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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Just one year after SEES marked its 40th anniversary, our Section was faced with a crisis that threatened us from ever making it to our next anniversary milestone: a lack of willing leadership. No member was willing to step forward to run for Section chair, and without someone to run, SEES faced the possibility that we would be dissolved into a discussion group and lose our Section status.

The crisis and discussion that ensued, online via the Slavlibs listserv, at the AAASS meeting in Toronto, and at the SEES meetings at ALA in San Diego, revealed much about SEES members and those who are in our field but choose not to be members. Members and non-members alike commented on the relative expense of joining ALA and of attending meetings at two additional conferences, as well as on the continuing issue of whether SEES's activities are relevant to their work as librarians. More and more of our younger members (myself included) find themselves in positions that are only half or quarter time Slavic in nature, and it is difficult to allocate time and resources to such a small portion of our work. Others who have been in the field for many years feel they have 'served their time' with SEES, and decided that ALA, with its enormous conferences and imposing bureaucracy, is no longer relevant enough to their primary work to continue to be involved.

But even with all of the discussion about how difficult it is to be an active member of SEES, when the option came up to dissolve the Section (or, perhaps, join it with another), the Slavic librarian community was strongly opposed to such action. To dissolve SEES would be striking a blow to the field of Slavic librarianship, just at the time when Slavic studies itself is suffering at the institutional level.

However, the reality of our situation is that SEES has fewer than 200 members, and fewer than 20 of those members are active in SEES activities. The crisis we faced last fall did not result in an enormous wave of new memberships, nor did we have many people stepping forward to take leadership roles. In effect, nothing changed. People want SEES (or parts of it) to exist, but are not as willing to step forward and take part in making it work.

At Midwinter, we made some difficult decisions to downsize SEES's activities so that the small number of people that are committed to keeping the Section intact can manage the workload. In addition, we

will be participating in projects like Virtual Midwinter Meetings, which will allow more people to take an active role without having to attend multiple conferences. We hope that these changes will allow people who cannot normally attend SEES meetings due to other ALA commitments to get involved in the work of the Section, and encourage others to take on some leadership roles.

As current chair, and *Newsletter* editor, I must say how important both roles have been in my development as a professional Slavic and East European Studies librarian. Working closely with ACRL as well as with other Sections and divisions such as ALCTS has really opened doors for interesting collaboration on programs (such as the Unicode program in Orlando), and advocacy for our field. Working on the *Newsletter* brings me in close contact with many helpful and knowledgeable colleagues that I have come to rely on to help me do my many jobs well. I would encourage all of you to become more involved in SEES and see how amazing your fellow Slavic and East European librarian colleagues are!

The Orlando Conference will be a great time to see some of the hard work our members have put into planning exceptional programming. Come to our **two** programs on Saturday, June 26: **Library Catalogs and non-Roman Scripts: Development and Implementation of Unicode for Cataloging and Public Access** (8:30–noon), and **The Square Peg Problem: Specialized Handling in a Streamlined World** (4–5:30.)

Terri Miller
Slavic Bibliographer
International Documents Librarian
Michigan State University Libraries

I. Conferences

Library Catalogs and Non-Roman Scripts: Development and Implementation of UNICODE for Cataloging and Public Access

**Joint program sponsored by:
ACRL/SEES (Slavic & East European Section)
ALCTS/CCAAM (Cataloging Committee on Asian and
African Materials)
Saturday June 26, 2004
ALA Annual Conference,
Orlando, Florida
8:30am–noon**

Libraries with collections of material in non-Roman scripts face the challenge of implementing Unicode locally. This panel explores the most recent developments and issues affecting the exchange, search and display of non-Roman bibliographic information in local catalogs. Our speakers discuss their experiences, and what still needs to be done to attain successful multilingual catalogs.

Speakers:

Barbara Tillett, Chief, Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library of Congress

Joan Aliprand, Senior Analyst, RLG

Gary Houk, OCLC's Vice-President of Corporate Information Technology

Michael Kaplan, Director of Product Management, Ex Libris

Jost Gippert, Professor, Universität Frankfurt, Vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft

For more information contact program chairs:

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David Nelson (CCAAM) nelsond@pobox.upenn.edu

**ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, TORONTO
JUNE 19–25, 2003
ACRL SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION**

Executive Committee June 21, 2003

Attending: Janice Pilch (Illinois), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Jean Dickinson (Hoover), Brad Schaffner (Kansas), Patricia Thurston (Yale), Pat Kreitz (ACRL Board), Jared Ingersoll (Columbia), Terri Miller (Michigan State)

The meeting was pulled together to discuss SEES continuing issues despite the fact that all scheduled SEES meetings were cancelled by the Executive Committee. Many of our active members could not attend the conference because of SARS concerns.

The committee members present ratified the decision of the Executive Committee to cancel the meetings. We discussed rescheduling the two programs that were cancelled. The speakers for the Khrushchev digital preservation project will be rescheduled for the Midwinter meeting in San Diego. We will try to reschedule the program "The Square Peg Problem: Special Handling in a Streamlined World" for the Orlando Conference, although it is not clear if we can sponsor two programs in one conference. Terri will consult with Mary Jane Petrowski to see if it is possible.

The Cataloging manual is being updated by Jackie Byrd and the ABC Committee. The ABC Committee was working on a new web page that would host information on the committee's work and the Slavic Cataloging Manual, but the person who volunteered recently changed jobs and left the Slavic field. The new chair of ABC, Inna Gudanets, will be looking for a new volunteer at the Midwinter meeting. ABC would also like to publish in the next SEES *Newsletter* the final guidelines from the Library of Congress regarding the language codes for Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian, along with the committee's comments to the Library of Congress on those guidelines.

ALA is working on guidelines for electronic meetings. The response was very strong in favor of conducting some meetings electronically (in particular, those held at Midwinter.)

Since Inna Gudanets has taken over as chair of ABC, Continuing Education is left without a chair. As incoming chair, Terri remarked that she felt more comfortable waiting until Midwinter to select a new chair and discuss the future direction of the Continuing Education Committee.

Brad and Patricia remarked that the International Relations Roundtable is very interested in pursuing joint projects or programs with us. The idea also came up that SEES and WESS might want to consider combining forces into one group: the European Studies Section. Reactions to this idea were mixed: some felt that SEES would completely lose its identity in a larger group such as WESS; while others saw it as an opportunity to revive the section since our numbers are down and it is getting increasingly difficult to find members to take on committee duties and run for election.

Pat spoke about several ACRL initiatives. ACRL is considering funding librarians to act as formal liaisons between ACRL and subject specialist groups (such as AAASS). This would help strengthen ties and promote cooperation between such groups. Also, beginning this year sections can use part of their ACRL general funds budget to support the annual meeting program. This will give sections flexibility to fund more international or specialized speakers.

(Minutes submitted by Terri Miller, Michigan State)

**ALA MIDWINTER CONFERENCE
SAN DIEGO, JANUARY 9–14, 2004
ACRL SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SECTION**

Automated Bibliographic Control Committee January 10, 2004

Present: Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Diana Brooking (Washington), Mischa Buczkowski (Oregon), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), David Chroust (Texas A & M), Steve Corrsin (Wayne State), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Jared Ingersoll (Columbia), Soobum Kim (Stanford), Tim Larson (Indiana), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Tatiana Lorkovic (Yale), Miranda Remnek (Illinois), Terri Miller (Michigan State), Dan Pennell (Pitts-

burgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Adam Siegel (San Jose State), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Marek Sroka (Illinois), Keith Westover (BYU), Cathy Zeljak (George Washington)

Status of Request to LC's CPSO for Clarification on Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian Languages for Cataloging: Chairperson Inna Gudanets distributed copies of the last letter to go from ABC to the Library of Congress, sent May 1, 2003, regarding the use of the Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian languages for cataloging purposes. She also distributed the reply, dated Sept. 8, 2003, from Milicent Wewerka, Library of Congress Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist. Inna asked the committee and others in attendance for input into what ABC should do now. The comments included:

- Maybe ABC would have better luck if it worked via its PCC catalogers rather than through CPSO.
- There are a lot of incorrectly coded records input into RLIN and OCLC after the changes were made in the language codes.
- It would have been better if new language codes were used, rather than using the old scc and scr codes and assigning different meanings to them.
- It may be too late to have input into this decision, but it would be good if our input had an effect in future changes.
- The languages are assigned by political division, determined by the place of publication.
- Older books have Croatian literature published in Cyrillic. Are these considered translations now?
- Will Montenegrin be a new language soon?

It was decided not to follow through on this issue, since it seems to be decided and catalogers are dealing with it. Permission from Ms. Wewerka to publish her letter in the SEES *Newsletter* will be sought, and all four letters (2 from ABC and 2 from LC) will be available on the SEES website.

ABC's Home Page: Inna announced that Soobum Kim will be taking over the ABC website (<http://www.stanford.edu/~soobum/ABC>), and it will be hosted on a Stanford server. Copies of the current website were distributed for comments. Comments included:

- The website will be linked on the SEES site.
- Should we add the charge?

- Who should serve as contacts for cataloging questions? The committee roster?
- Should language expertise be noted for committee members?
- Should there be only one contact who will route questions?

Slavic Cataloging Manual: Jackie Byrd distributed printouts of changes made to pages of the Slavic Cataloging Manual.

- The changes to the page for “Geographic Subjects: Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republics” were approved, and Jackie was given the okay to post the revisions. [Update: This has been done.]
- The changes to the page for “Biography Subject Headings: Former Yugoslavia” were not seen as desirable, since the use of subjects in this area are still somewhat in flux.
- Changes were suggested for the page for the “Russian Dash.” Jackie will revise the page and request input from ABC.
- Future changes to the website will be made public when approval comes from the ABC chair.

New Projects: Inna asked for input on future and ongoing projects for the committee. Comments included:

- The committee will continue its work on the Slavic Cataloging Manual.
- Soobum gave some input for Joanna Dyla who wanted a discussion about Slavic Cyrillic vernacular cataloging. The Queens Borough Public Library has started doing this. Is anyone else? This led to a discussion of the upcoming SEES program in Orlando in June, which is on this very topic.

Continuing Education Committee January 10, 2004

Present: Mischa Buczkowski (Oregon), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), David Chroust (Texas A & M), Steve Corrsin (Wayne State), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Tatiana Lorkovic (Yale), Miranda Remnek (Illinois), Terri Miller (Michigan State), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Marek Sroka (Illinois), Keith Westover (BYU), Cathy Zeljak (George Washington)

Future of the Continuing Education Committee: Since no chair had been appointed for this committee, SEES Chair Terri Miller led the

discussion about the future of the Committee. As an introduction, Terri said that the future of SEES in general as well as the future of the Continuing Education Committee in particular would be discussed at the upcoming Executive Committee meeting. The discussion began with a brief history of the work of the committee, which has included mentoring for new Slavic librarians; reports on travel, book-buying trips, etc.; handbooks for librarians new to the field of Slavic librarianship; and input into the organization of the Slavic Cataloging Workshop held at the 2002 Summer Slavic Librarians' Workshop at the Univ. of Illinois.

In a more general discussion about the committee, the comments included:

- Over time the bibliographers stopped being active in SEES and went to AAASS instead, so SEES has become more of a cataloging group. SEES should play up its cataloging strength.
- The Continuing Education Committee has been very small; and, as a whole, the members were inactive, although a few individual members did a great deal of work.
- The AAASS Digital Library Working Group could collaborate with the Continuing Education Committee.
- Virtual meetings would allow more Slavic librarians to participate on this and other committees.
- Could the committee interact more with students in library schools interested in Slavic studies?
- Could the committee coordinate reports from individual libraries?

Terri gave some details about a proposal she had planned for the Executive Committee meeting. When it was difficult to find someone to run for SEES president, it became clear that a restructuring or downsizing of SEES was needed. Part of the downsizing Terri was proposing was the elimination of some committees, including the Continuing Education Committee. More details would be discussed at the Executive Committee meeting.

Program Planning Committees January 10, 2004

Present: Mischa Buczkowski (Oregon), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Steve Corrsin (Wayne State), Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Jared Ingersoll (Columbia), Rafal Kasproski (Houston), Soobum Kim (Stanford), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Tatiana Lorkovic (Yale), Miranda Remnek

(Illinois), Terri Miller (Michigan State), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Marek Sroka (Illinois)

This meeting included the 2004 Program Planning for Orlando in June, 2004 and the 2005 Program Planning for Chicago in June, 2005. The program planned for the Toronto conference in June, 2003 was also discussed.

2004 Program: Terri Miller distributed a publicity leaflet about the program, "Library Catalogs and Non-Roman Scripts: Development and Implementation of Unicode for Cataloging and Public Access," jointly sponsored with CCAAM (Cataloging Committee on Asian and African Materials) of ALCTS. The program will be held on Saturday, June 26, 2004, 8:30 a.m.–noon. Terri will moderate the program and CCAAM's David Nelson (Pennsylvania) will do the introductions. The program is fully funded. The main focus of the discussion was publicity for the event. Comments included:

- ACRL will take our 75-word "blurb" and will track the program. The "blurb" is due Jan. 16th. Suggestions for improving the draft were given.
- Ideas for where to publicize included CRL News, American Libraries, Slavlibs, CEAL (Council for East Asian Librarians), and an organization or listserv for librarians who work with Middle Eastern language materials, including Jewish Studies.
- So far, there is no sponsor for beverages for the program, which is expected to draw approximately 350 people.

2003 Program: Jared Ingersoll gave information on the rescheduling of this program, "The Square Peg Problem: Specialized Material in a Streamlined World," which was postponed from the Toronto Annual Conference in 2003. Jared reported that the speakers (Steve Corrsin, Brad Schaffner, and Jim Neal) will still participate in the program, and Jared will chair it. It will be publicized via Slavlibs and LAMA, and it will be tracked as Administration. The date and time of the program was not known. [Program will be held Saturday, June 26, 2004, 4–5:30 p.m.]

