to film post WWII Soviet publications; expanded its Solidarity Collection; received \$10,000 Zdunic grant to purchase Croatia books; and is planning a Slavic reading room. There have been no funds for new serials in the past two years.

The Canadian Association of Slavists Librarians' Committee met at the annual CAS conference June 2-4, 1989 in Quebec City at Laval University.

Archival news: Luba Pendzey reported on Slavic archival sources in Canada, many of which are held among the numerous ethnocultural community organizations. The National Archives of Canada is a major repository, but is working with the ethnic groups to encourage them to collect and care for their own materials.

The Canadian-USSR archival agreement signed in 1988 is proceeding at a moderate pace with exchanges. Write to Myron Momryk (Multicultural Archives Program, Manuscript Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3) for a list of Slavic acquisitions, and/or further information. A list of free guides to their various collections can be obtained from Publications Services at the same address.

An exhibition of Polonia held at the National Archives is being prepared for exhibition at a conference in Warsaw in fall of 1990.

Materials on Slavic peoples can be found in the provincial archives in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. Other groups include the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, the Canadian-Polish Research Institute in Toronto, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (U. of Alberta), the Ukrainian-Canadian Research and Documentation Centre, the Serbian Heritage Academy in Toronto.

11. New Chair of B&D

Hugh Olmsted (Harvard) was introduced as the next chair of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee. He asked that we think about the roles of B&D, BIRD, and SEES. He called for proposals at AAASS in D.C. next fall and received suggestions for a Workshop on grants, Polish collections and their relationship to libraries in Poland, Cataloging issues, Preservation, and Fugitive uncensored publications.

Members of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee

Chair Hugh Olmsted	1990-1993
David Kraus	Ex Officio
Alan Pollard	1988-1991
Angelika Powell	1987-1990
Allan Urbanic	1988-1991
Barbara Galik	1990-1993
Steven Grant	1990-1993

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACCESS TO RESEARCH MATERIALS

Chair: Harold Leich (Library of Congress)

Members: Marianna Tax Choldin (U. of Illinois, Urbana), Steven Grant (USIA R/SE), Patricia Grimsted (Harvard Ukrainian Research Inst.), Anna Lawton (Purdue U.), Carol Leonard (California Inst. of Technology), Don Raleigh (U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

ABSEES SUBCOMMITTEE

Members: Thomas Hammon, Angelika Powell, Sharon Wolchik, Josephine Woll, Marianna Tax Choldin

Ex Officio: Barbara Dash, Dorothy Atkinson, David Kraus

Submitted by Patricia Polansky, U. of Hawaii

II. REPORTS

NEWS FROM THE U.S.

ABSEES problems

It has been brought to the attention of the Editorial Committee that the American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies is experiencing financial difficulties. The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies who jointly supports this enterprise with the Library of Congress has had to withdraw its funding from the project. The Library of Congress cannot continue the bibliography without additional monetary support and is now in the process of reviewing the status of the program. If the membership of SEES has suggestions for sources of financial support or if you simply want to express your desire that the American Bibliography . . . continue, please write to: Donald Curran, Acting Associate Librarian for Constituent Services, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Bakhmeteff Archive Project

Last year the Bakhmeteff Archive began a project to inventory all of its printed materials. Printed materials in manuscript collections were previously neither described nor listed. Specially trained student assistants are systematically going through all the collections, beginning alphabetically with the letter A, and creating short bibliographical records on Pro-Cite. Approximately 300 titles have been entered to date. (Ellen Scaruffi, Bakhmeteff Archive)

Center for Research Libraries begins exchange with INION for Soviet dissertation abstracts

The Center for Research Libraries and the Institute for Scientific Information in Social Sciences (INION) of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have signed an exchange agreement that will increase access to research materials in the social sciences and humanities. Beginning January 1, 1990, INION will send to the Center microfiche copies of all dissertations listed in Knizhnaia letopis', Dopolnitel'nyi vypusk. Avtoreferaty dissertatsii, under the subject headings "Philosophy" (which includes political science), "History", and "Economics". In return, the Center will maintain subscriptions to selected US periodicals for INION.

The agreement between the Center and INION will provide access to materials that heretofore have not been available to researchers in North America. The complete dissertations submitted to universities in the Soviet Union still are not exportable to the US. The dissertation abstracts that the Center will receive are 20 to 40 page summaries, including bibliographies, written by the author. The current agreement will be in effect for one year, and may be expanded in the future to include more social sciences and humanities subject areas.

Negotiations for the expanded exchange began in January 1989, during a visit to INION by Donald B. Simpson, President of the Center; Ray Boylan, the Center's Director of Collection Resources; and Marianna Tax Choldin, Director, Russian and East European Center, and C. Walter and Gerda B. Mortenson Distinguished Professor for International Library Programs, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The Center and INION microform are housed in Chicago and include newspapers, dissertations, archival materials, scientific and technical serials and monographs, area studies microforms and special collections. Center membership consists of 138 university, college and research libraries throughout the US and Canada. (CRL)

FBI "Library Awareness Program" Update

In September, 1988, ALA and the FBI reached a tentative agreement, which appeared to be a positive step toward more open communications concerning the FBI's "Library Awareness Program", or LAP. Each agreed to the reciprocal distribution of information, regarding its position on the issue. ALA submitted a statement to William Sessions, but none was received from the FBI, until the National Security Archive filed suit under the Freedom of Information Act for LAP-related materials in the FBI's files. More than 3000 pages of internal FBI documents concerning LAP were consequently released. Twenty-two excised documents were represented, but the information contained and/or omitted raised more questions than it answered.

During the September, 1988 meeting with ALA, the FBI had claimed that it had targeted only the New York Metropolitan Area for LAP. The file pertaining to the New York Area investigations was the one declassified for the National Security Archive. Yet included in that file were memos from offices other than the New York office: a similar program had been referred to in the Washington, D.C. area and in New Orleans as well, the FBI had played an important role in LAP-related activities during the annual ALA conference there. In addition, it was discovered that LAP had a predecessor referred

to as DECAL ([The] Development of Counterintelligence Awareness Among Librarians), and no information had been released concerning that program. It was clearly evident that the FBI had limited its document search to a small portion of information dealing with LAP and like programs throughout the Bureau and its nationwide affiliates. For this reason ALA requested a re-search of FBI files, and the National Security Archive filed an FOIA appeal for in-depth searches in the FBI's files for related material.

Also in September, 1988, the FBI had indicated that there had been no visits to librarians after December, 1987. A memo in the National Security Archive documents contradicted the FBI's claim. It indicated that 266 checks had been conducted on the names of individuals whom the FBI had associated, in any way, with LAP since 1987. The National Security Archive concluded that among those names were those of librarians who had criticized LAP. They had been investigated by the FBI in order "to determine whether a Soviet active measures campaign had been initiated to discredit the Library Awareness Program." (N.Y. Times, Nov. 7, 1989, p.10) According to the New York Times, "an active measures campaign is intelligence jargon for an effort mounted by a hostile security agency, sometimes using a front group, to influence a specific target population using false information." (N.Y. Times, Nov. 7, 1989, p.10) In other words, the FBI equated criticism of LAP with coordinated counterintelligence activities.

A year ago ALA questioned those assumptions in its "Statement Concerning Confidentiality of Personally Identifiable Information About Library Users." The statement reiterated ALA's stand on "The Freedom to Read" as well as the specifics of the First Amendment which applied to the confidentiality of library circulation records. At this point in time there is no more information to report, but that the issue of the "Library Awareness Program" is far from settled.

Janet Crayne, University of Virginia

Hoover Institution Documents the East European Revolution

The extraordinary events taking place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are a central focus of the collecting program of the Hoover Institution Library and Archives. An extensive collecting network, carefully developed over the years and intensified in 1989, has yielded a flood of underground and opposition materials documenting the democratic revolutions sweeping through Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Hoover collections on the democratic movement in Poland are the largest and most comprehensive in North America, partially because organized opposition and underground publishing emerged in Poland a decade earlier than in other East European countries. The library holdings of underground materials from Czechoslovakia are extensive and include hundreds of documents of the Charter 77 Movement, under the leadership of Vaclav Havel, the nation's new president. The collection includes rare clandestine journals that appeared illegally when the Communists were in complete control as well as more recent literature. A phenomenon typical of revolutions - the intense, brash involvement of youth - is apparent in materials arriving from all Eastern European countries, especially from Hungary. The overthrow of the Ceaușescu regime in Romania is well-documented in the library's holdings of Romanian

newspapers, (including the first uncensored, independent newspapers) and in a home-produced videotape of street fighting in Bucharest on December 22.

Holdings of opposition groups in the USSR are extensive. During the past year, the Hoover Library has received hundreds of new Russian samizdat materials. Files from a half dozen dissident newspapers and journals in Estonia, the founding documents of the Estonian National Independence Party, early publications and underground periodicals of the Lithuania Perestroika Movement, and numerous independent periodicals from Latvia document the growing political unrest in the Baltic republics. The library has also begun to receive its first materials from the Ukraine and Azerbaijan.

Elections scheduled in most Eastern European countries and many Soviet republics this spring will provide a particularly important opportunity, as curators of the library will be travelling to these areas on collection trips.

(excerpts from a press release, February 9, 1990)

University of Illinois Workshop

A workshop on "Russian/Soviet and East European Book Studies and Librarianship: Towards a Better Definition of the Literature and Issues of an Emerging Discipline" will be offered from June 18 to June 22 in conjunction with the 1990 Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. The workshop will combine both lectures and seminar-like discussions on a selected number of problems and issues affecting the discipline of Russian and East European book studies and librarianship. Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library, will be the coordinator, with the assistance of guest specialists David H. Kraus, Library of Congress, and Robert H. Davis, Jr., New York Public Library. A number of the Slavic librarians from the University of Illinois will also make presentations. While directed primarily towards individuals already possessing considerable experience and education in the field, the workshop will be open to bibliographers and librarians at the beginning stages of their careers, as well as to other literary specialists and historians seeking to learn more about this developing area of research and library practice. Information is available from Vicki Miller, Russian and East European Center, 1208 W. California, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. (The deadline for application was April 1.)

In Memoriam

Roman Legedza, Slavic cataloger at the University of Nebraska Library, died suddenly on November 2, 1989, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Roman received his Ph.D. in Russian history from Fordham University and taught at several colleges and universities before beginning his library career. His fluency in a number of Slavic and West European languages was enormously helpful in his many positions. Roman, an active member of ACRL's Slavic and East European Section for many years, was in demand to translate during the visit of the Soviet library delegation to ALA's annual conference in New Orleans in 1988. Roman is survived by his brother Zenon Legedza of Springfield, New Jersey. (Alan Pollard, Princeton)

Library of Congress Exhibits

In November and December 1989, LC had a display in the European Reading Room commemorating the 175th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's national poet. It was arranged by Bohdan Yasinsky, the new Ukrainian area specialist, and others. Another exhibit ran from January to March entitled "Karel Capek: Czech Writer for Democracy and Humanism", which commemorated the 100th anniversary of his birth. (LC Information Bulletin, January 29)

Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference, 1989

Report by Alan P. Pollard

The 13th Mid-Atlantic Conference, held April 1, 1989 at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, included a roundtable on "Perestroika and the Library". The chair, Alan P. Pollard of Princeton University, after noting the rising quality, quantity and availability of information about the USSR, called for an examination of the implications of the current reforms for Slavic librarianship.

Dennis Kimmage of the State University of New York at Plattsburg presented a paper on "New Directions in Soviet Libraries". He analyzed the sources of pressure for change in Soviet libraries, provided examples of changes that had occurred in 1988, and suggested areas where new developments might be expected. He distributed a three-page bibliography that he had compiled of pertinent recent articles in the Soviet press.

Edward Kasinec of the New York Public Library reported on his recent trip to the Soviet Union and exhibited materials from the VI All-Union Conference on Knigovedenie 1988. He observed both that Soviet libraries are beginning to publish catalogs of their non-Russian materials, and that Soviet specialists are interested in Western work on Russian bibliography. He described some of the effects of the introduction of market forces into Soviet publishing.

Georges Delorme of Les Livres Étrangers answered many questions that members of the audience asked about the Soviet book trade. He announced several new serial publications. He expected to have more information about such matters as price trends after his anticipated meeting with the new director of Mezhdunarodnaia kniga.

Nicholas Thorner, Library of Congress, reported on trends in acquisitions of Soviet monographs from 1984 to 1988. The number of titles added, and the proportion of Soviet output that it represented, was fairly steady, because the decline in the volume of purchases was compensated by a rise in acquisitions by exchange. Measured in 1984 dollars, price inflation over the period was about 21%.

Robert A. Karlowich of Pratt Institute updated Molly Molloy's 1985 survey of online Slavic resources. After reviewing the major vendors and databases, he evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of each according to the results of searches done by him or by Helen Sullivan of the University of Illinois. In the absence of a Slavic database, we need further study to determine how useful the existing files are for our area. Online database

searching could enable us to access vast stores of information, but it "seems to be still more of a problem than a solution".

NYPL Slavic & Baltic Division Evaluation of Periodical and Newspaper Collection

During the years of 1988 and 1989 an extensive evaluation and analysis of the current periodical and newspaper collection of the Slavic & Baltic Division was undertaken by Wojciech Siemaszkiewicz, a Library Technical Assistant in the Division at that time. The collection numbers approximately 1370 titles, published in each of the Slavic languages curated by the Division as well as a number of English language periodicals and newspapers concerning Slavic countries and their peoples, including materials edited by émigré groups in the West. The main purpose of this project was to analyze the general scope of the existing periodical and newspaper collection, to draw conclusions as to what steps are needed to bring this part of the overall Slavonic collection in line with its expanded scope, and to examine the interrelated problems of selection of titles, and the function of curatorship that the Division must perform for materials which are out in its collection development scope. Full bibliographic records for titles listed in the cardex file were created, presenting a variety of information to be utilized. Two separate groups of periodicals and newspapers were established: 1) science and technical journals (222 titles); and 2) all other publications. The project brought about the reorganization of the collection, and will assist future selection and deselection decisions.

Wojciech Siemaszkiewicz, Slavic & Baltic Division

Pacific Northwest Slavic Resources Cooperative News Howard Robertson, U. of Oregon

The PNSRC held its fifth meeting on June 14, 1989, in Seattle, Washington. Attending the meeting were George Klim (U. of Washington), Jack McIntosh (U. of British Columbia), Pat Polansky (U. of Hawaii), and Howard Robertson (U. of Oregon).

Updates: The meeting began with detailed updates on the state of affairs Slavic at each of the represented libraries.

Guide to regional Slavic collection strengths: It was decided to proceed with the plans for a publication to be called (perhaps) A Guide to Slavic Collection Strengths in the Pacific Northwest. In this guide, general descriptions of the large Slavic collections of the region would be followed by detailed accounts of the unique items peculiar to the respective collections. As a first step toward this goal, a panel presentation on this topic will be made at the meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists to be held in May, 1990, in Victoria, B.C. The presentation will be called (probably) "Peculiar Slavic Collection Strengths on the Pacific Coast", and the panel will include Jack McIntosh (UBC), George Klim (UW), and Howard Robertson (UO). The papers for this panel are intended to provide a starting point for the eventual monograph.

PNSRC newsletter: There was general agreement that a newsletter would be desirable, but for the time being, we will just send news to each other on an informal basis.

Regional serials holdings: Howard Robertson will compile and distribute a list of at least twenty major tolstoye zhurnaly. We will each check our holdings of these titles, noting lacunae in precise detail and indicating what part of these holdings are originals, hard-copy reprints, or microforms. This brief sampling should give us some concrete indication of the nature and strength of our regional Russian serial holdings.

Future meetings: The PNSRC will meet this November at the AAASS Chicago meetings and next May/June at the Victoria, B.C., meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists. After that, we intend to arrange another of our meetings at one of our member institutions.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

Hye (Armenian) Earthquake library project

The American Library Association is leading an international effort to help restore libraries and library services in the quake-stricken areas. The Association's Armenian Earthquake Disaster Committee is coordinating a \$2.5 million fund-raising campaign to rebuild and equip a children's library for the city of Stepanavan.

You can help with H.E.L.P. by sending tax-deductible contributions to: American Library Association (write H.E.L.P. on the memo line), 50 E. Huron, Chicago, Ill. 60611. For further information: write ALA/H.E.L.P., c/o Sylva N. Manooagian, Chair, Armenian Earthquake Disaster Committee, Foreign Languages Dept., Los Angeles Public Library, 630 W. 5th St., Los Angeles, CA 90071.

International Slavic Librarians' Conference Cambridge and Harrogate, July 1990

The Conference will be in two parts. The first, to be held at Churchill College, Cambridge, from 18-21 July 1990, will concentrate on issues of practical concern to librarians and information workers, while the second, which will form an integral part of the IV world Congress for Soviet and East European Studies at Harrogate, Yorkshire, from 21-26 July, will address theoretical and historical aspects of book studies, including archives and machine-readable databases. Coordinator of panels for the Conference: Mr. Ray Scrivens, Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DR, England.

IDC News

The Inter Documentation Company (IDC) has recently received permission to microfilm in the Soviet Union. JUMP, the Joint USSR/IDC Microfiche Program, is a cooperative program between IDC and major libraries, museums, and archives in the Soviet Union. JUMP is designed on the one hand to make available in microfiche form scholarly materials previously lacking in Western libraries, and on the other hand to provide libraries in the Soviet Union with Western literature they need to strengthen their collections. Materials will be selected by an advisory board of Soviet and Western specialists. Suggestions from librarians and scholars are welcome. JUMP will start with selected materials from the Academy of Sciences in Moscow (INION), the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad

(BAN), State Historical Public Library of the RSFSR (GPIB), and the Synod Library of the Moscow Patriarchate.