2005 Program: Janice Pilch reported that a committee has been formed to plan a program for the 2005 Annual Conference in Chicago. Committee members are Inna Gudanets, Marek Sroka, Joanna Dyla,

and Janice. The program, "European Integration and Libraries" will be co-sponsored by SEES, WESS (West European Studies Section of ACRL), and LPSS (Law and Political Science Section of ACRL.) Janice reported that forms are due on May 1st for the program. Proposed speakers include someone from the European Union Office in D.C., a West European Studies librarian, and a Slavic Studies librarian. Janice reported that this is just preliminary planning and does not commit SEES to have the program, should the section decide otherwise. However, Janice did say that planning programs with other sections is a way to increase our audience. Although SEES has traditionally had a program, it is not a requirement.

Newsletter Committee January 10, 2004

Present: Terri Miller (Michigan State), Tatiana Barr (Florida), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Janice Pilch (Illinois)

Terri Miller reported that *Newsletter* will continue regardless of what decisions are made about the future of SEES. It is a very solvent operation, one that ACRL is committed to support even if SEES should merge with WESS.

Terri reported that the *Newsletter's* surplus funds enabled SEES to give \$200 to the SEES librarians attending the Frankfurt Book Fair in order to help them have Internet access at the ACRL booth. The librarians who benefited from this agreed to write an article for the *Newsletter* about the book fair in return.

Terri requested \$1,000 from ACRL for the 2004 *Newsletter* which was granted. Surplus money will easily cover the remaining costs. The last *Newsletter* was nearly completely funded by ACRL, with SEES having to contribute only \$50.00 for postage. It was suggested that we look into using better archival paper for the publication in order to use up some of surplus money. Terri will check to see if the paper we are currently using is preservation quality.

About 425 copies of the last Newsletter were printed: mailed were 225 to SEES members (including corporate members), 138 for other subscriptions, and 50 for exchange copies.

In preparation for issue #20 being published this spring, the discussion included the following issues:

- Which library should be featured? A Florida library would be good, but Tatiana was having difficulty getting a commitment

from one. The library of the Nicholas Roerich Museum in New York was also suggested.

- Suggestions for articles and other features.
- Deadline for committee members to submit their sections is the 1st week of February.
- Another digitized poster from the Stanford website will be used for the cover.

Electronic Resources & Preservation Committees January 10, 2004

Present: Brad Schaffner (Kansas), Cathy Zeljak (George Washington), Brian Baird (Kansas), Tatiana G. Barr (Florida), Mischa Buczkowski (Oregon), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), David Chroust (Texas A & M), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Jared Ingersoll (Columbia), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Tatiana Lorkovic (Yale), Miranda Remnek (Illinois), Terri Miller (Michigan State), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Andy Spencer (Wisconsin), Marek Sroka (Illinois), Keith Westover (BYU)

Future of Electronic Resources and Preservation Committees:
Among the issues raised during this discussion were:

- Should the work of these two committees be done by a discussion group instead of a committee?
- These two committees overlap—should they be merged into one committee? They have been sharing meeting times for the past few years and have had joint presentations.
- The Electronic Resources Committee chairperson would not need to continue being the webmaster for SEES. This could be a separate assignment for a SEES member.
- There is more to digital than preservation and more to preservation than digital.
- SEES could have digital preservation covered by the Electronic Resources Committee and non-digital preservation covered by a discussion group.
- Committees offer national service opportunities, but it's hard to get active committee members for all of SEES's committees. Of 170+ SEES members, only 26 names show up on committee rosters.
- Could a newly merged and renamed Electronic Resources and Preservation Committee work with the AAASS Digital Task

Group, possibly to reconnect with JSTOR to identify titles to digitize?

It was decided that these two committees would merge into one standing committee. The current chairs, Brad Schaffner and Cathy Zeljak, will propose a new name and charge at the Orlando meeting in June 2004. A tentative new name is "Access and Preservation Committee."

SEES's Homepage: Cathy distributed printouts of the SEES homepage for comment and asked for input. Comments included:

- The Slavlibs links have been maintained and kept current by Jared Ingersoll.
- Could the website serve as a clearinghouse for faculty collections?
- As old SEES Newsletters are digitized, they will be linked.
- The inventory of the AAASS B&D Working Group for Digital Resources could be linked.

Orlando Meeting: At the Orlando meeting in June 2004, the committees will have the presentation on the Khrushchev Archives, postponed from the Toronto conference.

SlavCopy/Brittle: Brian Baird reported that SlavCopy and Brittle, on-demand printing of digital books, have been taken over by OCLC.

ALA Website: Terri reported that the SEES website can still be migrated to ALA's site, if desired, but it isn't required.

Executive Committee January 10, 2004

Present: Terri Miller (Michigan State), Gordon Anderson (Minnesota), Tatiana G. Barr (Florida), Jackie Byrd (Indiana), Beth Feinberg (UCLA), Inna Gudanets (Stanford), Jared Ingersoll (Columbia), Charles Kratz (Scranton—ACRL Vice President/President-Elect Candidate), Pat Kreitz (Stanford—ACRL Liaison), Soobum Kim (Stanford), Sandra Levy (Chicago), Tatiana Lorkovic (Yale), Miranda Remnek (Illinois), Dan Pennell (Pittsburgh), Janice Pilch (Illinois), Brad Schaffner (Kansas), Marek Sroka (Illinois), Cathy Zeljak (George Washington)

Committee Reports: All committees reported on their activities at the Midwinter Conference.

Announcements on Appointments and Reappointments for 2004:

Janice Pilch distributed a list of committee rosters for SEES committees. She reported that committee chairs need to consult with those going off committees in 2004 to get the members reappointed to the committee, and need to seek new appointments. Paper forms, which she also distributed, should be mailed to Janice's home address (on the committee roster sheet) by March 1st, 2004. Electronic forms may be requested from Janet via email and are due on the same date. The top section of the form should be left blank. Janice reported that the ACRL has committee rosters posted on its website under "Directory of Leadership," a site that requires users to login.

Announcement on Slavic Librarians' Workshop: Miranda Remnek reported on the upcoming Slavic Librarians' Workshop at the University of Illinois. It will be a 4-day workshop held July 6-9, 2004 and will be divided into 3 sections. Those attending can choose which sections to attend, or they may attend all 3. The sections are:

- June 6: Traditional Slavic Librarians' Workshop
- June 7: An introductory text encoding workshop
- June 8-9: An advanced hands-on text encoding workshop—there may be a small charge for this part

Miranda is looking at having a traditional workshop and a workshop on a specialized topic in alternating years.

ACRL Liaison Report: ACRL liaison Pat Kreitz introduced Charles Kratz, an ACRL Vice-President/President-Elect candidate, who had been meeting with sections throughout the conference. Charles asked SEES members for issues important to them. The issues included:

- The cost of attending 2 national conferences per year
- The importance of virtual membership to help with the cost of conferences
- Attracting new members for SEES
- Question of whether the cost of ALA membership and conference attendance is a value, especially with the option of AAASS which has a single conference and less costly membership dues

Pat Kreitz reported on some ACRL issues and developments, including:

- The ACRL Board meeting on Sunday begins with an open microphone, and it's a good way to voice concerns about ALA costs
- Virtual Meeting Task Force is looking at how ACRL can support virtual meetings because ACRL has heard from many Sections about the cost of attending two meetings a year, particularly in years when there is an ACRL National conference or when a subject-specialized Section also has a scholarly meeting to attend. Many Sections are interested in making conference attendance at Midwinter not mandatory. ACRL recognizes this is a financial burden for members
- SEES has good representation in ACRL Leadership and Section Councils meetings
- The ACRL Strategic Plan was distributed and SEES members were asked to read it over and provide input. The plan will be finalized by the time of the Orlando conference. ACRL members will then be asked to help with action items. Terri reported that she was impressed with the plan, in particular with the goals of agility and flexibility, the incentives for leadership, and the fostering of collaboration, even with outside groups

Discussion on the Future of SEES: Reorganization Strategies: Terri Miller led a discussion on the future of SEES. It became clear that this issue required action when it was difficult to find a SEES member who was willing to run for the Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect position in the upcoming elections. Terri distributed documents outlining two proposals that she drafted:

Combine SEES with WESS into a Larger ESS (European Studies Section) Group: This proposal addressed the size of SEES and the problems of maintaining such a small section. It would allow Slavic issues to be discussed as part of the larger section, but would eliminate the need to support a section primarily made up of inactive members. The proposal included the following:

- SEES and WESS would both be dissolved and officers for the ESS would be elected from the combined memberships of SEES and WESS.
- Committees vital to SEES would be formed under ESS.

- The SEES and WESS newsletters would be combined into one, as would the websites. Although this was in Terri's original proposal, discussions at the conference led to the understanding that ACRL would support the continuation of the SEES *Newsletter*, even if SEES merged with another section.
- There would be 2 Members-at large.

Reorganization of SEES: This proposal addresses the small number of active members and the difficulty in finding a member to run for section offices. It focuses on downsizing and reduction of administrative paperwork. The proposal included the following:

- Elimination of the Member-at-large position, which currently serves no function.
- Removal of the unstated requirement that the Chair organize an annual program. Instead, the Chair could appoint a Program Planning Committee if interest warrants having a program. Program planning would be a regular agenda item at all ALA conferences to allow members to suggest program topics, voice a willingness to organize a program, and/or enable SEES to collaborate with other groups. This would ensure that programs are held as needed and as interest warrants.
- Creation of a discussion group within SEES, the "Slavic Collections Discussion Group." The convener of the group, appointed by the discussion group members, would organize informal meetings on topics of interest. This would require SEES to add a section on discussion groups in its bylaws.
- Retention of the Automated Bibliographic Control (ABC) Committee, but changing its name to something that clearly defines it as a Slavic/East European/Central Asian cataloging committee.
- Retention of the Newsletter Committee as is.

Gordon Anderson spoke from a WESS perspective, reporting that WESS would expect any request to merge to come from SEES. Gordon also asked whether SEES members interested in the Baltic area would be interested in joining a discussion group on Baltic Studies in WESS. Discussions throughout the day at committee meetings made it clear that SEES members did not want to merge with another section at this time; so, a general discussion followed raising the following issues and alternatives:

- Could SEES affiliate itself with AAASS and meet at that conference instead of at ALA?
- Could SEES meet only once a year at either the ALA Annual Conference or the ALA Midwinter Conference?
- The problem with merging with WESS or a Baltic Studies Section is that much of SEES's work covers areas in Asia.
- SEES members may be more willing to run for chair if the requirement of organizing a program is removed.
- SEES can streamline, but we still need people willing to be officers and active members.

After the discussion, a motion was made and seconded. The motion included the following points:

- The Continuing Education Committee would be eliminated.
- The Electronic Resources and Preservation Committees would be merged into a single standing committee.
- The remaining standing committees will be retained.
- An annual program becomes optional and is removed as a responsibility of the chair.
- The Member-at-large position will be eliminated.
- At this time, SEES will not organize a discussion group, but will reconsider it should the need arise.
- The total meeting time for all SEES committees will not exceed a total of 4 hours for any single conference. The preferred meeting time is Saturday afternoon, although this cannot be guaranteed.
- The above changes will be made, and then assessed and evaluated after a period of 2 years.

A vote of the Executive Committee approved the motion unanimously.

(All meeting minutes submitted by Jackie Byrd, Indiana U)

**AAASS 35th National Convention
Toronto, Canada
November 20–23, 2003**

Library and Archive Related Panels:

Legal Issues in the Management of Print and Digital Collections

Chair: Terri Miller, Michigan State

Papers: Janice T. Pilch, U. Illinois Urbana-Champaign, “Key Developments in Copyright for Slavic and East European Materials”

Nicholas Thorner, Library of Congress, “Government Documents Online: The Lowdown on Downloading”

Assessing Collections and Services in U.S. Academic Slavic Collections

Chair: Diana Greene, New York U.

Papers: Terri Miller, Michigan State, “Evaluating Serials Collections in a Consortium”

Orest L. Pelech, Duke U., “Quantitative Analysis of Russian History Monographs in U.S. Academic Libraries”

Nina Gorky Shapiro, Princeton U. “Current Russian Humanities Publications and Curricular Needs at Princeton University”

Discussant: Jared Ingersoll, Columbia U.

Data Asphyxiation? Bibliographic Control and Technical Solutions that Provide Electronic Access to Eurasian, Central European and Central Asian Resources

Chair: Cathy Zeljak, George Washington U.

Papers: Diana Brooking, U. Washington, “Cataloging Digital Image Collections”

Kristin Johnson, Harvard U., “Issues in Cataloging Aggregators”

Discussant: Stephen Corrsin, Wayne State U.

Electronic National Bibliographies of Russia/CIS and Eastern Europe

Chair: Nadia Zilper, UNC Chapel Hill

Papers: Alexander Dzhigo, Russian Book Chamber, “National Bibliographies of the Newly Independent States”

Kirill Fesenko, East View Publications, "Russian National Bibliography Goes Online"

Virtual Archives: Creating and Exploring (Roundtable)

Chair: Anatol Shmelev, Stanford U.