IDC's new updated Russian/USSR Eastern Europe catalogue (in alphabetical order with a separate price list) is available free of charge to every librarian in the Slavonic field. Copies can be obtained directly from IDC (P.O. Box 11205, 2301 EE Leiden, The Netherlands) or from Norman Ross Publishing Co. in New York.

Lenin Library Chooses VTLS Software

The Lenin Library has chosen a VTLS system to meet its automation needs. A final system was scheduled to be installed during the fall of 1989. VTLS is a full-function, integrated, local, on-line automation system used by more than 120 libraries around the world. The software provided will support the Cyrillic character set, and will operate on Hewlett Packard 3000 computers, "replacing the cumbersome and frustrating card files". The entire collection should be automated by 1993. Many other Soviet libraries may also join the VTLS system, but their participation will be deferred until VTLS personnel can evaluate the experience of the Lenin Library. With over 37 million items in 247 languages, the Lenin Library is the world's largest library. It is the sixth national library to automate with VTLS software. (CAUSE newsletter, fall 1989, and AAASS Newsletter, January 1990)

RLG and Soviet Information Institute Agree to Exchange Data

March 16, 1990 -- If a friendly meeting between Soviet and American information specialists bears fruit, Slavic studies scholars in the United States, as well as economists and law librarians, can look forward to a major new source of bibliographic information in RLIN, the Research Libraries Information Network. Late last year, RLIN's parent organization, The Research Libraries Group, Inc., (RLG) hosted representatives of INION, the USSR's Institute of Scientific Information in the Social Sciences, at RLG headquarters in Mountain View, California. There, officials of the two organizations formally agreed to explore the exchange of bibliographic information, beginning with economics and legal studies, that would support scholarly research in both nations.

INION is the unit of the USSR Academy of Sciences that abstracts and indexes humanities and social sciences periodicals published anywhere in the U.S.S.R. and other socialist nations. INION's database includes articles on everything from law, economics, and history to anthropology and archeology; its coverage of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is especially comprehensive. Since liberalization, INION has also been charged with providing customized research for members of the Soviet Parliament, much as the Congressional Research Service does for the U.S. Congress.

Prompted in part by the Parliament's demand for new information on Western European, and North American social, political, economics, and legal systems, INION seeks improved access to North American and Western European bibliographic data. As a major source of research institution holdings in the United States, RLIN was a natural choice. RLIN also seemed ideal for the other half of an exchange; it would serve as a logical repository of INION records because it is the only database in the country to support Cyrillic script. Several years ago, RLG introduced software that allows

RLIN users to create or read Russian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, and Ukrainian catalog records in the vernacular.

Both RLG and INION are committed to exchanging test data as soon as possible. "With all the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, this comes at a most propitious time," observes RLG Vice President for Programs John Haeger. "Potentially, it is a very beneficial relationship." (RLG press release)

Resolution on Libraries in Romania

WHEREAS, Romania, until recently under totalitarian rule, has overthrown its communist government; and

WHEREAS, It has declared the elimination of censorship, and opened the free flow of information; and

WHEREAS, For four decades Romania had limited or no access to information published in or originating from free western countries and all information in Romania was under the strict control of its totalitarian regime; and

WHEREAS, During the December 1989 revolution priceless collections and library buildings have been destroyed; and

WHEREAS, ALA Policy 8.3 provides authority for immediate action by the President of ALA to appoint a committee to assist stricken libraries and to established emergency funding, be it

RESOLVED, That ALA take a leadership role in formulating a campaign to work with the appropriate authorities in helping to restore libraries and library services in Romania and establish an emergency fund for the collection of monies to aid in the rehabilitation of Romania's libraries and collections.

Resolution submitted by: Doina G. Farkas, University of Florida, and Opritsa Popa, University of California, Davis.

Endorsed by: ALA/SEES, January 1990

Contributions can be mailed to: Romanian Library, 200 E. 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Report on the Third Seminar on Tolstoy and America

On Wednesday, 6 September, 1989, the Third Seminar on L.N. Tolstoy and America convened at Iasnaia Poliana, with representatives from both the American and Soviet sides of the project in attendance. Organized by Edward Kasinec, Chief of the Slavic & Baltic Division, and Astor Fellow (1989-90) of The New York Public Library and Lydiia D. Gromova-Opulskaia, Senior Researcher of the Institute of World Literatures (IMLI), the Seminar was sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences, and by IREX. The Seminar represents an important opportunity for the direct discussion of discoveries in American and Soviet archives, the provision of prosopographical data on Tolstoy's lesser-known American correspondents, and the development of agendas for work on the next stage of research into the numerous trans-Atlantic relationships carried on between Tolstoy and his American correspondents.

Although unable to attend, co-chair Edward Kasinec's opening remarks were distributed to the conferees. Mr. Kasinec reported that since the last meeting of the Seminar in New York in January, 1988, the individuals on the American side of the Tolstoy project had been concerned with three basic problems: first, the identification and localization of Tolstoy manuscripts and correspondence in repositories beyond the New York Metropolitan area; second, the compilation of a machine-readable listing of Tolstoy's American correspondents and visitors, based on the inventory created by Soviet participant Natalia Petrovna Velikanova of IMLI; the assemblage of biographical information on these individuals; and the compilation of bibliographical information on American publications of Tolstoy's works and writings about him.

Mr. Kasinec pointed out recent positive developments in several areas that should enhance, and broaden the work of joint scholarly projects along the lines of the Tolstoy and America group. The appearance of several new archival guides to American and United Kingdom literary manuscripts, and the further development of the Archives and Manuscripts database (AMC) of RLIN, making the retrieval of information on Russian manuscripts in American repositories increasingly easy, while a major generational change in the circles of the Russian emigration has led to the deposit of the archival collections of a number of literary figures and bibliophiles in major institutions, or in responsible private collections. Given the present climate, the activities of this group might serve as a paradigm for other Soviet-American literary projects, namely, the publication of Russian, and Russian émigré literary manuscripts held in American repositories, and the compilation by American scholars of bibliographies of the translations of Russian literature into English, and of critical literature written by Western scholars and dealing with Russian and Soviet literature. Several initiatives along these lines are already being implemented by a number of American bibliographers.

Four members of the delegation from the United States presented papers. Robert T. Whittaker of Lehman College, CUNY (who also served as co-chair of the Seminar), reported that thus far the search of archives outside New York had produced strikingly little material, as there are few listings in other American archival repositories under the name of Tolstoy. Dr. Whittaker suggested that the search for additional Tolstoy materials must of necessity turn to the individual names of Tolstoy's correspondents.

In a second report, Dr. Whittaker spoke on his examination of correspondence between Tolstoy and Judge Ernest Howard Crosby (1856-1907), who, with some 65 items located to date, was one of Tolstoy's most active American correspondents. Following his first encounter with Tolstoy's philosophy in 1891, Crosby became one of the most energetic and devoted disciples of Tolstoyanism in America, attacking manifestations of militarism, imperialism (especially the Spanish-American, and the Russo-Japanese Wars), and social injustice, all in the name of Christian ideals. Crosby followed Tolstoy's publications and defended his literary interests, provided him with material from the American press, urged him to write in support of various causes and individuals, and shared his own writings with his teacher, including his satiric anti-militaristic novel, "Captain Jinks, Hero" (currently on exhibit at Iasnaia Poliana). Inspired by the turn of events in Russia at the turn of the century, Crosby expressed his wish to return to Russia to visit with Tolstoy after the expected revolution (his first and only visit took place in 1894), to which

Tolstoy responded skeptically that he should not wait. An untimely death prevented Crosby from returning to visit his teacher.

William B. Edgerton, professor emeritus at Indiana University, reported that the starting point for his research was the references to Leo Tolstoy in the American guides to archival collections, and the spravka prepared by L.D. Opul'skaia, and V.A. Aleksandrov. In Canada, Dr. Edgerton located Tolstoy material that prompted him to suggest broadening the name of the research project from "Tolstoy and the U.S.A." to "Tolstoy and North America." Noting as one example the autobiography by Professor James Mavor (1854-1925), of the University of Toronto, My Windows on the Street of the World (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1923), Dr. Edgerton reported that an entire chapter concerning Mavor's two visits to Tolstoy in 1899 and 1910, is apparently unknown in Tolstoy scholarship, as is a letter to Mavor from Sofia Andreevna, located in Mavor's archives. In addition, Dr. Edgerton stated that his work on the project had also focused on exploring Tolstoy's influence upon social reformists, most of whom called themselves Christian socialists. Among them were the leaders of the Christian Commonwealth, an agricultural colony of interest to Tolstoy that lasted from 1896 to 1900. In The Social Gospel, a periodical published by this group from 1898 to 1900, Dr. Edgerton has located one letter each from Chertkov and Tolstoy to the co-editor, George Howard Gibson, and one letter from Tolstoy to E.H. Crosby, all three of which appear to be unknown to Tolstoy scholars. Dr. Edgerton is also working on information concerning the letters of such Tolstoy correspondents as Jane Addams, Havelock Ellis, George Davis Herron, Samuel M. ("Golden Rule") Jones, John Harvey Kellogg, and Mme. John Telfer, among others.