Participants: Malcolm M. Byrne, National Security Archive; Polina Ilieva, Stanford U.; Michael E. Neubert, Library of Congress; Andrey V. Popov, Institute of Political and Military Analysis (Russia); Lawrence J. Swiader, U.S. Holocaust Museum

Library Exchanges in the New Millennium (Roundtable)

Chair: Janet Irene Crayne, U. Michigan

Participants: Murlin Croucher, Indiana U.; Ronald Hogg, British Library; Sandra Levy, U. Chicago; Tatjana Lorkovic, Yale U.; Murray J. Walpole, Library of Congress

New Boundaries in the Field: Central Asia, Modern Greece, Central Europe (Roundtable)

Chair: Miranda Beaven Remnek, U. Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Participants: June Pachuta Farris, U. Chicago; Harold Leich, Library of Congress; Andrew Spencer, U. Wisconsin

Bibliography and Documentation Committee Minutes

November 23, 2003

Committee members were introduced by B&D Committee Chair, Michael Biggins (U. Washington)

Announcements:

- Nina Shapiro asked members of the Slavic librarians group to remember Zora Z. Kipel, who passed away this year.
- The members of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee presented a certificate to Marianna Choldin, signed by some 40 Slavic library colleagues from throughout North America and Great Britain, honoring her for her 35 years in the Slavic field and as a Slavic librarian on the occasion of her retirement.
- Murlin Croucher announced the creation of an online system for East European materials that contains the full text of 94

journals. It is entitled CEEOL, Central & East European Online Library. Some journals are in English but most are in the vernacular languages. Interested parties should email Murlin for further information (croucher@indiana.edu).

Reports of Working Groups and Workshops

Workshop on Digital Resources for Slavic Studies: Michael Brewer, Miranda Remnek, Michael Biggins, Mary Stevens and Nadia Zilper. The Bibliography and Documentation Committee sponsored the event that was held at the University of Toronto. The workshop focused on the basics of doing Slavic research through digital resources. The presentations will be put on the web and announced in *Newsnet* in the near future. Twenty scholars were in attendance. Using the University of Toronto facilities instead of the convention hotel helped to reduce the costs of staging the event. The Committee would like to thank Mary Stevens for making the local arrangements.

Working Group on Copyright: Janice Pilch, Janet Crayne, Karen Rondestvedt, Karina Milosevich, and Cathy Zeljak. Janice Pilch presented the report on the Working Group's activities. There is a need for expertise on copyright, and it was recommended that the B&D Committee explore establishing a permanent committee on this issue. Goals are: current awareness, resources on copyright, support of studies on copyright, etc. The group will not take on an advocacy role and will not provide legal assistance, but will act as a resource for copyright issues. Other organizations are also active in this field, e.g. ALA, IFLA, ARL. This group will concentrate on East European copyright issues and will compile a list of organizations and institutions with high-profile copyright activity, and of publications and other resources for general copyright information. The Working Group is seeking guidance on the question of whether to concentrate on library issues or on the broader issues in education. For the moment it will concentrate on the former. At this early stage, the working group is focusing on gaining its own awareness of the issues. A website is being planned to disseminate information and a panel on the issue will be proposed for the AAASS conference in Boston in 2004. It was suggested that links to information sources on licensing and contracts be included on the website. Please contact Janice with further suggestions. The B&D Committee will pursue the steps to make this a permanent committee.

Working Group on Digital Projects: Miranda Remnek, Andy Spencer (co-chairs), Brad Schaffner, Michael Neubert, and Jackie Byrd. Andy Spencer presented the report on the Working Group's meeting. The group was organized in May and met at the Slavic Workshop in Urbana. The charge to the group will cover a two-year period. Miranda Remnek and her assistant Kevin Hawkins have created an inventory of current digital projects, which is available on the web at <http://door.library.uiuc.edu/spx/inventory/projects.html>. The Working Group's open meeting, which was held on November 22, was well attended. The following consensus on priorities was reached: digital registry, creation of a FAQ and an information site on common issues relating to digital projects (including technical information as it relates to Slavic studies), and proposing recommendations to commercial publishers on what are the good candidates for materials to include. Miranda Remnek added that priorities were set so as to focus concentration. Training will also be an issue and to this end a panel for Boston will be suggested. The Slavic Workshop to be held at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana in the summer of 2004 was also suggested as a venue for a training session. Criteria governing the scope of included projects and resources are being developed. There should be a focus on what librarians need and what groups who want to get into the field of digitization need. The group welcomes input from anyone who is interested in such projects. Once the inventory is put in database form, there will be a web form through which others can add their projects. A Slavic Digital Humanities fellowship at the University of Illinois will be sponsored by CLIR (Council on Library and Information Resources). Further information on this fellowship can be found at <http://www.clir.org/fellowships/postdoc/ui.html>. This Working Group will also be considered for becoming a permanent committee.

Committee Reports

Subcommittee on ABSEES: Aaron Trehub presented the report. The University of Illinois is on the verge of signing an exclusive ABSEES licensing agreement with EBSCO. Illinois has now secured all of the rights to ABSEES materials (including the ABSEES backfiles), which allows it to enter into contracts. Michael Brewer (Arizona), Brenda Carter (Pittsburgh), June Pachuta Farris (Chicago), Mark Kulikowski (SUNY-Oswego), Marina V. Pereira (U. Louisiana at Lafayette), Ewa

Thompson (Rice), and Stefan Wiederkehr (Universität Zürich) have all contributed bibliographic records to the database through the web-based ABSEES workform. Illinois will still be responsible for compiling the content and EBSCO will be responsible for marketing the database. There is still consideration of combining ABSEES with other bibliographic projects (e.g. EBSEES). Aaron Trehub will be leaving the program in early 2004 and a new director will be appointed. Several questions about EBSCO's participation were forthcoming but no clear answers to them could be made since the negotiations are ongoing. Retrospective conversion (i.e. digitization) of the printed volumes of ABSEES for the years 1956–1989 is still being considered and is a high priority. Transition to EBSCO will take about six months to a year. Z39.50 implementation should be available, as will OpenURL and CrossRef linking. Certain issues for the inclusion of EBSEES (e.g. a common list of subject headings) are still being resolved. East View might participate in the future. Upon the finalization of an agreement, ABSEES records will be ported to the EBSCO search interface. The B&D Committee thanked Aaron for his many years of service to the project.

Subcommittee on SEEMP: Tanja Lorkovic, the Chair of SEEMP, was not present to give a report. Several members of SEEMP who were in attendance reported that two announcements had been made by James Simon of CRL: a) project proposals were due in February and b) a vote to change the bylaws to include digital projects will be conducted after the conference.

Subcommittee on Collection Development: Murlin Croucher, the Chair of the Subcommittee, provided the report. The subcommittee is currently working on the creation of a vendor list. To date, fifty-seven vendors have been included. Each record will have full contact information. A note field will include comments on the vendors and also a listing of the services that they provide. Also included will be information on what languages the vendor covers. The Subcommittee will use Slavlibs to solicit further comments from the experiences of other librarians. Discussions are occurring on the possibility of turning the list into a web product with links to vendor websites. The list focus is on vendors who supply to libraries. Two new members for the subcommittee are needed. Those interested should contact Murlin Croucher (croucher@indiana.edu) or Michael Biggins

(mbiggins@u.washington.edu). A suggestion came from the floor to include "formats" as part of the vendor information.

B&D Committee: Michael Biggins reported that the B&D Committee is considering the creation of a website. Since the AAASS website does not support websites for committees, the B&D Committee will have to find a server and maintain the site itself. The website will include committee rosters and charges along with other vital information. It is hoped that AAASS will link to it and it will stimulate more work on committee issues.

New Business

AAASS *Newsnet*

Jolanta Davis, editor of AAASS *Newsnet*, announced that "Library and Information Technology News" editor Izabella Tomljanovic will be stepping down and is seeking a replacement. Also *Newsnet* is looking for volunteers to help AAASS with content and design of the website.

Bibliography and Documentation Committee's Vendor Sessions

Next year the Bibliography and Documentation Committee will go back to issuing explicit invitations for the vendor session. This year vendors checked off "yes" to the question "Would you like to present at Slavic librarians' vendor presentations?" on the general invitation, and thought that they were expressing desire and not intent. Those who replied positively were given slots for their presentations which resulted in overbooking. Only a few presented at the vendor session, because they were unaware of their commitment to do so.

ACRL SEES

Chair Terri Miller will be calling for SEES *Newsletter* contributions including trip reports, news from abroad, citations, bibliographic activities, etc. The former ALA Toronto program "Square Peg Problem: Specialized Materials in a Streamlined World" (with speakers Steve Corsin and Brad Schaffner and discussant Jim Neal) will be held in Orlando, along with the program "Library Catalogs and Non-Roman Scripts: Development and Implementation of Unicode for Cataloging and Public Access." This program will be sponsored jointly by ACRL/

SEES and ALCTS/CAAM. The speakers include Barbara Tillett, Joan Aliprand and Michael Kaplan.

Miller noted that there were few people interested in being candidates for the most recent SEES election. Repeated calls drew few responses, and Dan Pennell of the University of Pittsburgh agreed to run for Chair-elect. Concern was expressed by some regarding future elections, because there is only a small core of active SEES members, 20 out of about 178, of which few wished to hold office. Different potential configurations were recommended and discussed in detail. The accepted temporary solution to the problem was to cease programming an annual event and plan programs less frequently. It was hoped that the reduced responsibilities of the Chair would be an incentive for more members to run in the next election. At the same time the highly valued committee meetings and SEES *Newsletter* will be retained.

Slavic Librarians' Workshop

Miranda Remnek announced that the Slavic Librarians' Workshop will be held again this summer. The time frame is between June 14 and August 9, with ALA falling between June 24 and 30. She needs recommendations on dates which will accommodate the needs of most attendees.

For the agenda Remnek suggested alternating special programs and traditional meetings. For example, she and David Birnbaum have been discussing a hands-on text encoding workshop. Another possibility would be abbreviated versions of each to be held each year. She will also take the issue to Slavlibs for feedback.

Consortial and Institutional Announcements

East Coast Consortium

Jared Ingersoll announced that the Consortium is working on a union list of microform holdings. It is also revising its founding documents, and has applied to become an affiliate organization of AAASS.

Pacific Coast Slavic Library Consortium (PacSlav)

Karen Rondestvedt announced that they are considering the purchase of the East View UDB-BIB with potential cancellation of paper subscriptions covered by the database. Their union list of microform sets has been put up on their website by Michael Brewer, and its scope will be expanded in the future. They will, however, abandon their union list

of serials. Their newspaper holdings and microform versions will be updated.

Committee on Institutional Cooperation

There is currently discussion of database purchases underway.

Library News from the United Kingdom

Chris Thomas (British Library) reported on COSEELIS (the Council for Slavonic & East European Information Services), which is the British representative body for Slavic specialist librarians in 30–40 UK libraries, roughly equivalent to the B & D Committee of AAASS. Their website is at <http://www.lib.gla.ac.uk/coseelis/>. COSEELIS is the professional advisory body for the CURL-CoFoR project on collaborative collection development for Russian and East European Studies. Sponsored by CURL (the Consortium of University Research Libraries), this continues the work of the COCOREES project (1999–2002), and its website (<http://www.cocorees.ac.uk>) hosts 80 collection descriptions and a location list of 35,000 REES (Russian and East European Studies) serial titles in 52 UK libraries. A list of 1980s *samizdat* and “parallel press” holdings is expected to be added. CoFoR and its 20 partner libraries (all of them holding major UK Slavic collections) are looking to form an agreement on collaborative retention, transfer and acquisition for REES materials, making intensive use of a comprehensive survey of current British research in REES, as well as a serials deduplication exercise and consortial purchases of major resources. In 2004 the COSEELIS Annual Conference will be held at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, April 5–6, following the BASEES (British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies) Annual Conference.

Yale University

Tanja Lorkovic announced that Yale is hosting a Latvian guest librarian this year. Next year they will host a new guest, and will be seeking new funding for support.

Slavic and East European Information Resources

Karen Rondstvedt announced that increased *SEEIR* contributions are necessitating revised plans for future *SEEIR* issues. The next issue to be published will cover the proceedings of the Bakhmeteff Conference. Volume 5 was so large that it was split into two separate volumes.

Library collection profiles should now be submitted directly to *SEEIR* for inclusion in that publication.

Panels for 2004

The following panel topics were proposed for the 2004 AAASS conference:

- Russian and East European book and art collection sales abroad (follow-up to this year's panel) – Edward Kasinec
- Slavic visual resource collections (Harry will present, so a chair will be needed) – Harry Leich
- Library instruction for Slavic studies (including collaborative ventures) – Terri Miller
- Copyright and licensing, entitled “Copyright Licensing, Threat or Menace?” – Janice Pilch
- Cataloging and metadata for electronic resources – Steve Corrsin
- Slavic digital projects: creation, encoding, and delivery (following up on the hands-on work at the 2004 Illinois Slavic Librarians' Workshop) – Miranda Remnek

Minutes submitted by Allan Urbanic (UC Berkeley) and Janet Crayne (U. Michigan)

Slavic and East European Microform Project (SEEMP)

Business Meeting Minutes

Toronto, Canada, November 22, 2003

Present: Michael Biggins (Washington), Terri Miller (Michigan State), Kristine Bushnell (RPS), Michael Neubert (LC), Janet Crayne (Michigan), Miranda Remnek, (Illinois), Katalin Dobo (Open Society Archives) , Karen Rondestvedt (Stanford), Tatyana Doorn-Moisseenki (IDC), Leena Siegelbaum (Harvard), June Farris (Chicago), James Simon (CRL), Dima Frangulov (EastView), Allan Urbanic (Berkeley), Diane Greene (NYU), Cathy Zeljak (G.Washington), Jared Ingersoll (Columbia), Nadia Zilper (UNC-Chapel Hill), Tatjana Lorkovic (Yale)

The meeting was called to order at 8:10 am by the Chair, Tatjana Lorkovic

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Project business

- Minutes of the November 21, 2003 meeting were approved.
- New members of the Executive Committee were introduced: Leena Siegelbaum, secretary and Cathy Zeljak, member-at-large; both will serve for the 2002–2004 term. Tatjana Lorkovic and June Ferris will rotate off the Committee.
- Elections will be held by e-mail in 2004. Simon explained that bylaw amendments would be necessary to allow voting via email. The amendments will be voted on by email.