Dr. Antonia B. Glasse, of Ithaca, New York, discussed the methodology of identification employed in her efforts to root out information on Tolstoy's 1,290-odd American correspondents. Using the list provided by Natalia Velikanova and the Tolstoy Museum, an attempt was made to arrange the great body of correspondence into a systemic pattern that would help identify individual writers. Once in machine-readable form, the alphabetical master list of names was arranged into lists organized by years and dates, and by states and cities (with separate lists for Boston, New York, and Chicago). The master list was also divided into individual correspondents and organizations, with appropriate subdivisions--societies, press, publishing houses, educational institutions, etc. Dr. Glasse reported that the letter abstracts have suggested a further useful division, according to specific issues and problems discussed in the letters. Dr. Glasse stated that this preliminary organization of available material laid the groundwork for the identification process. More narrowly defined lists were created, such as famous American correspondents, and well-known organizations, journals, and newspapers. The search for individuals with a known connection to Tolstoy was made in library card catalogues, biographical dictionaries, and directories, while prosopographical information on correspondents, selected at random, was solicited from local and regional archives and historical societies.

The final paper presented by an American representative was by Robert H. Davis, Jr., Librarian at the Slavic & Baltic Division, The New York Public Library. The topic of Mr. Davis's research was a bibliographic survey of the translations of Tolstoy's works, reviews, and the critical literature which appeared about him in America, from the late 1870s (the appearance of the first American

translation of his work) to the time of his death in 1910. In addition to making some generalizations about the "bibliographical topography" of the critical translations and the literature, the presentation contained some brief comments on some of the lesser-known translators and commentators, and what may possibly be some new research materials in the archives of American publishing houses. Mr. Davis concluded by stating that before any concrete conclusions on such questions as to how the life and works of Tolstoy were perceived, and received by the American people in his own lifetime, via the American press and publishing, much work remains to be done, including a de visu review of the works cited in the bibliography, extensive prosopographical research on the American personalities active in the translation and criticism of Tolstoy's work, and extensive readership studies. Mr. Davis expressed the hope that his bibliography would provide a practical tool for such future research.

Also in attendance from the United States were Tatiana I. Whittaker, Professor of Russian, Manhattanville College, Purchase, New York, who assisted the work of the delegation in innumerable ways; and A. Joseph Hollander, of the Modern Languages Association.

Seminar participants from the Soviet Union were led by Lydiia D. Gromova-Opulskaia, who served as chair, and chief commentator for the conference.

Like their American counterparts, in the past year the three paper givers from the Russian side of the Tolstoy and America project have focused their research attention on the question of who was writing to Tolstoy, what the letters contained, and further outlining an agenda for future work on both sides of the project.

Valery Aleksandrovich Aleksandrov of IMLI has had a long-standing interest in the question of Tolstoy and America, having authored articles on such noted American correspondents as Andrew Dickson White of Cornell University. Dr. Aleksandrov presented the prosopographical background of one of Tolstoy's most remarkable correspondents, the translator Isabel Hapgood. Employing in his research xeroxes of original letters supplied by the Slavic & Baltic Division of The New York Public Library, Dr. Aleksandrov provided a fascinating glimpse of the highly productive relationship that existed between Tolstoy and Hapgood; a relationship on which Dr. Aleksandrov plans to research further in the coming months.

The presentation made by Elena Nikolaevna Shchelokova discussed a stage production of Anna Karenina in New York City, which was based on a French translation and production of the novel. Examining both reviews, and contemporary correspondence relating to, or discussing this stage adaptation, Ms. Shchelokova pieced together both the details of the production, and how it was received by both American audiences and critics. In addition to employing a variety of materials to explore the American reception of this particular theatrical performance, Ms. Shchelokova has suggested yet another area for joint research as part of the Tolstoy and America project, namely the question of Tolstoy and the American stage.

Natalia Petrovna Velikanova's ongoing work, has centered on providing synoptic precis of the letters from American correspondents held by the Tolstoy Museum, and listed in her inventory. In her presentation to the Seminar, Ms. Velikanova reviewed some of her abstracts from these letters, and from these

postulated several preliminary subject categories into which most of the American letters may be placed, echoing a point raised by Dr. Glasse. A large amount of correspondence concerns relief efforts for victims of the Russian famine. (See: Richard G. Robbins Famine in Russia, 1891-1892 (New York: Columbia University press, 1975)). Among the examples offered, Ms. Velikanova cited three letters to Tolstoy by one Abraham Gideon, of Ithaca, New York, who stated that he had read an article by Sofia Andreevna on the great hunger, and offered a financial contribution. The topic of religion in general, and Tolstoy's beliefs, and excommunication in particular, was also cited by Ms. Velikanova as a frequent topic for American letters, as was the subject matter of the Kreutzer Sonata. Ms. Velikanova also noted that in a number of cases, correspondence from Americans requesting such things as the great novelist's autograph often went unanswered, thus eliminating the need to search for the papers of certain names on her list.

In addition to their work on Tolstoy's American correspondents, members of the Russian side of the project are presently assembling an enhanced edition of the collected works of Tolstoy.

Conference participants received a 201-page program and abstracts prepared for the use of the seminar by Robert Davis and Edward Kasinec of The New York Public Library. In a ceremony before the formal opening of the new exhibit "Tolstoy and America," a copy was presented to the Tolstoy Library at Iasnaia Poliana by Robert Whittaker. The booklet also contained the actual text of several of the presentations made by the American side, and a description of the Tolstoy Studies Journal's 1989 issue by Dr. Kathleen Parthé, with an invitation to Soviet colleagues to participate in future issues.

The balance of the booklet contained extensive appendices relevant to the work of the commission, prepared by Robert Whittaker, and Robert Davis. Dr. Whittaker supplied lists providing the names, dates, and place of origin of letters sent by Americans to Tolstoy, as well as a separate listing chronicling the correspondence between Crosby and Tolstoy. The three draft bibliographies upon which Mr. Davis based his presentation were also included, divided into three subsections: 1) Articles, critical reviews, and writings appearing in the American periodicals press, circa 1872-Dec. 1910; 2) translations of Tolstoy's works published in the United States during his lifetime; and 3) secondary works published about Tolstoy up to 1910.

In addition to the direct conference participants, more than thirty persons from among the staff of Iasnaia Poliana, as well as Tula learned institutes were among the audience for the two-day meeting. There was a unanimity of opinion that the conference was a productive experience, and an important signpost along the road to a better understanding of Russo-American literary and cultural relations in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Robert H. Davis, Jr., Slavic & Baltic Division, The New York Public Library

Trip to Czechoslovakia and Poland, January 22 to February 4, 1990
by Wojciech Zalewski, Stanford University

The principal objectives of the trip were to explore the impact of political changes on the publishing and book trade and its consequences for acquisition programs.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Prague

The following developments in Czechoslovakia since the beginning of the "velvet" revolution (Nov. 17, 1990), as the revolution is commonly called, have a direct relation to publishing and the book trade:

35 political parties emerged;

new publishing houses were established, others are in the process of formation, including those previously active in the underground;

the Catholic Church is establishing its own publishing house and significantly reformed its journal Katolicke Noviny;

the university and the Academy of Sciences are gaining academic freedom and are undergoing an overall reform including establishment of new departments and deletion of older ones (e.g., Marxism and Leninism);

censorship for all practical purposes is non-existent;

books are being published without prior announcement in advertising tools;

not all new publications are reported in Nove knihy, the leading selection tool for the book trade;

publishing outside publishing houses ("samizdat") is minimal and is quickly being transformed into regular publishing activities;

some important underground documents and journals will be reprinted;

publishers have rights to sell directly, both within and outside the country, thus the export monopoly of Artia has been abolished;

the future and activities of Artia are uncertain;

publishers and wholesale dealers (Artia and Knizni Velkoobhod) want to export directly and are promising good service;

libraries are eager to offer all newly published books and provide comprehensive blanket order services on exchange.

In conclusion, I have the impression that the situation in Czechoslovakia is stabilizing relatively quickly and we can expect a well organized publishing and book trade within a year. I also expect to see very interesting material published in Czechoslovakia.

POLAND: Kraków and Warszawa

In Poland the situation is more complicated mainly due to a very difficult economic situation and a long tradition of underground publishing. In particular:

In publishing:

academic institutions have the freedom to determine their own research and publishing profiles and programs, but funding for their publishing is still unclear. It is very likely that the institutes of the Academy of Sciences will publish cheaply, with a limited number of copies, mainly for internal use;

many journals and newspapers have ceased to exist, including the whole Communist Party press, and many have gone under another sponsorship;

scholarly societies will suspend their publishing;

new publishing houses are emerging;

not all formerly underground publishers are yet registered thus they do not have bank accounts and cannot conduct systematic business;

publishers will favor issuing books selling in large volume; how other books will be financed, many of them scholarly, is as yet uncertain;

the Polish Scientific Publishers (PWN) is publishing mainly for the institutions of higher learning, plans to stress publication of reprints, translations, and such subjects as contemporary history, sociology, psychology, philosophy, and history of art;

publishing output of the Ossolineum branch in Kraków will be reduced by almost half in 1990 as compared with previous years. This seems to be true for other publishers as well;

not all books already announced will be published. Some contracts with authors are being canceled;

Consequently the pre-publication tool Zapowiedzi wydawnicze, if it survives at all, will be much less reliable than before, and less useful. On the other hand, higher book prices may decrease the demand and books may be available somewhat longer on the market. Nevertheless, the national bibliography will not be a convenient selection tool. The National Library, which prepares and publishes it, has technical difficulties in issuing it in a timely manner. (Incidentally, the index of articles, Bibliografia zawartości czasopism, may be discontinued due to these problems.) Obviously, selection of books will become quite complicated.

In the book trade:

publishers are willing to export books directly but they do not have adequate means of advertising except for the largest such as Ossolineum, but this still remains to be seen;

the future of Ars polona, formerly the only exporter, is unknown. Due to profit orientation and the high cost of mailing, Ars Polona will sell only profitable items;

book distribution within Poland is in the process of reorganization mainly by by-passing the central warehouse Skladnica Księgarska;

items printed in smaller numbers of copies, usually supported by outside sources, will not be sold through the main distributor (Skladnica Księgarska) but directly by the publisher. This will affect not only book distribution, but also advertising, since Skladnica was the main source of information about new books;

Ossolineum, the publisher for the Academy of Sciences, has its own network of bookstores and it is expected that many of their publications will not be available through Ars Polona. Ossolineum is willing to sell all books published in Poland;

other publishers are interested in selling books themselves, including books for export;

there are quite knowledgeable individuals who would like to engage in book selling but neither the publishers nor the individuals have any business experience;

institutes of the Academy of Sciences, which are now independent; may or may not distribute books through their former agent ORPAN. This leaves the future of this distributor unclear: ORPAN may conduct exchanges as before, may become a commercial operation, or may vanish entirely. Due to the importance of these publications to academic libraries the fate of ORPAN is of great interest to us;

the legislature pertaining to non-profit organizations has not yet been changed. The close fiscal ties between the academic institution and the governmental agency which finances it does not facilitate sales of academic publications, thus exchanges will remain an important mode of operation. However, due to the official currency exchange rate introduced January 1, 1990, which devaluated the Polish zloty, the libraries lost their ability to conduct an equitable exchange. Thus, they are negotiating a more convenient exchange rate applied to book exchanges, e.g., some are asking 260 zł to \$1 while the official rate is 9200 zł to \$1, or propose book for book exchange. This in turn may place them in a disadvantageous position in relation to acquisition;

prices of books destabilized and differ from bookstore to bookstore;

the Catholic Church has its own distribution network.

III. GRANTS

Bakhmeteff Archive, Columbia University

In 1989 Columbia University received a New York State Historical Photography Conservation Grant for the preservation of rare and fragile photographs. This grant will allow for the duplication of 2,000 nitrate negatives and 320 glass plate negatives from the Benckendorff Family Papers. The originals are being processed by the Northeast Document Conservation Center and the project will be completed sometime this year. The grant also covers duplication of approximately 300 glass plates in the papers of artist, stage designer and architect Joseph Urban. (Ellen Scaruffi, Bakhmeteff

Archive)

Harvard receives NEH preservation grant

The Harvard University Library has received a \$1.8 million NEH grant to fund three preservation projects. To be filmed from the Law School Library is a 10,000 volume collection of pre-Soviet Russian law, perhaps the most impressive and unique collection outside of the Soviet Union. In all, the three-year project will preserve more than 27,500 volumes representing more than 16,000 titles. (C&RL News, October 1989)

Hoover's Russian Revolutionary Project

The Hoover Institution has recently completed a project for the "Preservation and Cataloging of the Russian Revolution Collection", funded under the Title II-C program of the Department of Education. 1,796 titles were cataloged and filmed. The 406 reels of microfilm include materials dealing with the Russian revolutions (1905; February, 1917; and October, 1917) and the Russian Civil War; publication dates are 1905 through 1930. Catalog entries, including information on the microfilm, are available through RLIN; the film may be borrowed through interlibrary loan.

In addition to printed diaries, eyewitness reports of participants, and narratives of close observers of both the 1905 Revolution and the Petrograd events of 1917, there are monographs dealing with the motives of the revolutionaries, the development of the February coup, and the period of the Provisional Government. The filmed source materials on the October Revolution contain an abundance of documents, personal narratives, descriptions of street fights and military engagements, and monographs on all aspects of the events that ended in the overthrow of the Provisional Government. Holdings on the Civil War and its aftermath include memoirs and monographs, with publications in the Soviet Union and by exiled Russian participants and scholars. (Joseph Dwyer, Hoover Institution)

NYPL Receives Preservation Grants

Since 1987, the Slavic and Baltic Division, in close cooperation with the Administration, and the Conservation Division of the Research Libraries, has made significant progress towards ensuring the perpetuation of its great retrospective collections. Thus far, large-scale preservation efforts have focused on four important types of materials: periodicals, illustrated books, photographica, and newspapers.

The New York Public Library has received a \$150,000 NEH grant in which approximately 900 rare, deteriorating Soviet periodical titles from the period 1917-1935/40 are being preserved on microfilm, while titles with artifactual value are to be conserved in their original formats. When completed, some 150,000 frames of microfilm will have been created.

The Department of Education, through its Title II-C program, has awarded the Division a \$185,000 grant for the preservation, and selective conservation of unique titles from the Slavic and Baltic Division's collection of illustrated books and original photographs dating from the period 1730-1940. This project will ensure the continued life of these rare materials, resulting in approximately 200,000 frames of archival microfilm.

A multi-year Title II-C sponsored "U.S. Newspapers Project" has created approximately 205,000 frames of microfilm of more than twenty newspaper titles produced in America by various ethnic communities. Among the titles microfilmed are extensive runs of New Yorksky Denik (1913-), Laisva (1911-1987), and the rare Sokol Polski (1909-). In addition, more than 100 titles already on microfilm have been cataloged in the OCLC database.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the NYPL with its largest preservation grant ever--\$2.5 million over a three-year period--for the preservation of American historical imprints. The Slavic and Baltic Division will receive some of this funding for relevant émigré and Slavic-American materials produced prior to 1950.

In recent years, considerable progress has been made toward preserving important segments of the great vernacular collection for future generations of readers. The Library is proud of its achievements to date, and will continue to pursue outside funding for preservation purposes. (Robert H. Davis, NYPL)

University of Toronto Grants

The University of Toronto Library received a \$40,000 Mellon Foundation grant for post W.W.II Soviet publications (mainly being used for microfilms of long runs of serials). The Solidarity collection expanded greatly due to funding from the Millennium Foundation for cataloging. A Zdunic Grant provided \$10,000 for the purchase of Croatian books. Frastacky Associates Inc. gave \$2,500 for the purchase of material for the Petlice Collection in Fisher Rare Book Library. (Mary Stevens, UT Library)

IV. ACQUISITIONS

Amherst College's Robert Frost Library, Massachusetts, has acquired, with the assistance of the Julia A. Whitney Foundation, the personal papers and library of the late poet, critic, and professor of Russian literature, Yuri Pavlovich Ivask. The archive consists of approximately 5,000 letters, manuscripts, unpublished works, translations, photographs, family memorabilia, and other items. There are also 250 books of Russian émigré poetry published in small editions in Western Europe, Canada, the United States, and Latin America. (C&RL News, June 1989)

Arizona State University recently acquired a substantial run (30 numbers in 25 issues) of Sovremennaiia arkhitektura, a valuable Soviet architectural periodical, covering 1926-30. This journal not only publicized new trends (esp. constructivism) in Soviet architecture, but also covered contemporary Western architecture. This is the most complete run held in the U.S. It is now housed in the Special Collection Department of ASU's new Architecture Library. (Molly Molloy)

Columbia University Library's Bakhmeteff Archive has recently acquired (listed in order processed): the papers of Michael Karpovich (ca. 3000 items), a professor of Russian history at Harvard University and editor of Novyi zhurnal, including correspondence with many prominent Russian émigrés; the papers of Vladimir Visson (covering 1943-74; ca. 1050 items), a Russian born art connoisseur and exhibitions director for the Wildenstein

Gallery in New York City; the Catherine Post collection (ca. 350 items), including materials on Boris Bakhmeteff (Post was an employee of his) and memorabilia of Post's family and other materials; the memoirs of Eduard Krieger - Zapiski inzhenera (1 item), the Assistant Minister of Transportation under Nicholas II, later a White Army officer; the papers of Bela Kiraly (ca. 4,000 items), a general in the Hungarian army who played an important part in the 1956 uprising, including correspondence with many prominent Hungarian émigrés; the letters of Rita Rait-Kovaleva (9 items), the Soviet translator of Faulkner, Salinger, and Vonnegut into Russian; and the papers of Rose Raskin (130 items), who taught Russian at Columbia for many years. In process are the papers of the Benckendorff family (Benckendorff was the last tsarist ambassador in London who died in office in 1917); and the papers of Ferenc Nagy, the prime minister of Hungary from 1946-47 when he was ousted by the communists, including correspondence with leading Hungarian émigré politicians and extensive subject files about émigré organizations. A number of miscellaneous items were acquired and important additions were made to the following collections: Columbia University Slavic Languages Department, Manfred Kridl, Elena Mogilat, Hertz Bourgin, Boris Bakhmeteff, John Hazard, Russian Expeditionary Forces in France and Macedonia, and the Nabokov Family papers. (Ellen Scaruffi, Bakhmeteff Archive)