III. Budget report, CRL news (James Simon)

- Simon reported that SEEMP had a beginning balance of \$48,274 FY 2003. The FY 2003 revenues were \$21,000 and the expenses \$38,223. Current fiscal year revenues are \$18,000 and the expenses \$2,605. With a beginning balance of \$31,050, the ending balance (9/30/03) is \$46,445. The available funds on that date are \$7,118. The deadline for new proposals is in February.
- The CRL website is now a collaborative workspace and allows online discussion. Documents are available on this site and have replaced mailed documents. Access will be for project members only.
- International Coalition on Newspapers (ICON): CRL is administering a grant from the NEH to preserve and provide access to international newspapers. In the current round of funding (2002–2004), ICON is preserving nine Slavic titles from Bosnia, Romania, Hungary, Georgia, Croatia, and Slovenia from the collection of Columbia University. A new grant proposal was submitted for 2004–2006 which includes three Slavic titles.
- Global Resources Program, an AAU/ARL project, is now named Global Resources Network. CRL and ARL are discussing the possibility of CRL taking over the administration of veteran projects such as the German Resource Project and the Latin American Research project. One of the original projects in the GRN was related to Slavic resources (proposed by the University of Kansas), but it did not get off the ground.

IV. Progress reports on current projects

- Newspapers from the Former Yugoslavia (Janet Crayne): CRL now has *Ostobodenje* (the weekly Ljubljana edition) from 1994 to 1996. Janet reported that a filmer in Sarajevo is offering the Sarajevo daily version from the war years (1992–1995) on 17 reels. She proposed that CRL also acquire the newspaper for years 1996 to date. The committee approved a motion to pursue the acquisition of this material.
- Newspapers of the October Revolution (Michael Neubert): Due to lack of staff no work had been done on this project. The Library of Congress may have to return \$500 to CRL unless the money can be spent. The action item discussed last year to check existing Norman Ross film for these titles was not acted on.
- Russian archival guides (Jared Ingersoll): There has been confusion with the contract to microfilm the guides. Apparently a person without the proper authority originally signed it. The Russian Society of Archivists does not want East View to have the right of resale of the films. A decision needs to be made whether each reel should have one title or several. The committee then generally agreed that several titles per reel would be acceptable if there were complete bibliographic records. University of Kansas has a project to digitize the guides to provide wider access while the CRL filming project would be for preservation. The Russians want to link the two projects, but East View is reluctant. The negotiations continue and Dima Frangulov (East View) stated that they would know within the next couple of weeks if the filming can begin.
- Russian regional newspapers (Dima Frangulov): Titles up to and including 2000 will be filmed by the end of 2003. Titles from 2001–2005 are being filmed as published.
- Russian right-wing extremist press (James Simon): Phases 1 and 2 have been completed. There is no title-by-title access to this collection but a guide is accessible online at <http://www.crl.edu/areastudies/SEEMP/collections/seempextremist.htm>.
- *Politika, Beogradske novine* (Tatjana Lorkovic): Yale has had the missing issues of these titles filmed in Serbia. The films are of poor quality and need to be re-filmed.

V. New proposals/Developing projects

- Pre-revolutionary Journals Digital Access project (PJDA) (Miranda Remnek): The initial proposal was submitted in 2001. The question was whether to resubmit the proposal. Another question was coordination of the costs of the project and possible outsourcing of the digitization. PJDA will do a start-up project of a few titles. While the journals are widely available in print and microform, the digitization should be done from the hard copy to ensure the best quality. Another title for possible filming or digitization is *Peterburgskii listok*. Could SEEMP be approached with this project? Simon commented that CRL now has a librarian specializing in digitization and thus has more interest in carrying out digital projects.
- Nadia Zilper commented that the University of North Carolina has acquired a unique collection of Russian military journals which could be a project for digitization. Miranda commented that PJDA could carry out start-up projects, but funding for full work needs to come from outside sources as they are expensive.
- Provincial Russica (Dima Frangulov): He has not received a list of possible duplicate titles already filmed by Norman Ross. The Russians are not showing much enthusiasm for this project. The committee agreed to drop this project from consideration.

A discussion ensued as to whether SEEMP should anticipate future research needs, such as the inclusion of Central Asian titles, and whether the focus of SEEMP should be on preserving rare, seldom-used materials or widely held publications.

II. News from the U.S. and Canada

Jean Dickinson, Hoover Institution

LC responds to librarians' concerns over Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian language codes

The Automated Bibliographic Control (ABC) Committee of SEES has been working to resolve questions on the definition of Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian languages since the implementation of new LC language codes a few years ago. What follows are the Library of Congress' responses to ABC's initial request for clarification (see *SEES Newsletter* no. 18 (2002), pp. 42-46) and for follow-up concerns.

May 29, 2002

Dear Ms. Pilch:

In response to your request concerning the identification and use of language codes and notes regarding Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office of the Library of Congress has the following comments and recommendations.

The assignment of language codes and the use of language notes should follow the normal practice for any language. For example, once the decision is made that the work is in Croatian, then the language code scr would be assigned in the fixed field. No language note would be necessary, unless the work is in more than one language or a note is required for some other special reason. Likewise, no language note is normally necessary for works in Bosnian. This is the same practice that is followed for Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian, Russian or other Slavic languages. For Serbian-language works a language note is routinely supplied because it is necessary to designate the script of the work, since Serbian is commonly written in both the Cyrillic and roman alphabets. The complete instructions regarding language notes are given in the Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, 1.7B2. The statement of LC policy was also given in Cataloging Service Bulletin 89.

The primary issue here seems to be the identification of the language. We offer the following recommendations for identifying the language of the work. The following aspects of the work may be considered: linguistic criteria, script, ethnicity or nationality of author, nature of publisher or issuing body, place of publication, and content of the work. I have attached a fuller explanation of the linguistic distinctions that may occur and other suggestions.

Although we would like to identify the language correctly, in some cases the language may not be clearly evident. Catalogers should make the best determination possible with the evidence available. In most cases the works in roman script will be readable by users of any of these languages, so that the lack of a language note would not hinder the reader.

Sincerely yours,
Milicent K. Wewerka
Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist
Library of Congress

Identification of Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian

Linguistic distinctions

Phonology (“h” instead of “v” or “j”):

From *Serbo-Croatian reading passages*, by Slavna Babić, 1975. “The consonant ‘h’ may be used instead of the constants [sic] ‘v’ or ‘j’ with some words. The words containing the ‘h’ are often used in western Serbo-Croatian [ijekavian form] and the variant with ‘v’ or ‘j’ in the eastern [ekavian form]: *kuhati* = *kuvati* (to cook); *uho* = *uvo* (ear); *snaha* = *snaja* (daughter-in-law)”

Grammar (use of the infinitive)

From *Serbo-Croatian: basic course*, U.S. Foreign Service Institute, 1965. “Central Serbo-Croatian [ijekavian form] often uses an impersonal /-ti/ form, where eastern Serbo-Croatian [ekavian form] has a personal verb form. For example, an eastern speaker says /*želim da jedem*/ ‘I want that I eat.’ The central expression would be /*želim jesti*/ ‘I want to eat.’”

From: *Serbo-Croat: a complete course for beginners*, by David A. Norris, 1993. “Infinitive patterns: in the eastern variant [ekavian] there is a strong tendency not to use the infinitive form, but to replace it with a pattern using the word *da* followed by the present tense.”

Spelling (future tense):

The future tense in Croatian is written with two words instead of one and with a slightly different spelling. Example: *ostat ću* [in Croatian] instead of *ostaću*.

Vocabulary (use of “who” and “what”):

From: *Serbo-Croatian reading passages*, by Slavna Babić, 1975. “In western Serbo-Croatian [ijekavian] the pronoun *tko* (who)...is much more used than ‘*ko*,’ and ‘*što*’ (what) instead of ‘*šta*.’”

Vocabulary (names of months):

In Serbian the names of the months are clearly cognates of the western European names: *januar*, *februar*, *mart*,...In Croatian the names are *siječanj*, *veljača*, *ožujak*, etc.

Vocabulary (dictionaries):

Dictionaries are available to assist in determining vocabulary differences between Croatian and Serbian. Example: *Razlikovni rječnik srpskog i hrvatskog jezika* by Vladimir Brodnjak or *Rječnik bosanskoga jezika: karakteristična leksika* by Alija Isaković.

Choice of variant or dialect:

Works in the ekavian variant are probably Serbian. Works in the ijekavian variant may be Serbian, Croatian, or Bosnian.

Script:

Works in the Cyrillic alphabet are probably Serbian. Works in the roman alphabet may be Serbian, Croatian, or Bosnian.

Ethnicity of the author:

If the author is identified as Croatian, then the language is probably Croatian. If the author is identified as Serbian or Montenegrin, then the language is probably Serbian. If the author is identified as Bosnian Muslim, then the language is probably Bosnian.

Place of publication:

Works published in Croatia are probably Croatian, unless published by an organization having Serbian interests. Works published in Serbia or Montenegro are probably Serbian. Works published in Bosnia may be Serbian, Croatian, or Bosnian.

Publisher or issuing body:

If the publisher or issuing body clearly represents the interests or opinions of a particular ethnic group, then the work is probably written in the language of that group.

Content:

In some cases the content of the publication may be used as a guide to determining the language. Example: works on Orthodox Church doctrines are probably in Serbian.

May 1, 2003

Ms. Milicent K. Wewerka,
Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist
Cataloging Policy and Support Office
Library of Congress

Dear Ms. Wewerka,

I am writing somewhat belatedly regarding an issue that we last discussed almost one year ago. I apologize for the time it has taken to reply to you, but hope that this letter provides an adequate response on behalf of the ACRL SEES Committee on Automated Bibliographic Control on the issue of language codes and notes for Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian that you so meticulously researched and formulated in your letter to me of May 29, 2002.

As I wrote to you by email upon receiving that letter, I am extremely grateful for the effort you made to provide clarification on this issue that raised a number of critical questions for Slavic catalogers. The committee discussed your letter briefly at the annual meeting on June 16, 2002, and in more detail at the midwinter meeting on January 25, 2003. In addition, committee members were encouraged to provide feedback directly to you as requested in the message posted on the CPSO website to that effect, and a similar request was made to the larger community of Slavic librarians over the Slavlibs listserv in the fall of 2002. I understand that you received at least one response directly from a committee member.

The reactions of committee members and others indicated to me that questions arise on three levels: the need for direction on how much judgment can be taken by the cataloger in supplying notes or in using various criteria to ascertain the language in question, as a policy issue;

the need for linguistic guidance in distinguishing between these languages; and the accuracy of cataloging being performed on the basis of Library of Congress guidelines.

Your letter quite adequately resolves questions on the first level, because you state that codes for fixed fields and the 041 field will not change to accommodate the uncertainty, and language notes should be constructed as outlined in Library of Congress Rule Interpretation 1.7B2 and Cataloging Service Bulletin 89. This removes any question of supplying any other code or note, which the committee suggested as a possible option to indicate ambiguity or to offer more options to indicate language and script. Your letter also clarifies that both linguistic and non-linguistic criteria may be used to identify the language in question. This statement itself is significant for Slavic librarians unclear on cataloging policy.

However, some responses from committee members included: 1) the Library of Congress guidelines were written when Serbo-Croatian was considered a single language, and are not accurate now; 2) the codes are not being used correctly, especially for Serbian in Roman script; 3) catalogers will use the "und" code for the language in the fixed field if the language cannot be identified, resulting in records that lack information that users would find helpful.

Comments on the issue of identifying the languages included: 1) the lack of firm criteria for distinguishing between the languages will result in inconsistencies; and 2) native speakers are needed to distinguish between the three languages, since it takes native fluency to sense the subtle differences between them. 3) Some committee members felt that the linguistic guidelines offered in your letter of May 29, 2002 are themselves problematic, since they refer to "Serbo-Croatian" as a single language, and do not provide reliable distinctions. In particular, the lack of direct correspondence between eastern, central, and western Serbo-Croatian and the Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian languages, or between the *ekavian* and *ijekavian* dialects and the three languages make the guidelines confusing. 4) A committee member also commented that Bosnian poetry is classed with Serbian poetry, and possibly should it have its own class number if Bosnian is now considered a separate language.

As for the issue of how Library of Congress guidelines work as a practical matter, many committee members felt that, in the best interest of accurate cataloging, the best solution would be to undo the changes implemented by the Library of Congress, since they do not correspond

to linguistic realities, and they leave catalogers in the position of having to make guesses between languages that are not as neatly defined as the political entities similarly named. Recognizing that a suggestion to undo or implement new national cataloging policy is not to be taken lightly, I have chosen to outline the above comments to you and not offer a single solution on behalf of the committee. It seems clear that many doubts remain among catalogers trying to work with Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian materials. I would like to suggest that we keep open the possibility of further communication on this topic, so that if catalogers continue to experience serious difficulties, we can broach the subject again at some point in the future.

I thank you again for the work you did to provide us with guidelines. The document will provide much-needed guidance until such time that we can work out a fully adequate way either to educate Slavic librarians in the subtle differences between the languages, or find another satisfactory way of dealing with the linguistic complexities. A written copy of this letter is being forwarded by standard mail.

Very truly yours,
Janice T. Pilch, Chair
Committee on Automated Bibliographic Control
Slavic and East European Section

September 8, 2003

Dear Ms. Pilch,

In response to your letter of May 1, 2003, I will try to provide some additional information that may help your committee in its discussions.

I thank you for your encouragement to your committee to send comments on LC's draft guidelines on distinguishing Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian. I received one response on the draft that is posted on the CPSO Web page.

The MARC language code list also functions as a standard for ANSI and is now closely matched to the ISO language codes that have been developed. Therefore it is unlikely that LC or the MARC community will undo the changes that have been made to the MARC standard. In a library community where information is increasingly exchanged on an international level the correspondence between the standards becomes more important and various views on the use of such codes need to be

considered. The distinction between Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian is particularly important for libraries and other organizations in the former Yugoslavia.