The University of Kansas Library Slavic collection has received an important collection of 19th and 20th century Russian belles-lettres. Dr. Stephen Jan Parker, Professor of Russian Literature and chair of Kansas University's Dept. of Slavic Languages and Literatures, has given the Library a collection of over 2,000 volumes in honor of his mother, Dr. Fan Parker, Professor Emeritus, The City University of New York at Brooklyn. The collection includes complete collected works by more than 40 major Russian authors, many pre- and post-revolutionary first editions in Russian literature, and important biographical and critical works on Russian authors and artists and on literary and cultural topics. The Fan Parker Collection contains many critical works from the 1920s on Fedor M. Dostoevskii, Russian belles-lettres from approximately 1930 to 1980, works by and about Il'ia Repin, and pre-revolutionary and Soviet books on the history of Russian art. Records for these materials will be cataloged into OCLC. More information can be obtained from the Library's Slavic Department. (Gordon Anderson, University of Kansas)

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, recently received a number of important manuscripts written by Soviet dissident writers. The authors' originals, donated by relatives of the late U-M professor Carl Proffer are housed in the University Library's Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. All of the materials, most of which are unpublished in the Soviet Union, are written in Russian. The manuscripts are available for viewing on request. (C&RL News, July/August 1989)

The New York Public Library has recently acquired by purchase five manuscripts in the hand of the Russian cubo-futurist Velimir Khlebnikov (1895-1922). All five originally formed part of the collection of Khlebnikov's friend Rudol'f Abikh. They have been cataloged in the RLIN AMC file. Prominent among several ephemera acquisitions is the broadsheet of the first edition of Vasilii Zhukovskii's poem "Kniazii Smolenskomu", S.-Petersburg, 1813. Other noteworthy purchases include: 1) Al'bom, 1867, an album of 86 original water colors of Western costumes by Grigorii Sharopenko inscribed and presented by the artist to Grand Duke Alexander

Alexandrovich; 2) Benois, Aleksandr. Azбуka v kartinakh Aleksandra Benua. S.-Petersburg, 1904. 3) Samokish, Nikolai Semonovich. Nabroski --- iz zhizni Gvardeiskoi Kavalerii. S.-Petersburg: A. Ilin, 1889-90. A collection of some 100 photographic prints, depicting early 20th-century Russian exiles and local natives on the island of Sakhalin in the Far East; and 4) Utinye gnezdyshki durnykh slov. S.-Petersburg: EUY, 1913. A masterpiece of Russian avant-garde book art and design, further distinguished by its provenance, the collection of Filippo Marinetti, founder of the Futurist movement. (Natalia Zitzelsberger, NYPL)

The Slavic & Baltic Division has also recently acquired 18 rare printed books plus a manuscript, which were formerly in the collection of Monsignor Basil Shereghy, a priest of the Byzantine Ruthenian metropolitan Province. They date from the 17th through the early 19th centuries. They handsomely add to the division's collection of Bulgarian and Ukrainian rare books. (Serge Gleboff, NYPL)

The Hoover Institution Archives (Stanford University) has recently acquired many Slavic collections, including the papers of Kyril Drenikoff (1894-1983; 153 ms. boxes+, some closed until 2016), Counsellor to King Simeon II of Bulgaria and President of the Bulgarian League for Human Rights; the papers of Leopold Labeledz (covering 1938-87; 189 ms. boxes), British author and journalist and editor of Survey, 1956-; the papers of Izydor Modelski (1882-1962; 15 ms. boxes), Lieutenant general of the Polish army and deputy minister of national defense, 1939-44; and the collection of Jiri Starek (covering 1956-81; 63 ms. boxes), concerning Czech and Slovak dissident movements. Recently processed materials include: Polish Uncensored Materials Since 1976 (Solidarnosc collection), 176 p. list; the records of the Russian diplomatic mission in Norway (1809-1924) (116 ms. boxes+); the papers of Gleb Petrovich Struve (1910-1985; 156 ms. boxes+), the Russian-American literary historian and critic; the papers of Petr Berngardovich Struve (1890-1944; 45 ms. boxes+), the Russian journalist, historian and politician; and the papers of Petr N. Vrangeli (covering 1916-1923), the Commander-in Chief of the White Russian Volunteer Army in 1920. A guide to the Boris Nicolaevsky collection was also completed. [see VII. Bibliography] (Marilyn Kann, Hoover Institution Archives)

The University of Toronto Library has received large gift collections from: Joseph Skvorcky (Czech and Slovak literature), Peter Krawchuk (Ukrainian Canadiana), Benedykt Heydenkorn (Polish collection), Bohdan Budurowycz (rare reference and bibliographic items), Bohdan Panchuk (Ukrainian items), Omelan Kushnit (Ukrainian materials), Gordon Skilling (Czech and Slovak works, Eastern European political science) and the Carpatho-Rusyn Society (Ukrainian and Russian books). They recently purchased a large collection of Polish Judaica from Israel. (Mary Stevens, UT Library)

V. PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Submitted by Alan Pollard, Princeton University

SUSAN K. BURKE is now the Assistant Slavic Librarian at the University of Washington, Seattle. Her most recent position was at the Slavic Reference Service, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, where she received her M.S.L.S. in 1989.

JOANNA K. DYLA is the new Slavic Cataloger at the University of California, Berkeley. Her previous professional appointment was as a cataloger at the University of San Francisco. She received her M.A. from the University of Lodz (1977) and her M.L.I.S. from the University of California at Berkeley (1987).

BARBARA A. GALIK is now the Assistant University Librarian for Information and Research Services, Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio. She was previously Head, Slavic and East European Division and Coordinator of Area Programs at the University of Michigan (1987-90) and Head, Slavic and East European Section at the University of Washington, Seattle (1983-87).

CHERYL KERN-SIMIRENKO, formerly Collection Development Librarian, University of Oregon Library, has been appointed the Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development and Resource Service, University of Oregon Library. She was previously the Slavic Bibliographer at Syracuse University (1979-88).

SANDRA LEVY is now the Assistant Slavic Librarian, University of Chicago. She previously worked in the Slavic Reference Service, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where she received her M.S.L.S. in 1989. She received her M.A. (1975) from Indiana University.

MOLLY MOLLOY is now the Slavic Reference Librarian at the Hoover Institution Library. Her most recent professional position was Slavic Cataloger/Area Specialist at Arizona State University. She received her M.A. in Slavic Languages and Literatures (1982) and her M.L.I.S. from the University of California at Berkeley (1984), where she worked in the Library.

BRADLEY L. SCHAFFNER is the new Russian and Soviet Studies Bibliographer, University of Kansas Library. He received his M.A. in Soviet History (1984) and his M.L.S. (1989) from Indiana University, where he was a Slavic copycataloger. He is currently working on his dissertation: a social history of the Lenin Library.

DENA J. SCHOEN is the Slavic Catalog Librarian for the Title II-C Government Documents grant project at the Hoover Institution Library (1990-91). She received her M.A. in Slavic Languages and Literatures (1989) and her M.L.I.S. (1986) from the University of California at Berkeley, where she did serial cataloging in the Library.

VIVECA SEYMOUR is now the Serials Librarian at the Hoover Institution Library. Her previous professional experience was as a Slavic Cataloger, Stanford University Libraries from 1984-89. She received her M.A. in European Languages and Literature (Russian) in 1982 and her M.L.S. (1984) from the University of Hawaii.

KRISTINA STARKUS is now Slavic Bibliographer at Ohio State University Library. Her previous professional experience was at the University of Washington, Seattle, where she was Assistant Slavic Librarian (1986-89). She received masters degrees in Communicative Disorders (University of New Mexico) and Linguistics (Indiana University), and her M.S.L.S. from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

BOHDAN YASINSKY has been appointed Ukrainian Area Specialist at the Library of Congress, European Division, where he has been working since 1968, most recently as Preservation Microfilming Officer. He received degrees from the University of Munich, Georgetown University, and the University of Maryland. He is an active member of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies.

VI. LIBRARIES IN PROFILE

A LOOK AT HARVARD'S SLOVENICA

Jelka Sheehan, Slavic Department, Harvard College Library

For various reasons, it would be rather difficult to provide an exact count of monographic volumes in Harvard's Slovenian collection. The central collection of the Harvard College Library itself, comprising mainly the social sciences and humanities, has been scattered in various locations and recorded under various classification schemes. Therefore, only a very uncertain estimate could be arrived at for the period prior to the nineteen fifties. More reliable statistics are available for recent decades. An educated guess as to the current count would be close to 10,000 monographic volumes. [ca. 6,300 vols in Widener Library], and approximately 300 Slovenian serial titles (including some monographic series), of which some 130 titles are currently received. (This count also includes a majority of items in languages other than Slovenian.)