It is not quite true that the guidelines were written when Serbo-Croatian was considered a single language. The guidelines were created because LC and others no longer considered the linguistic situation to reflect a single language. The single-language view is to some extent true of the sources used to create the guidelines, since we were obliged to rely on earlier published materials. We did, however, solicit comment on the draft guidelines from the National Library of Croatia, and received a response that the distinctions were correct and sufficient. Obviously some catalogers in the U.S. library community still have difficulties with the distinctions.

I would recommend that, in cases where the cataloger cannot determine which of the languages is used, the use of the code "sla" for "Slavic (Other)" might be more useful than "und." I understand that the dialect boundaries for ekavian, etc., do not always correspond to the cultural divisions for the standard literary forms, and it may be difficult to identify the language of non-standard dialects. As you are aware, the linguistic situation in this region is complex.

If you or your committee members are aware of cases where LC is using the codes incorrectly in current cataloging, we would like to have further information on that. Older bibliographic records may not be totally accurate since the language codes were selected according to different standards. The issue of changes to the LC classification schedules has not yet been addressed. We will most likely need a new classification development for Bosnian.

I appreciate your patience on this most difficult issue. Please be assured that the Cataloging Policy and Support Office here at the Library of Congress considers all comments that we receive on this cataloging matter.

Sincerely yours,
Milicent K. Wewerka
Senior Cataloging Policy Specialist

ABSEES Update

The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies (ABSEES) based at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign since 1991 and which covers journal articles, books, book chapters,

book reviews, dissertations, government publications, and selected on-line resources on East-Central Europe and the former Soviet Union published in the United States and Canada now accepts records from outside North America as well.

ABSEES Online has added over 5,000 new records in the past year. The database now contains 55,855 records. ABSEES' goal is to add between 5,000 and 6,000 new records each year. (The printed version of the bibliography was discontinued with the 1994 volume published by M.E. Sharpe in 1999.)

The *ABSEES Online* Bibliographic Workform

The workform allows contributing editors to create and submit bibliographic records to ABSEES over the Web. Since 2001, ABSEES has received over 3,600 records through the workform from the following contributors at other institutions: Michael Brewer, University of Arizona; Brenda Carter, University of Pittsburgh; June Pachuta Farris, University of Chicago; Mark Kulikowski, State University of New York (SUNY) at Oswego; Marina V. Pereira, University of Louisiana at Lafayette; Stefan Wiederkehr, University of Zürich. The *ABSEES Online* bibliographic workform is located at:

<http://carousel.lis.uiuc.edu/~absees/submission/form.htm>

Links to Full Text

The number of records in *ABSEES Online* with links to full text (either directly through online journals, or through Ingenta, JSTOR, Project MUSE, and other aggregators) continues to grow. Currently, almost 70 percent of the records in ABSEES Online contain links to full text, publishers' websites, or related websites. New links are added every month. The goal is to enable users of ABSEES Online to jump directly from an ABSEES record to full text or to a related website.

ABSEES and the European Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies (EBSEES)

Cooperation between ABSEES and EBSEES continues. Using the ABSEES workform as a model, EBSEES has developed its own web-based bibliographic workform, and EBSEES editors are using it to create and submit records to the central office in Paris. ABSEES and EBSEES editors are also working on a common list of subject headings. The European Bibliography is located at <http://www1.msh-paris.fr/betuee/>. Access is free.

ABSEES Online Moving to Linux Server Computer

Greg Rogers joined ABSEES in October 2002 as a part-time research programmer, and worked on porting ABSEES to a Linux server computer. ABSEES should be running on Linux early in 2004. Among other benefits, it is expected that this will result in greater stability and much faster response time, especially for subscribers in the United Kingdom and Europe. It will also enable ABSEES to proceed with some long-delayed enhancements. The following improvements are on the to-do list for the coming year:

- Adding the ability to display records in blocks of 25, 50, 100, etc.
- Adding the ability to tag selected records for later viewing or downloading.
- Adding a browsable list of ABSEES subject headings.

Prices were raised from US\$200 to US\$400 in 2002. These prices took effect for all subscribers in 2003, and helped ABSEES to finish the fiscal year of 2003 with a healthy budget surplus.

ABSEES will be saying goodbye to its executive editor, Aaron Trehub, who will become Director of Library Technology at Auburn University.

(Aaron Trehub, U. Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Hoover Institution News

Hoover Institution's Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty collection

Due to its size and complexity, the RFE/RL collection has been divided into two collections: the RFE/RL Corporate Records and the RFE/RL Broadcast Archive. The corporate records contain the administrative, financial, policy and other documentation relating to the functioning of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and RFE/RL as a corporate entity. The broadcast archive consists of broadcast scripts and tapes and associated documentation (programming schedules, daily broadcast analyses, etc.).

The broadcast archive, though not entirely processed, is currently open for research. Scripts are organized chronologically, and tapes either chronologically, or, in the case of an established numerical system, according to that system, created by the original broadcast department (this is the case, for example, with the Polish, Russian and Hungarian services).

The corporate records, with the exception of the Public Affairs materials described below, are currently being processed and expected to be open in mid-2004.

Other important updates concern the website and additions to the materials. The new website address is: <http://hooverferl.stanford.edu>. The website now contains the register to the Public Affairs section of the corporate records, including the important photographic collection. This section of the records has been processed and is open for research. In addition, the "finding aids" page of the website leads to a link to the searchable database of the Polish broadcast department. This database is the result of an ongoing joint project with the Polish State Archives, which holds a duplicate set of the Polish broadcast scripts and tapes. Though not yet complete, it contains a majority of the taped broadcasts as well as a large number of scripts, all searchable by keyword.

Additional relevant materials have been received, including a large number of Kazakh scripts, as well as separate individual collections of former employees, such as the papers of Gene Sosin, author of *Sparks of Liberty* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1999), a history and memoir of his service with Radio Liberty from the 1950s through the 1990s.

The archives reading room now has a special subject list of Hoover Archives collections relating to RFE/RL. Registers to many of these collections (not all have been processed) are accessible on the Internet by searching "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty" in the Online Archive of California: <http://www.oac.cdlib.org>. For additional information, please contact the project archivist, Anatol Shmelev: shmelev@hoover.stanford.edu.

(Anatol Shmelev, Hoover Institution)

Hoover exhibits

The Hoover Institution hosted several Slavic exhibits in the past year. A small exhibit, "The American Relief Administration in Soviet Russia," was displayed in the Hoover Tower rotunda from November 2002–June 2003. Herbert Hoover served as Director of the ARA, which was instrumental in helping the new Soviet Union with the great famine of 1921. Additional ARA photographs and documents can be viewed online: <http://www.hoover.org/hila/ara.htm>. [For more information see Bertrand Patenaude's award winning *The Big Show in Bololand: The American Relief Expedition to Soviet Russia in the Famine of 1921* (Stanford University Press, 2002).]

“Alphabeticon: Russian Experiments with Text and Image in the 20th Century” appeared in the Hoover exhibit pavilion from May 8–August 30, 2003. It featured a broad range of Russian and Soviet artifacts, including posters, books for children, writers’ manuscripts and handwritten books from Hoover and Stanford University Libraries. It was organized by Hoover staff as well as Stanford professors and students, and held in connection with the conference “Visuality/Literacy/ Corporeality,” held April 12, 2003 at Stanford.

From January 27 to March 2, Hoover hosted “Isaac Babel, a Writer’s Life (1894–1940),” an exhibit of materials from Hoover, Stanford University Libraries, and private collections.
(Molly Molloy, Hoover Institution)

Hoover / Rosarkhiv GULAG project

In 1998 the Hoover Institution signed a publishing agreement with the State Archives of the Russian Federation (GARF). The goal of the agreement was the joint publication of a six-volume collection of documents on the history of the GULAG, 1918–1953. The publication includes the following volumes:

Vol. 1. *Massovye repressii v SSSR, 1930–nachalo 1950-kh g.g.*, S. Mironenko, N.Vert, editors

Vol. 2. *Karatel’naia sistema: struktura i liudi, 1918–1954*, N.Petrov, editor

Vol. 3. *Ekonomika GULAGa. 1930-e–1950-e g.g.*, O. Khlevniuk, editor

Vol. 4. *GULAG: naselenie i povsednevnaia zhizn’, 1930-e–1950-e g.g.*, A. Bezborodov, V. Khrustalev, editors

Vol. 5. *Spetspereseletsy v SSSR, 1930–1954 g.g.*, T. Tsarevskaia–Diakina, editor

Vol. 6. *Vosstaniia, bunty i zabastovki zakliuchennykh*, A.V. Kozlov, editor

The edition will be supplemented by a reference volume, vol. 7. Volumes 1–6 are now being published by the Russian Political Encyclopedia Publishing House (ROSSPEN), and will be available to the public at the end of 2004. Volume 7 will be published in the beginning of 2005. The Hoover Institution has exclusive rights to the sale of the edition published in Russian in North America. To order any of the volumes, please contact the Hoover Institution Press at:
<http://www-hoover.stanford.edu/publications/books/order.html>

Hoover's Russians abroad bibliography

Rossiia i rossiiskaia emigratsiia v vospominaniakh i dnevnikh : annotirovannyi ukazatel' knig, zhurnal'nykh i gazetnykh publikatsii, izdannyykh za rubezhom v 1917–1991 gg. : v 4-kh tomakh

Work on the four-volume Russians abroad annotated bibliography began in 1990 as a joint project of the State Historical Public Library of Russia and Stanford University. It was based on the holdings of the largest libraries in the two countries. The joint efforts of these two centers made it possible to overcome the substantial difficulties encountered by the international team because of the diversity and extent of the material. In the course of the work, Russian émigré memoirs published as separate books and in periodicals during the years 1918–1991 were searched, selected, and annotated. Almost every single newspaper or magazine published all over the world was checked in the search for memoirs. The master list of periodicals included 960 journals and about 50 newspapers. The Hoover Library was the main resource for books and periodicals in the United States.

The Russian émigré memoirs include unique data about the stormy events in the beginning of the 20th century, about the Civil War and the Revolution, and about unknown aspects of the Soviet society, in particular about the internal policy of the ruling regime, the struggle inside the Communist Party, mass terror, the Great Patriotic War, about difficulties and contradictions of the post-war period, ideological and cultural life, spiritual opposition, the human rights movement, etc.

The project was mainly funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, but it could have never been completed without the financial and logistic support of the Hoover Institution.

The first volume of the bibliography was printed in March 2002, and the second and third volumes should be published by the Russian Political Encyclopedia Publishing House during 2004. The run of 1,000 copies will be sold exclusively by the State Historical Public Library. To order the edition, contact the State Historical Public Library at

<http://www.shpl.ru/press/cat.phtml?cat=115>

(Lora Soroka, Hoover Institution)

Hoover Institution pamphlet database

The Hoover Library's pamphlet database, located at <http://hoorferl.Stanford.edu/pamphlet/> is a bibliographic listing of 55,000 pamphlets which cover political, social, and economic issues from all over the world, and mainly focus on the twentieth century. There are

pamphlets in every language – about 33,000 of them are in English, about 10,000 in German, and about 3,000 in Russian, for example – and of many lengths and illustrative content.

The pamphlets on this database may be searched on the website by author, title, and subject headings, as well as by keyword, and in several other ways. Individual titles are not in Stanford's online library catalog, Socrates. Most of the pamphlets are located in the Hoover Library, in Hoover Tower, and, due to their delicate nature, are for library use only. Copies of these pamphlets are also available on microfilm in the Hoover Library and may be checked out or borrowed through interlibrary loan. Both the paper originals and the microfilms may be requested at the Hoover Library circulation desk.

The pamphlet database does not include the close to 7,000 pamphlets that can be found in the Hoover Library's card catalog (many of which are in Socrates), nor does it include the Institution's estimated 60,000 pamphlets that are yet to be cataloged. For questions about the Hoover Library pamphlet database, contact Jean Dickinson:

jdickinson@hoover.stanford.edu

(Jean Dickinson, Hoover Institution)

Library of Congress News

The Meeting of Frontiers website of the Library of Congress (<http://frontiers.loc.gov>) has added collections from the Library of Congress, the State and University Library (SUB) of Lower Saxony, Göttingen, Germany, the National Library of Russia (NLR), and the Russian State Library (RSL). This is the sixth upgrade and expansion of the site since its launch in December 1999.

Meeting of Frontiers is a bilingual, multimedia English-Russian digital library that tells the story of the American exploration and settlement of the West and the parallel exploration and settlement of Siberia and the Russian Far East. With the latest additions, the site now includes over 330,000 digital images that are available for use in schools and libraries and by the general public. Meeting of Frontiers is the world's largest bilingual collaborative library site.

Library of Congress collections added include the Kiowa Stories from the papers of Hugh Lenox Scott (Manuscript Division) and the Eleanor L. Pray Album (Prints and Photographs Division).

The Eleanor L. Pray Album features images from Vladivostok in 1899–1901 and the life of an American merchant family living in the

city at that time. It was created by Eleanor Roxanna Lord Pray (1868–1954), an American woman who lived in Vladivostok for thirty-six years (1894–1930). The album eventually was inherited by Mrs. Pray's granddaughter, Patricia D. Silver, who in 2002 donated it to the Library of Congress for scholarly use and digitization on the Meeting of Frontiers web site. The album offers a unique and private perspective on Russian and expatriate life at a crucial time in late-tsarist Russia. Among the expatriates pictured in the album is Richard T. Greener, the U.S. commercial agent in the city at that time who was also the first African-American graduate of Harvard College.

The latest Meeting of Frontiers update also includes, from the State and University Library of Göttingen, a large portion of this institution's world-famous Asch Collection. This collection, a creation of Georg Thomas von Asch (1729–1807), a German who studied medicine at Göttingen and then entered the Russian National Service, is a comprehensive record of Russian expeditions to Siberia in the second half of the eighteenth century. It includes books, manuscripts, and maps, as well as medals, minerals, plants, clothes, and other items of scientific interest that Asch gathered while serving as an official of the Russian government. Asch donated the collection to Göttingen where it became the core of the library's extensive Russian collections. The digitization of 246 rare books for Meeting of Frontiers was funded by a grant to the SUB by the German Society for Research.

Project partners since 1999, the Russian State Library and the National Library of Russia contributed rare books, maps, and manuscripts to their already extensive collections of digitized materials on the Meeting of Frontiers site. The additions include unpublished memoirs of Russian exiles in Siberia, Russian documentation about the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905, and the 1837 translation into Aleut of the Russian catechism by Ioann Veniaminov (St. Innocent). (Michael Neubert, Library of Congress)

The Library of Congress had a Russian exhibition on display in the Great Hall, Thomas Jefferson Building through January 2004 entitled: "Reflections: Russian Photographs, 1992–2002." The Russian Information Agency "Novosti" provided the photos on behalf of *The Moscow Times*. The 51 black-and-white and color images depict major historical events as well as daily occurrences in Moscow and elsewhere since the collapse of Communism. Together, the images reveal the dynamic in-

consistencies, contradictions and disparities in Russian society in the immediate post-Soviet era.

The Library's exhibit "The Empire That Was Russia: the Photographic Legacy of Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorsky" is traveling to various cities in Russia. It has been at the Russian Museum in St Petersburg and the Shchusev Museum of Architecture in Moscow. It has also traveled to several other cities including Yaroslavl', Ivanovo, Shuya, and Petrozavodsk, thanks to funding from the American Embassy in Moscow and the Open Society Institute. This exhibit is available online at <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/empire>.

(Harold Leich, Library of Congress)

New York Public Library News

On October 3, 2003, the exhibition "Russia Engages the World, 1453-1825," opened in the two principal galleries of the New York Public Library. Some 250 works on paper from the Library's holdings are displayed in over 10,000 square feet of gallery space, and complemented by a small selection of decorative arts pieces, textiles, numismatics, and fine art from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Numismatic Society, A La Vieille Russie, and the University of Missouri.

In August, Harvard University Press published a 208-page companion volume to the exhibition, illustrated with some 120 NYPL items, which includes essays and a checklist by E. Kasinec and R. Davis.

The exhibition opened with a two-day international scholarly symposium, "Beyond Russia Engages the World." Co-sponsored by the Harriman Institute, and supported by the Trust for Mutual Understanding, the symposium brought together more than 100 scholars and librarians from throughout the world.

Among the many distinguished attendees at the various opening receptions and previews were Mikhail Gorbachev, and former Ambassadors Thomas Pickering, Jack Matlock, Henry Grunwald, and Felix Rohatyn.

Visitors to the exhibition have included the President of Croatia, the Russian Minister of Culture, the director of the Russian Academy of Sciences Library, Open World Forum participants, the Russian Consul General in New York, hierarchs of the Orthodox Churches, as well as U.S. State Department delegations of librarians from Poland and Russia. Staff met with, and often toured the exhibition with journalists

from the domestic and international press. More than 80 articles and/or reviews have appeared in the *New York Times*, *Antiques*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *Vogue*, the *New York Review of Books*, *New York Newsday*, *Novoe Russkoe Slovo*, *Nowy Dziennik*, *Ogonek*, and a host of other publications. Clippings presently fill two bound volumes. The exhibition was also the subject of a number of electronic media presentations, and pieces on NPR, NTV, and other Russian networks.

In late October, the book collector Irwin T. Holtzman of Michigan sponsored a one-day conference entitled "From Russia... In Translation" which featured speakers on the history and practice of literary translation of Russian works into English. Conference participants featured some of the best-known contemporary American translators. An exhibit of relevant titles and archival materials was prepared by Dr. Linda Saputelli.

The theme of the Pforzheimer Lectures in Printing and the Book Arts was "Book Culture in Russia: From Manuscript to Malevich." Lecturers were Nina Gurianova (Colgate University) "Tradition and Innovation in Russian Artists Books"; Gary Marker (SUNY Stonybrook) "A Cautious Embrace: The Enlightenment and Russian Print Culture"; Robert Mathiesen (Brown) "Cosmology and the Puzzle of Early Printing in Cyrillic"; Jeffrey Brooks (Johns Hopkins) "Image, Print and Power in Russia, 1850-1950"; and Edward Keenan (Harvard) "Ivan the Terrible and Book Culture: Fact, Fancy and Fog." Some of the lectures will be published in *Solanus*.

Among the presentations made by Slavic and Baltic Division staff over the past year are:

E. Kasinec: "Gustavus Vasa Fox" The Harriman Institute Conference St. Petersburg Through American Eyes; "Romanov Books at The New York Public Library: An 'Unfinished' History" presented at the panel New Perspectives on the Selling of Russian Art, 1917-1937, AAASS, Toronto; "Soviet Book Sales of the 1920s and 30s and the NYPL," Volunteers Lecture; "Visual Treasures of the Slavic Collections" Curator's Choice Lecture. Edward Kasinec was also chair and commentator on a panel at a Hofstra University conference on St. Petersburg in November 2003.

R. Davis: "Avraham Yarmolinsky as Translator," a presentation at the conference "From Russia... In Translation"; "The Migration of Russian Library and Art Treasures, 1928-1935," The Junior League of New York; "Behind and Beyond Russia Engages the World: The Making of an Exhibition," NYPL Staff Luncheon Series.

W. Siemaszkiewicz: "The Czech and Slovak Collections of the NYPL," at the *Working Conference on Czech & Slovak American Materials* in Washington, D.C.

Also:

Edward Kasinec met with publishers over five days at the Frankfurt Book Fair, including many from Eastern Europe. Kasinec also attended a luncheon with Prince Michael of Kent, a Romanov descendent, entrepreneur, and benefactor of many Russian-related charities.

Messrs. Kasinec and Siemaszkiewicz completed an article on NYPL visual resources and documentation of the ancient city of Novgorod, for the companion volume of an exhibition at the Walters Gallery in 2004.

In October three staff members attended the Yale Conference on St. Petersburg, as well as the related exhibitions at Beineke and Sterling libraries. They also visited the Stamford (Connecticut) Ukrainian Diocesan Center.

Edward Kasinec worked with curators at the American Bible Society on preparations for their exhibition "Holy Russia in Tuscany: Icons from the Collection of Francesco Bigazzi," which opened May 16, and is working with Dr. Sue Ann Prince, Director of Exhibitions and Curator at the American Philosophical Society, regarding a 2005 exhibition on Franklin, Princess Dashkova, and her American connections. Wojciech Siemaszkiewicz received the Bertha Franklin Feder Award from the Board of Trustees, the highest NYPL professional staff honor. Edward Kasinec's Astor Fellowship was renewed for another year. (Robert Davis, New York Public Library)

Queens Borough Public Library

The Queens Borough Public Library announces a valuable new service for Russian-speakers. The Library's catalog can now be searched in Cyrillic, and the citations for Russian-language books contained in Queens Library's collections can be viewed in Cyrillic as well, through the library's website (www.queenslibrary.org). This service, as well as all public library programs and services, is free.

Russian-readers are able to view a virtual keyboard with Cyrillic characters. They then use a mouse to click on the characters that spell out the title or author of the book for which they are searching. Prior to developing this capability, Russian readers had to search for Queens Library's 13,000 Russian books via transliteration, a cumbersome and

inaccurate system of substituting Roman alphabet letters for the Cyrillic. Instructions for accessing the Cyrillic virtual keyboard are available at any of Queens Library's 63 locations. Queens Library's Cyrillic catalog is accessible remotely from home, school or office, as well as from inside the library.

The Cyrillic catalog was made possible through translation software that was developed at Queens Library specifically for this purpose. Library staff worked with a volunteer collaborator, Ed Summers of Follett Corp. Queens Library serves some 37,000 residents whose primary language is Russian. It also provides resources for a national and international customer base in international languages through its Internet resources (<http://www.worldling.org>).

(Joanne King, Queens Borough Public Library)

Slavic Librarians' Workshop

The Thirteenth Annual Slavic Librarians' Workshop was held July 9–11, 2003 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) as part of the 2003 Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe. Approximately twenty Slavic librarians and library professionals from nine U.S. libraries, as well as three representatives from two Slavic materials vendors attended the 2 ½ day workshop. Participants were treated to morning refreshments, courtesy of East View Press and ProQuest, Inc. in a comfortable, state-of-the-art classroom in the Grainger Engineering Library.

The workshop began Wednesday morning with "Projects, Special Topics, and Updates," during which Aaron Trehub presented a status report on ABSEES, Helen Sullivan reported on the UIUC Slavic Reference Service, and Janet Crayne spoke about the St. Petersburg Exhibit at the University of Michigan Graduate Library. During Wednesday's second session "Slavic Materials and Staff," workshop participants outlined the organization of Slavic and East European collections and staff at their respective libraries. These reports, supplemented by the results of a survey taken prior to the workshop, provided an illuminating view of the nine different work environments fellow workshop participants inhabit. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to discussing financial situations at participants' libraries and institutions. Participants shared how current finances were affecting their library staff, services, and collections.

Thursday opened with a "Digital Morning," at which Kevin Hawkins (UIUC) spoke about finding and using E-text sites, and Miranda Remnek and Kevin Hawkins described Slavic Library Projects at the University of Illinois. Completing the morning was an informal meeting and discussion of the AAASS Digital Projects Working Group. At the vendor session on Thursday afternoon, Karina Milosovich and Carolyn Hovorka of East View and Margi Olson of Russian Press Service gave reports and answered questions. The afternoon session concluded with a discussion of the future of the Slavic Librarians' Workshop. Participants generally agreed that by allowing colleagues to share shop talk and network informally, the workshop serves an important purpose not met entirely by other Slavic meeting venues. The consensus was to continue the workshop, if possible. The day ended in style with a lovely reception at the home of Miranda Remnek.

The last morning of the workshop was devoted to the following technical services status reports: SEES ABC report/Slavic Cataloging manual update by Janice Pilch (UIUC); UIUC NEH Project: History and Annual Proposals by Larry Miller; UIUC Retrospective Conversion Projects by Marek Sroka; Afghani Books Digitization Project & Cataloging E-resources by Genre by Diana Greene (NYU); University of Michigan SPDQ cataloging project by Beth Snyder (U. Michigan). The status reports were followed by presentations regarding technical services training, management, and organization at various libraries: Name Authorities and the NACO Project by Carl Horne (Indiana); Slavic Serials at Indiana: Organization, Workflow, Staffing by Tim Larson (Indiana); Indiana Update by Jackie Byrd (Indiana); The Management of Slavic Acquisitions in Voyager: Implementation, Training, and Maintenance by Janice Pilch.

The next Slavic Librarians' Workshop will be held at the University of Illinois, July 6-7, 2004. It is being planned to overlap with the Digital Text Workshop scheduled for July 7-9, 2004. (Beth Snyder, University of Michigan)

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign News

Inventory of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Digital Projects

Since November 2003, the AAASS B&D Digital Projects Working Group (Andy Spencer and Miranda Remnek, co-chairs) have been adding new resources to the Inventory of Slavic, East European, and Eura-

sian Digital Projects: <http://door.library.uiuc.edu/spx/inventory/>. This resource is to be moved to a database, which will make possible the submission of entries from volunteers. Current questions and loose ends are displayed in red, so it is easy to see them. At SEES *Newsletter's* press time, feedback was invited.
(Miranda Remnek, UIUC)

University of Kansas News

The University of Kansas Libraries mounted an exhibit entitled, "Frosted Windows: 300 Years of St. Petersburg through Western Eyes," for which Sally Haines was the curator. It is available for viewing online at <http://spencer.lib.ku.edu/>, then click on the link to the exhibit. There is also an excellent and substantial published guide to go with the exhibit. For a copy, please send your FULL mailing address to Malgorzata Stamm at mstamm@ku.edu.
(Brad Schaffner, University of Kansas)

University of Toronto News

A major exhibition on Tolstoy and the Arts (coordinated by Slavic Librarian Mary Stevens and Prof. Donna Orwin) was held at the University of Toronto Library, October 15–December 31, 2003. This was to mark the 175th anniversary of the birth of L. N. Tolstoy (1828–1910). Featured were rare books, art objects, photographs and images of Tolstoy, memorabilia of Tolstoy, a re-creation of a Birch wood at Yasnaya Polyana where he had his estate, a re-creation of a room in his house in the mid-1880s, a full chronology of Tolstoy, Tolstoy in cinema, Tolstoy in music and the performing arts, his great novels, *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, *Resurrection*, etc. This was a very rich exhibition full of visual objects and commentary.
(Mary Stevens, University of Toronto)

Yale University News

Yale Baltic Librarian Intern

[Excerpts from the full report by Ginta Zalcmanc; for the full report, see: <http://www.library.yale.edu/slavic/gz.html>]

As an intern in the Slavic and East European Collection's Baltic Librarian Fellows Program, I had the opportunity from September 2–

December 22, 2003 to work in one of the most famous university libraries in America – the Yale University Sterling Memorial Library (SML). The fellowship offers librarians from Baltic countries a chance to view the American academic library system, provides new experiences and encourages them to be more creative in doing their tasks in the home libraries. It also provides further possibilities of closer professional and personal contacts and connections between American and Baltic libraries and librarians.

The program provided me with working experience in the Slavic and East European Reading Room and in the Cataloging Department's subdivision, the Slavic Cataloging Team. I also had an opportunity to visit nearly all the departments, several collections of the various Area Studies of the SML as well as the many different other libraries of Yale University. I saw several beautiful and technically well equipped library buildings and became familiar with their wonderfully extensive collections. I was mainly interested in collection development, reference services and electronic resources. During my stay I had the opportunity to participate in and enjoy meetings, classes, colloquies, tutorials and talks with several reference specialists and librarians as part of the Public Services Orientation schedule.

I greatly enjoyed my visits to the largest library in America, the Library of Congress in Washington, DC, as well as to the New York Public Library and the Harvard University Libraries in Boston.