The beginnings of the Slovenian collection at Harvard could be placed in the middle of the 19th century, or possibly a decade or so earlier. However, the purchases in those days were few and far between. A systematic collection policy for Slovenian, as well as for all the other Slavic areas in general, began after World War II. In fact, the fifties and sixties were the golden decades of expansion in the field of "Slavica" at Harvard under the aegis of Charles Gredler. Funds were available, and new exchange relationships with Slavic and East European libraries were established. During that time many gaps in Slovenian holdings were filled. Important rare philological, literary and historical serials were purchased; a great many of them came from the eminent bibliographer and bookseller, I. Perlstein, and in the sixties from the Trofenik firm in Munich. Out-of-print monographic titles also were added to the collection.

Since the early seventies, with some exceptions, the emphasis has been almost solely on the purchase of currently published books and serials. Funding, be it for acquisitions or personnel, has not been adequate for systematic strengthening of the older collection. Though there are others, the main basic commercial vendors for current Slovenian publications in the Harvard College Library are: The NOLIT publishing Co. in Belgrade, and the two Munich dealers, Slavica Buchhandel (previously the Trofenik firm) and Kubon & Sagner. The majority of Slovenian periodical titles are received through the publisher/vendor Prosveta in Belgrade, along with other Yugoslav periodicals. The National and University Library in Ljubljana, and the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, are our only two active exchange partners for Slovenian publications.

The Slavic Department in the Harvard College Library, however, is basically responsible for the procurement of publications in the Slavic languages only. The selection of "Slavica" (materials published in non-Slavic western languages) is the responsibility of the respective selectors in the main Collection Development Department of the College Library. On the whole, this divided

responsibility in collection building has worked out well through the years.

The majority of the early imprints (for Slavica, the cutoff date is 1850) and some rare "first editions" are located in Houghton, the rare book Library which adjoins Widener, the main Harvard College Library.

The Slavic Department in the Harvard College Library is also responsible for ordering Slovenian publications for other units of the College Library, such as the Fine Arts Library, the Music Library and some others, as the need arises. The Harvard Law School Library, however, is responsible for its own collection development. In fact, the Law Library is second only to the Harvard College Library's central Slavic collection in the size and strength of its Slavic holdings. Various editions of the Slovenian Constitution with amendments, as well as collections of civil and criminal laws, and legal treaties for Slovenia are thoroughly covered. Some editions of laws and regulations relating to the old Duchies of Carinthia, Carniola and Styria date as far back as the year 1578.

Upon consulting the various bibliographic and reference sources, including literary histories, I found that despite certain gaps, particularly in the older periods, the collection presents amazing strengths. In fact, Harvard's "Slovenica" offers the interested scholar the majority of the basic tools needed for area research.

The field of Slovenian philology, one of the richest in the collection, includes all of the important grammars, dictionaries and numerous scholarly, as well as more popular treatises. The literary, cultural and sociopolitical history, including local history, are extremely well represented by major and minor works from various periods in various languages. All major reference publications, bibliographies, archival sources, biographies, both collective and individual, are included, as are works on the general description, geography, economics and statistics (the latter primarily for the period after 1945).

Harvard's collection comprises all important monographic and serial publications on Slovenian ethnography and ethnology; it is also especially rich in the compilation of Slovenian folk literature. Included is: Narodne pesni ilirske koje se pevaju po Štajerskoj, Kranskoj, Koruškoj i Zapadnoj strani Ugarske, Razdelah I, compiled by Stanko Vraz, (born near Ljutomer in 1810), a most notable proponent of the Illyrian movement among the Slovenes. The book was published in Zagreb in 1839, where Vraz moved the year before. The importance of Vraz's compilation lay not only in the texts of the folksongs, but also in the melodies which accompanied them. This was also the first Slovenian book using the new writing called "Gajica" (Until that time, the so-called "Bohoričica," was in use, the latter deriving its name from Bohorič, the author of the first Slovenian grammar in 1584.)

Of significant cultural importance for the Slovenes is Anastasius Grün's translation of Slovenian folksongs into German: Volkslieder aus Krain, published in Leipzig in 1850. The translator was a descendant of the Auersperg family, Anton Auersperg, a German author, whose pseudonym was Anastasius Grün. Born in Ljubljana in 1806, he was a friend of the poet Prešeren. (They had met in Vienna, where Prešeren was a tutor in the school which Auersperg attended.) With his translation, Grün assured the Slovenian folksong a place among the other European literatures. Harvard owns this edition.

When I began this systematic study, I was amazed at the wealth of the Slovenian belle-lettres section, even though I have been working with it for more than thirty years, and have been partially

instrumental in its growth. There are no major authors who are not represented in one way or another, and there are relatively very few minor ones whose names are lacking in the Harvard catalogs. As a native Slovene, I would be remiss if I did not mention the names of France Prešeren and Ivan Cankar. Prešeren (1800-1849) a figure of the Slovenian Romantic period, and to date, considered the greatest Slovenian poet, is represented, in chronological order, by the original four-page folio sheet of his "Sonetni venec" ("The Sonnet Wreath"), his first published work, which was issued as a supplement to the newspaper Ilirski list for February 22, 1834. (Harvard does not have the Ilirski list itself); by the original edition of his poem, "Kerst pri Savizi, ("The Baptism at the Savica River"), published in Ljubljana in 1836, and also by the first edition of his collected poems: Poezije Doktorja Franceta Prešerna printed in Ljubljana by J. Blasnik in 1847 in 1200 copies. Of great critical importance is the 2nd edition of Prešeren's poetry issued in 1866 (in the Klasje series) by two other Slovenian men of letters, Fran Levstik, who edited the work and Josip Stritar, who wrote the introduction, where he properly emphasized the importance of Prešeren's work, thus securing for him a permanent place as the poet of the Slovenes. A majority of the later editions of Prešeren's works including all significant critical and biographical studies on the poet, can be found at Harvard.

Ivan Cankar (1876-1918) the greatest Slovenian prose writer and an influential exponent of the Slovenian "moderna" is represented by some 27 first editions of his individual works, published during his lifetime as well as by various later individual and collected editions, the product of his prolific literary career. Critical works on Cankar are abundantly represented as well.

Turning to the earlier periods, we see that although some original 16th and 17th century monographic imprints do exist in the broader realm of Harvard's "Slovenica," the majority of the early monuments of Slovenian literary and linguistic endeavors, including the works of the Slovenian protestants Trubar, Dalmatin and Bohoric, appear mainly in later reprint or facsimile editions. This applies to some 18th century Slovenian publications as well. Of importance is the reprint series Monumenta literarum Slovenicarum, Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga, 1966-, and partially, the series, Geschichte, Kultur und Geisteswelt der Slovenen, published in Munich by Trofenik, 1968-, the latter also containing critical studies.

All aspects of Slovenian artistic history are well covered by the many publications found in the Fine Arts Library. Adequately represented in the Music Library are works on Slovenian musical history, along with a collection of musical scores by various Slovenian composers. The responsibility for ordering scores lies with the Music Library.

Other fields of knowledge, such as philosophy, religion, psychology, sociology (as a science) and some others, are represented for the most part only by works which are significant because of their original research value, or because the topics specifically relate to the Slovenian experience. Harvard's Slovenian microforms collection is insignificant (especially in comparison with its holdings of the Russian language microforms). Its audio-visual collection is similarly limited.

The University's collection has never particularly excelled in newspaper holdings. Among the current Yugoslav newspapers, only a small number of them are received, and Delo (glasilo Socijalistične zveze delovnega ljudstva Slovenije) Ljubljana, is the only Slovenian daily the Slavic Department is currently

receiving. However, Harvard does have a few of the older Slovenian newspaper titles, including an almost complete and fairly well preserved first year of the first Slovenian newspaper Lublanske novize ("Ljubljana News") published between Jan. 4, 1797 and Dec. 27, 1800 ("Natisnene per Joannezu Fridriku Eger"). The paper, of a smaller format, originally issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, later, on Saturdays only, was edited by Valentin Vodnik (1758-1819). Vodnik was the first Slovenian poet of some literary repute and poetic skill, an educator, and in general, one of the foremost cultural figures of the Slovenian enlightenment. Of interest also is the professional newspaper intended for farmers and artisans, the Kmetijske in rokodelske novice (the name had changed several times) issued in Ljubljana by Cesarska kraljevska kranjska kmetijska družba for some sixty years, between 1843 and 1902. Harvard has the years 1-38, 1843-1880. The paper (issued once or twice a week) was initially edited by Dr. Janez Bleiweis, a physician and veterinarian, and a member of the elder, conservative Slovenian political group, the so-called "Staroslovenci." It was not meant to be purely utilitarian, dispensing advice to the farmer and artisan, but also had cultural purposes. Its goal was to awaken the national consciousness of the Slovene reader, to foster the habit of reading, and to strengthen the uniformity of the Slovenian literary language. The majority of the important contemporary Slovenian writers contributed to it. (The newspaper's chief poet was Jovan Vesel Koseski, whose bombastic, empty sounding verses initially impressed the critics and the public.) Among the older newspapers at Harvard is also the first official Slovenian newspaper Ljublanski časnik ("Ljubljana Times"). It was printed by J. Blasnik and issued twice a week between 1850 and 1851. Harvard has a complete first year of which only some 300 to 500 copies were published.