I greatly enjoyed my stay at Yale University. I am very grateful to everyone I got to know during my visits to several collections of area studies of SML and various other libraries at Yale, to all the people who took the time to talk to me and who made me feel very welcome and at ease during my internship. I am deeply convinced that my new personal contacts with so many nice and friendly people comprises the most valuable and essential part of my experience at Yale.

I will certainly do my best in the future to ensure that future relations and cooperation between the Yale University Library and the National Library of Latvia will be mutually rewarding.
(Ginta Zalcmāne, National Library of Latvia)

Yale Exhibits

“St. Petersburg: a portrait of a great city” was a tercentennial exhibition held at the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library from October 24, 2003 to January 17, 2004. Few cities of old Europe save perhaps for Paris and Venice have inspired a fascination comparable to the

one exerted by St. Petersburg since its founding three hundred years ago. Created literally *ex nihilo* by Peter the Great in May 1703, decreed capital of the Russian empire a mere ten years later, it was widely admired as one of Europe's handsomest towns half a century after its founding, thanks to the embellishments it received under Empress Elizabeth. By Catherine the Great's death in 1796, it had become a cultural capital as well as a political one. Described by countless if not always uncritical visitors throughout the nineteenth century, its development is intimately linked to the incomparable flowering of Russian literature and the arts from Pushkin to Tolstoy, from Glinka to Tchaikovsky, from Briullov to Repin. The early twentieth century avant-garde had one of its finest hours there, with Diaghilev, Bakst, Bely, Akhmatova, and Mandelstam among its most illustrious representatives. Stripped of its original name after 1914, when it became Petrograd, then Leningrad as of 1924, deprived of its status as capital in 1918, martyred by a long siege during the Second World War, it appeared to be on its way to becoming a locus for remembrance and nostalgia. Yet, miraculously, it has managed to preserve or rebuild its architectural glory, while its intellectual and cultural prestige have survived and revived. The restoration of its original name by popular referendum in 1991, the jubilee celebrations in the spring of 2003 can be and have been interpreted as the signs of a renaissance of the "immense and proud" city of Pushkin's poem.

This tercentennial exhibition was not a vain attempt to present in New Haven a comprehensive account of St. Petersburg and its history. Its more modest purpose was to offer a portrait of this great city with a selection of some highlights from the Yale collections. The first part of the display is devoted to the history of Petersburg during its first century. The second part focuses on accounts of the city by Western European travelers and visitors, from Kotzebue to Verdi. The third part illustrates Petersburg's third century with a few, inevitably limited images, centering on one of Yale's most famous treasures: the Romanov family albums, exhibited for the first time in their entirety in more than two decades, and ending with the emblematic figure of Akhmatova.

Yale has had the singular privilege of being blessed during its long history with the extraordinary generosity of donors collecting in particular fields. Valerian and Laura K. Lada Mocarski were such donors in the area of Russian history and travel, and, especially, accounts of Russia by Western travelers, from Herberstein to Custine and beyond.

Polly Lada Mocarski endowed a fund that fosters acquisitions in this domain and provides assistance to research. One wish that was particularly dear to her was that items from the collection formed by her and her husband should be regularly displayed for the enjoyment and instruction of all, beyond the confines of the Beinecke reading room. This exhibition, which has attempted to fulfill this wish, is dedicated to her memory. A fully illustrated catalog of *St. Petersburg: A Portrait of a Great City* is available at the Beinecke Library or may be ordered from the University Press of New England.
(Vincent Giroud, Yale U)

“Coins and Medals of Imperial Russia” was an exhibit (at the Sterling Memorial Library) of coins and medals which traces the history of imperial Russia from the reign of Peter I (also known as “Peter the Great”) to its demise in 1917 featuring rubles, kopecks and commemorative medals from the Yale University Art Gallery’s Collection of Coins and Medals. The exhibit, organized by Tatjana Lorkovic, curator of Slavic and East European Collections at the Yale University Library, was part of a series of exhibitions and programs at Yale marking the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of St. Petersburg by Peter I. The exhibition was on view through Friday, October 31, 2003, but a related website, <http://www.library.yale.edu/slavic/coins>, will remain online indefinitely. “Among Peter the Great’s many initiatives,” says Lorkovic, “was the institution in 1704 of a new monetary system based on 100 copper kopecks to the silver ruble, a decimal system far in advance of that of other countries.” “We are fortunate,” she adds, “to have in Yale’s collection a silver ruble with Peter the Great’s portrait from 1705, only a year into the new system. From then on every tsar is represented with his or her portrait on a coin, even those whose reigns were cut short after less than a year.” While the focus of the exhibition is the period from 1703 to 1917, it includes 16th-century coins from the reign of Ivan IV, and a group of bank notes from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A highlight of the display is a group of commemorative medals struck to celebrate victories, marriages and Alexander II’s liberation of the serfs in 1861. Coins have been collected at Yale since the early 19th century and an 1863 catalogue lists some 2,400 items. The collection has since grown to about 100,000 making it by far the largest university collection in the United States.
(Tatjana Lorkovic, Yale U)

III. News from Abroad

ACRL's Fifth Year at the Frankfurt Book Fair: SEES and WESS join forces!

Again this year, the Association for College & Research Libraries held an exhibit of American libraries at the 2003 Frankfurt Book Fair, from October 8-13. The Fair draws several hundred thousand visitors from Europe, Asia, and the Americas each year. Its ten enormous exhibition halls are organized by country or region, enabling visitors to focus in depth on particular publishing concerns. Throughout the Fair promoters arrange for celebrities to participate in discussions, performances and interviews. Outside, in the central plaza that separates the pavilions, vendors sell everything from food to crafts to souvenirs. Contributing to the almost carnival-like atmosphere, one carmaker advertises its products and provides test drives in that same area. After the Fair closes down for the evening publishers, booksellers, vendors, and librarians take their business into restaurants or cafes, where discussions, conversations and networking continue.

In spite of this festive mood, the Fair is first and foremost a business enterprise, where books and other print materials, as well as publishing rights are negotiated, bought, sold, and traded as commodities. In this environment libraries and librarians occupy only a small portion of Book Fair business. While conducting their own business, however, they have the opportunity to witness firsthand how international publishing business is conducted. The majority of business is handled during the first three days of the Fair, and it is therefore recommended that librarians plan on arriving early. One is then able to take advantage of the relaxed pace; one can take the time to talk to vendor representatives without feeling pressed for time. The North American librarian can visit publishers, particularly those from smaller countries or special regions of larger countries, who do not or cannot exhibit at ALA or other major conferences. In its own promotional materials, the Fair describes some of the unique opportunities that it can provide, "Frankfurt Book Fair also offers a forum for development: with special programmes supporting young blood in the publishing trade including international

publishers who would not be able to attend the fair under their own steam.”¹

For example, one saw booths representing publishing in Mongolia (Monsudar Publishing Company), Kosovo (Dukagjini), Kirghizia (Ilim) and Albania (Botimpex). The Bosnia and Hercegovina booth represented many publishing houses from that entity, while Republika Srpska had its own. Another booth hosted the developers of the Central and Eastern European Online Library, who demonstrated this new database of Central and East European serials.

In addition to publishing houses from the Russian Federation that publish primarily Russian language materials, there were also present several publishing houses representing some of the non-Slavic peoples of the Russian Federation. Publishing houses from Yakutsk and Kazan both displayed materials in the local languages. Collective displays representing multiple publishing houses and organizations were present from three of the five newly independent nations of Central Asia: Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. A publishing house from Turkmenistan was also represented. Other regional nations such as Armenia, Afghanistan, Georgia, Moldova and Mongolia were also represented. Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan were notable by their absence. The three Baltic nations were all represented, with Estonia having an especially large contingent of publishers and organizations present.

The Fair also provides access to a wide range of publishers and distributors from specific regions. To quote one of the participants at the Fair: “Where else can you see all the publishers of Quebec, their catalogs arranged alphabetically, the editors from the houses taking their turns in the combined exhibit, there to answer questions like ‘how many books of fiction do you issue in a year?’ Where else can you see all the books in English currently available from the Philippines?” The visitor can also learn more about books and journals with special coverage (e.g., African art, Russian Orthodoxy, juvenilia), get to know statistical publications and publishers outside the United States, and seek out European resources in the newest electronic format. Because all booths are found in one central location in Frankfurt, conducting business at the Book Fair is far more efficient, effective and much less expensive than traveling on business throughout, for example, Eastern European or the former Soviet states.

¹ http://www.frankfurt-book-fair.com/en/index.php?content=/en/buchmesse_frankfurt/aussteller/tlp.html, “Fair Profile”

This year, Russia was the Guest of Honor and organizers from the Russian ministries and publishing houses provided book readings, performances, art exhibits, film showings, receptions and special displays throughout the six-day event. Two photographic exhibitions, "St. Petersburg – Petrograd – Leningrad – St. Petersburg: XX Century in Photographs" and "Russia – New Pages," highlighted the year-long celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of St. Petersburg and the changing face of modern Russia.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian publishing industry has grown dramatically and there are now approximately 6,000 publishing businesses, most of which are located in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Sophisticated graphics and multi-media displays were characteristic of the Russian publishers' and distributors' booths, and reflected the high level of professionalism characteristic of the entire fair. In addition to well-established institutional publishing houses from major Russian libraries, such as *Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia istoricheskaja biblioteka*, and museums, such as *Ermitazh*, large numbers of private businesses displayed their best work, representing a very broad cross-section of topics, genres, and audiences.

Since 1999, the ACRL has provided a booth and exhibit at the Fair to display and distribute ACRL and its sections' publications, answer questions about our organization, and promote U.S. librarianship to the world. Gordon Anderson, Librarian for Scandinavian & Slavic Area Studies and Western European Social Sciences at U of Minnesota Library did a splendid job organizing all aspects of ACRL's presence and he, along with Beau David Case, Field Librarian for Classical Studies, University of Michigan Library, proved wonderful guides for the dozen or so ACRL librarians in attendance.

As in past years ACRL provided a travel stipend to encourage attendance at the Fair. This year, four librarians were grant recipients, three of whom had Slavic backgrounds and/or library strengths: Steve Corrsin, Head of Acquisitions, Wayne State University Libraries, Janet Crayne, Head, Slavic & East European Division, University of Michigan Library, Marta Deyrup, West European & Slavic monographs cataloger; subject specialist for Russian and East European Studies, Seton Hall University, and Graham Walden, Librarian for Communication, Telecommunication, and Germanic Languages & Literatures, The Ohio State University. Collectively the four recipients covered the areas of coverage of both ACRL WESS and SEES. An issue discussed

in depth was the future of area-specific ACRL sections, in light of increasing EU membership and the potential “Europeanization” of former Communist Bloc countries. The ideas coming out of these discussions were brought back to the United States for future discussion and evaluation among section members and other colleagues.

The Frankfurt Book Fair is the largest book trade event of its kind in the world. Although American librarians have other opportunities to meet with small groups of publishers and distributors (at conferences, for example), other events and business compete for their attention; this Fair provides librarians with the unique opportunity to devote an uninterrupted week to the development of their collections. For those of us who work with publications from and/or about other countries or regions, we are able to meet their distributors halfway, more of whom are able to attend the Book Fair than travel to the U.S. Attending the Book Fair is more cost-effective as well. Some of us cover more than twenty countries for our libraries, and it is virtually impossible to travel to each country in order to arrange for the best bibliographic coverage. In Frankfurt we have a distinct advantage. Without travel to publishers and distributors in Europe, we would lack first-hand information about competitive providers, and would be forced to rely solely on secondary or biased sources of information about the book trade, for example, isolated approval plan suppliers. In other words the Fair provides us with a wider range of options for collection development.

For more information on the Frankfurt Book Fair, see <http://www.frankfurt-book-fair.com/en/portal.html> (Janet Crayne, U. Michigan; Marta Deyrup, Seton Hall, and Andrew Spencer, U. Wisconsin)

CURL-CoFoR (Collaboration for Research) project (UK)

This 21-month project sponsored by CURL (the Consortium of University Research Libraries) is entering its final stage before ending on August 31st. It continues and builds on the work on collaborative collection management done by the earlier COCOREES project (1999–2002). While dealing with materials to support research in Russian and East European Studies (REES), it also aims to deliver to CURL a set of standard agreements and procedures for collaborative collection management that can be applied to a broader range of subjects. The project has evolved a long-term partnership agreement on retention, transfer and acquisition for 20 UK libraries with major Slavic collections, with

a detailed scheme of allocated responsibilities for countries and subjects. This has been based on a wide variety of 'hard' data:

- collection descriptions and policy statements of partner libraries
- accessions and expenditure figures for REES acquisitions
- a serials de-duplication exercise based on a serials location list compiled by COCOREES (c.35,000 titles in 52 libraries)
- a National Desiderata List of major research resources for REES
- the findings of an extensive survey of current REES research in British universities with the help of BASEES (the British Association for Slavonic & East European Studies).

For more information, see the project website at
<http://www.cocorees.ac.uk>.

(Dr. Gregory Walker, Project Manager CURL-CoFoR)

IFLA Conference News

More than 4,500 participants from 133 countries attended the World Library and Information Congress, the 69th General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, which was held in Berlin from August 1–9. The theme of the Congress, "*Access Point Library: Media - Information - Culture*" was symbolized by the Congress logo, based on the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin and reflecting the role of libraries of all kinds as gateways to information, knowledge and culture. Freedom and equity of access to information and freedom of expression were pervasive sub-themes throughout the Congress, reflected dramatically in an account of the destruction and looting of libraries in Iraq by M. Jean-Marie Arnoult, the only librarian in a recent UNESCO mission sent to assess the effects of the war on Iraq's cultural heritage. A resolution urging action by governments to help restore the library and information infrastructure in Iraq was passed by the Congress in its closing session. Lively debates also took place on the impact of the anti-terrorism legislation being introduced around the world, which often impedes free access to information. The Congress also approved a resolution deploring the introduction of legislation that violates fundamental human rights to privacy and unhampered access to information in the name of national security, and

calling for the repeal or amendment of all such legislation in order to protect these rights.