For the period between the two World Wars, there is the daily Jutro (dnevnik za gospodarstvo, prosveto in politiko) published in Ljubljana between Aug. 24, 1920 and the historic date of May 9, 1945, the end of World War II in Europe, and also the end of an era, and beginning of a new one for the Slovenian nation. Harvard has an incomplete set for the period from Jan. 1921 to May 9, 1945.

It is impossible in such a brief article even to try to list, let alone to elaborate on the significance of all important Harvard owned periodicals, almanacs, anthologies and numerous monographs comprising the core of its Slovenian collection. Moreover, a great many of those I might mention are also present in other viable Slavic research collections in the U.S. Instead, I should like to comment on a few of Harvard's earliest original monographic imprints, which in one way or another relate to Slovenian cultural history. They are also bibliographic rarities. The earliest of these, as closely as I was able to determine, is a 78 page book of biographical/historical content, by Georg Khisl zum Kaltenbrun (d. 1605). Part of its lengthy title reads as follows: Horwarten Freyherrn zu Auersperg [etc.] warhaftige, ritterliche, ansehnliche Taten..., published with the following imprint data: Laibach (i.e. Ljubljana), Gedruckt durch Hanns Mannel, 1576. A German translation from the Latin, the book was published not long after the printer Hanns Mannel, or Janž Mandelc, as he is known among the Slovenes, established the first printing shop on Slovenian territory in 1575. (In his Ljubljana printing shop, Mandelc printed nine Slovenian works between 1575 and 1582, when, as a protestant, he was forced to move to Croatia and later to Hungary.) Georg Khisl's booklet extols the life, deeds and heroic death of Count Herbard VIII of the Auersperg family, in the battle with the Turks (at Wudatscheki or Budački) in 1575. The Auerspergs were members of the German nobility from Swabia who settled on Slovenian

land in the 10th century. They excelled in administrative and diplomatic service, fostered science and the arts, and were staunch defenders against the Turks. During his lifetime, Count Herbard VIII occupied many influential positions, including head of the local government ("deželni glavar") in Carniola between 1566 and 1572. He was well disposed toward the new protestant religious movement, and especially toward Jurij Dalmatin, one of the leading Slovenian protestant writers.

Let me now comment briefly on Georg Khisl zum Kaltenbrun, the author of the book on Herbard Auersperg. Georg's grandfather (Vid Khisl) whose family roots were in Bavaria, settled in the small town of Fužine near Ljubljana, where in 1528, he built a castle as his family residence. Through the good offices of the Auerspergs, he was also granted nobility status. In 1572, Georg's father Hans Khisl, added a flour mill, a paper mill and glassworks to his Fužine property. (The paper mill still exists, as today's Papirnica Vevče.) It was at the Khisl's in Fužine that Hieronymus Megiser served as the family tutor in 1581. Here he became a friend of our author, Georg or Jurij (as he is called in Slovenian), and dedicated one of his books to him (i. e., the first edition of his Paroemiologia Polyglottos), published in Graz in 1592.)

To the best of my knowledge the second oldest original imprint in the central collection of Harvard's "Slovenica" belongs to the field of philology. It is the four language dictionary by Hieronymus Megiser (ca. 1553-1618), whom I have already alluded to in connection with the Khisl family. The title of the book reads: Dictionarium quatuor linguarum, videlicet Germanicae, Latinae, Illyricae (quae vulgo Sclavonica appellatur) & [et] Italicae..., published in Graz in 1592. By birth a German from Würtemberg, Megiser was a true humanist, a connoisseur of languages, a polyhistorian and an educator. It is believed that Megiser's interest in the Slovenian language developed through friendship with his schoolmate, the Slovene Jurij Dalmatin, and also through contact with the two sons of Primož Trubar in Tübingen, Germany. As mentioned above, he was exposed to the Slovenian language during his stay in the Khisl household near Ljubljana in 1581, and finally in Celovec or Klagenfurt, Carinthia, where he was Rector of the "gymnasium" (deželna gimnazija) from 1593 to 1601. Next to Dalmatin's Slovenian Bible, and Adam Bohorič's grammar [both published in Wittenberg, Germany in 1584. In Harvard's collection, the two exist only in their later facsimile editions.], Megiser's Dictionary contributed most to the further development of the Slovenian literary language. It became a valuable source for all later dictionaries of the Slovenian language (from Alasia da Sommaripa's Vocabulario Italiano e Schiavo, published in Videm, or Udine in 1607 (Harvard has a reprint only), to Marko Pohlin's Slovenian, German and Italian dictionary: Tu malu besedishe treh jezikov published in Ljubljana in 1781. (Harvard has the original edition.)

Among the original 17th century imprints in Harvard's Slovenian collection, there are five historical works including Hieronymus Megiser's Annales Carinthiae, published in Leipzig by A. Lamberg in 1612, after the author had been forbidden by the authorities to have it published in Carinthia. [Cf. Slovenski biografiski leksikon]

The next two items in chronological order are Johan Ludwig Schönleben's AEmona vindicata, sive Labaco metropoli Carnioliae vetus AEmonae nomen iure assertum. (AEmona being the Roman name for Ljubljana), published in Salzburg in 1674, and also Schönleben's Carniola antiqua et nova, Tom I, printed in Ljubljana by J. B. Mayr in 1681. Born in Ljubljana in 1618 as the son of the

city's mayor, (who was also a cabinet maker) Schönleben earned his doctorate in theology in Padua, Italy in 1653. It is of some interest to note that the signatories of his diploma were all Slovenes. [Cf. Slovenski biografski leksikon] An orator, writer on history and theology, Schönleben finally became the Dean of the Ljubljana Cathedral in 1654, a post he had sought for some time. (Harvard has five of his other original works, four of religious content, and one historical, all of them written in Latin.)

Known to all Slovenian school children is the name of Johann Weichard Valvasor (1641-93) and his magnificent work Die Ehre des Herzogthums Crain (Slava Vojvodine Kranjske, or, "The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola"), a work in 4 parts with the imprints: Laibach, Nürnberg, 1689. Harvard has the original edition, as well as a later reprint. The beautiful copper plates for the illustrations used in "the Ehre," were executed in Valvasor's own workshop in his castle Bogensperk near Litija in Slovenia.

In Harvard's collection also, is the original edition of Valvasor's historically equally important Topographia Archiducatus Carinthiae, published in Nürnberg in 1688, that is a year before his Ehre des Herzogthums Crain. Of noble descent, with family origins in Bergamo, Italy, Valvasor was born in Ljubljana in 1641. A well educated and traveled man, he was also a member of the British Royal Society. This extraordinary person, and a true humanist, spent his entire fortune in pursuit of knowledge of his native land, and in publishing books about it. He died impoverished in the Slovenian town of Krško in 1693. His statue is set on a tiny green oasis in front of the National Museum in Ljubljana.

In conclusion may I simply say that this wealth of Harvard's Slovenica, accumulated and nurtured in a period of over a century, is at the disposal of all librarians and true scholars in the Valvasor tradition. We stand ready to welcome and assist you.

VII. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON SLAVIC BOOK STUDIES/LIBRARIANSHIP, AND SLAVIC COLLECTIONS IN THE WEST

Mary Stuart, University of Illinois Library

Note: Items preceded by an asterisk were not examined.

SLAVIC BOOK STUDIES/LIBRARIANSHIP

Abramov, K. I. "Leninskii plan organizatsii obshchestvennogo ispol'zovaniia kniznykh bogatstv." Sovetskoe bibliotekovedenie 1989, no. 1: 25-32.

Amosov, A. A. "Knizhnaia kul'tura Arkhangel'skogo Severa." In Kul'tura Russkogo Severa, pp. 108-113. Chistov, K.V., ed. Leningrad: "Nauka," Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1988.

*Arzamastsev, I. V., "Biblioteka Florishchevoi pustyni." Pamiatniki istorii i kul'tury 3 (Iaroslavl', 1988): 14-22.

*Babine, A. V. A Russian Civil War Diary: Alexis Babine in Saratov, 1917-1922. Raleigh, Donald J., ed. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1988. xxiv, 240 pp.

Barenbaum, I. E. Shturmany griadushchei buri: N.A. Serno-Solov'evich, N.P. Ballin, A.A. Cherkosov. (Deiateli knigi) Moskva: "Kniga," 1987. 256 pp.

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***Copies are available for \$10.00 from: CSEES, 361 Stephens Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Prepayment requested. Checks should be payable to: UC Regents.

VIII. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Books in Belorussia and Ukraine: Past and Present. Edited by Jaroslav Isayevich and Zora Kipel. To be published by Harrassowitz. (Publishing, bibliography, libraries, and archives in Russia and Eastern Europe; v.4)

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