The 70th Conference will be held August 22–27, 2004 in Buenos Aires, Argentina with the theme “Libraries: Tools for Education and Development.” Information and knowledge are fundamental for education and development as well as essential requirements to improve the quality of life for people living in regions where the population has not reached a high level of economic and social development. In Latin America this demand for information requires that libraries accompany the educational process of all individuals by cooperating as mainstays of the education system and paving the way for knowledge, culture and social development. See the IFLA website for more information:

<http://www.ifla.org>.

(Kay Sinnema, Library of Congress)

Crimea-2003 Conference Report

The Crimea Conference is held annually at Sudak in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in Ukraine. Its continuing theme is “Libraries and Associations in the transient world: new technologies and new forms of cooperation.” The 2003 Conference was held from June 7 to 15, with the conference sessions themselves being held from June 9 to 13.

This was the 10th Crimea Conference and was the biggest ever. There were about 1,800 delegates, considerably more than the previous year’s 1,300, mostly from Russia and Ukraine. There were still fewer delegates from the West generally than in the years prior to September 11th, but there was a noticeable increase in delegates from the Scandinavian countries and a larger British contingent than in recent years.

Publishers and Booksellers

Like most large conferences, the work takes place in panels, called ‘sections’, which were expanded to 17 from the previous 15, and various workshops, roundtables etc, some of which come under the sections and some of which are ‘independent.’ The sections which have the greatest relevance and interest for me are Section 10: Libraries, Publishers and Booksellers in the Single Information Space and Section 8: Development and Preservation of Library Collections. These also attract most of the Russian and Ukrainian acquisitions librarians who attend the conference so there is not only an opportunity to hear the presentations but also to make and to renew contacts with colleagues in

the field. For most of the sessions I was the only 'westerner' in the room.

The first session of Section 10 was held on Monday. It was chaired by Boris Lenskii, the Director General of the Russian Book Chamber. The most pertinent information of the session was in fact delivered in his opening remarks. The introduction of VAT on books in early 2003, despite not being as big a blow to Russian publishing as had at first been feared, had certainly reduced the number of books being published. The greatest reduction had been in the number of textbooks.

A lady from K.G. Saur Verlag spoke about their latest online database products. Information on these can be found via <http://www.saur.de/index.cfm>. The main problem with this kind of presentation is that most of the librarians in the room could never in their wildest dreams afford any of the products being offered.

Stanislav Iatsenko of the *Knizhnaia Gazeta* newspaper then told us that the "Goal of Libraries and 'Book' Mass Media is Educating Future Readers." This was mostly a sales pitch to try to get the audience to read the book lists that are published every week in *Knizhnaia Gazeta*. Those who are involved in book selection were either already reading the lists or had already decided to use other methods of finding out what the latest items were, so it did rather seem like a waste of 20 minutes!

Other presentations then followed from other speakers, the most notable of which were Larisa Sushko of the Iurist-Gardarika Publishing and Book Trade House in Moscow (another sales pitch with the promise of discounts) and Viacheslav Ukhov of the German Book Information Centre. Mr. Ukhov works in the Frankfurt Book Fair office in Novosibirsk and presented an analysis of the strategies, programs and publications of science, technology and medicine publishers at the Frankfurt Book Fair. It was really a list of those publishers who were present, how big their stands were and how many titles they had to offer. If it had contained some analysis or comparison of the differences between Western companies selling to Russia and Russian companies selling to the West, it would have been much more useful.

Library Collection Development

Tuesday saw a joint session of Sections 8 and 10 chaired by Galina Kislovskaiia of the State Library for Foreign Literature and Rifat Saraztdinov of the Grand-Fair Publishing Group, both based in Moscow.

The first speaker was Gennadii Popov of the Central Collector of Libraries [TsKNB] organization, which is the main distributor for both books and journals to Russian public libraries. The organization was founded in 1995 and had had a commanding role in the market when I had last encountered them in 2002. They had made an effort to expand their services to other countries than Russia and the CIS, but their prices were not really competitive when postage costs were added. Mr. Popov talked about their new online Union Subject Plan Catalogue, details of which can be found via <http://www.cknb.ru>. This was still under development and did not as yet have detailed listings. It was planned to make information found from searching the catalogue portable to an XL format. This project had been mentioned at Crimea-2002; see my report for that conference.

The questions which followed were quite hostile this year. In 2002 most people were full of praise for TsKNB apart from people from small libraries who felt somewhat left out of the process. One of the questioners made the point that TsKNB distributed only a very selective range of items from the West. They did not distribute *Encyclopedia Britannica* because there was a Russian equivalent published by Russian publishers in Russia. TsKNB dealt with their own friends first, it was alleged.

Another questioner said that he wanted to pay for publishers' *templany* [publishing plans] and not for a selective online service. More than one member of the audience complained about TsKNB's customer service; one stating that they sent orders off and three months later had not even had an acknowledgement, let alone any of the items they had ordered.

We next had one of the departures from the programme that the Crimea Conference seems to revel in. Extra speakers are given the floor, people who are scheduled to speak do not arrive and the speakers are quite often presented in a different order to the programme. It makes 'session-hopping' very problematic, as there is no guarantee whatsoever that if one goes to the first half of one session then tries to catch the last speaker of another that one will have any chance of hearing the right person.

Another sales talk followed, this time from the import section of MK-Periodika. We use this company as one of our main suppliers of serials. We were shown around their projected online shop for imports, which was certainly better constructed than the export version we have to rely

on, which is cumbersome and slow: <http://www.mkniga.ru/>. The import version does not yet seem to have gone live, however.

A lady from the Piter Publishing house based in Piter [St. Petersburg] then told us about the popular psychology, medicine and other textbooks that they publish in another unscheduled promotion. They maintain a catalogue of the '300 best textbooks for college in honor of the 300th anniversary of St Petersburg' on their website:

<http://www.piter.com/publishing/>. They have the usual distribution problems of most smaller Russian publishers and therefore maintain a stock of their publications in some other cities to speed up distribution. As a questioner from Tiumen' found out; however, if you live in a different 'some other city' then you have to get their books from a trading partner with all the usual long delays.

Rifat Sarazetdinov of Grand Fair Publishing Group was scheduled to talk about the vendor's viewpoint on library collection development, but the computer was not working properly so he talked ad lib about the fact that libraries really did need to talk to their suppliers because Russian book prices were falling in comparison with Western book prices. Any exchange agreements were therefore becoming even more problematic than they were already and they needed to ensure that they had a sound source of supply when the exchange dried up. As Grand-Fair was holding another presentation later in the week, we were told to go to that to hear the whole story.

Elena Glukhova of GPNTB then read a paper by her and Galina Evstigneeva on *Financial Aspects of Foreign Collection Development*. GPNTB is still keeping on with its exchanges. It is, however, only actively collecting monographs with the few serials remaining being 'left-overs' from previous exchange agreements. From its own figures, exchange is visibly declining (see <http://www.gpntb.ru/win/interevents/crimea2003/eng/confer1.htm>).

As Rifat Sarazetdinov had remarked in his earlier presentation, one of the main drivers in cutting down on library exchanges was the currency exchange rate. The movement from a nominal ruble/dollar rate of 12.9 to 31.25 over only four years is partly caused by an increase in the real cost of Western publications compared to that of Russian publications which exaggerated the decline of the ruble against the dollar. If one projected these figures into the future, then the situation with exchanges could only be improved if there was greater financial stability which would allow one to model one's costs and financial projections more accurately. Russian libraries would also have to form consortia to use

library materials, both hard copy and electronic, cooperatively to get the best value for money.

Maria Vedeniapina of the Pushkin Library, another organization that acts as a distributing agent for academic libraries, then spoke about *Library Stereotypes and User Needs*. They have an excellent website at <http://www.pushkin.osi.ru/>. She pointed out that, despite the legend of the 'much-reading nation,' 68% of Russian just did not read books. For the other 32%, a major problem was finding the books which one did want to read. Books were being published but were just not there in either the libraries or the shops.

Selectors therefore needed to act as a filter on what to stock. They needed better information from the publishers. The previous *templany* are just not getting published any more and the publishers' websites are a very mixed bag. Selectors should be looking for new authors and new series more actively than they are and not just waiting for the readers to inform them—usually too late—on what has been published.

Anna Tifitulina of the Petrozavodsk State University Scientific Library then spoke about the budget cuts which had reduced her library's collection development budget by one third. They had recouped some of the loss by moving Soros funds from one fund to another and had obtained some support from the Pushkin Library. They had, however, been left with a situation which made them insist that academic departments fund their own purchase instead of relying on the inadequate overall library budget. They only used suppliers who gave them discounts. Exchange was obviously an untenable option in such a situation.

They had held a conference, the profit from which was directed to the collection development fund. They also received 5,000 books from the government of Karelia. The access charges to the databases they were using were paid for by the university and not by the library. It did strike me and the others sitting in my corner of the room that this was merely putting off the evil day and that devices such as one department paying instead of another would soon get picked off by the accountants.

All of the problems raised during this session do demonstrate that Russian libraries are still suffering from the financial instability of the country with an ever-worsening exchange rate. Parallels with Western experience such as the budget cut situation at Petrozavodsk are exacerbated by the overall financial situation. Whether small or large, all of the libraries are still fighting a continual battle just to maintain anything resembling the status quo. Any external funds they receive tend to be

very strictly allocated to particular projects and to be granted on only a short-term basis. There seems to be very little light at the end of the tunnel for any except the very largest libraries.

We recommenced after a break with T.V. Zakharchuk of the Professiiia Publishing House in St. Petersburg who talked about the experience of the St. Petersburg Library School and Professiiia in *Modern Publishing in the Library and Information Sphere*. The text of the paper is at <http://www.gpntb.ru/win/inter-events/crimea2003/eng/confer1.htm>. This is a fairly detailed and interesting analysis of publishing trends, mostly who was publishing what. Most of Zakharchuk's presentation, however, consisted of holding up Professiiia's publications in the air and trying to sell them to us at great length. Their website, <http://www.professija.ru>, is as professional as their name implies but ordering items from them seems to be a problem. Like a lot of Russian publishers, they work with various partners in a loose network. Their main distributor in European Russia is Grand-Fair and in Siberia is Top-Kniga, two of the publishing groups that seem to have largely overcome the internal distribution problems that beset most Russian publishers.

Svetlana Zorina of Knorus, a Moscow publishing house, then spoke to the theme of *Library Collection Development: The Ways for Efficient Integration between Libraries and Publishers*. Knorus publishes about 200 books per year with an average tirazh of 10,000 per book. Its latest publications are listed on its website <http://www.knorus.ru> in its full catalogue, which is maintained online. It also produces printed catalogues for libraries and individuals without Internet access and acts as a distributor for other publishers such as Piter, whose representative had spoken earlier. It sells these books through its own website and catalogues.

Knorus specializes in textbooks. It has its own specialist department dedicated to dealing with library acquisitions both directly and via TsKNB. Their target is to get the material to a customer in Moscow three days from the receipt of an e-mail order. It obviously takes longer to the regions because of the slowness of the Russian postal system. They (unusual for Russian publishers) allow post-payment by large libraries that are already customers. They are starting to publish in electronic format. Their main customers are higher educational libraries.

Liudmila Kalinova of the Rudomino All-Russian State Library for Foreign Literature in Moscow [the "Inostranka"] then talked about their *Current Strategy of Collection Development*. Only half of their acquisi-

tions budget is spent on printed material. The rest of the money provides for microfilming of old newspapers, microfiche sets, CD-ROMs and databases. The only significant CD-ROMs which are collected actively are those of national bibliographies. The databases are full-text foreign language databases – it was pointed out that they did not have the kind of databases [Russian language databases aimed at the Western market] that I would be talking about later in the week in my paper.

The Inostranka is changing its main function as a library from one of preservation of material to that of a service provider. They were actively seeking out and acquiring virtual databases after a rigorous selection process.

They were no longer following an exchange policy for serials, principally because libraries such as the British Library had not been operating exchanges for five years. Libraries had to get their finances in order and in present circumstances they could only support ‘cultural exchange’ and not the physical exchange of hard copy items. Libraries did need to get together and form consortia so that they could get discounts by ordering any one database collectively instead of duplicating costs.

There was a very valid case for intra-Russian book exchange of specialist bibliographies. Such intra-Russian book exchanges were already starting to be used to obtain and distribute items between libraries. There was also still a case for book exchanges with foreign countries, but the items had to be priced properly and rely on real value-for-value rather than title-for-title as the basis for exchange. As Russian non-mass books cost an average of US\$33, the exchange would always tend to be biased in favour of the Western library.

In the discussion that followed, Tatiana Petrusenko of the Russian National Library said that most Russian library acquisitions budgets had declined in the last year. This was the real driver in the moves to acquire databases.

The next day Grand-Fair held a promotional session. As this seemed to be the most interesting item on the agenda for that day, I went along to listen to what they had to say. Grand-Fair is one of the few Russian vendors to operate a blanket order system within Russia. They distribute other publishers’ books as much as their own. They tend to have a ‘no-nonsense’ approach and their director, Rifat Sarazetdinov, usually talks to the point and gives a good account of what is happening from the points of view of both the publishers and the vendors.

It was incredibly hot once more and the presentation was in the open air, so I used the free catalogue as a fan – like most other people did – and sat down to listen. I did get a mention as the only person there who was not either Russian or Ukrainian! We had the usual spectacle of presentations of token gifts to librarians and grants of various teaching aids and reference books to their libraries; librarians who had ordered from the company. We also had a good explanation of Grand-Fair's services. This information is available at their website:

<http://www.grand-fair.ru/>.

We were given the information that discounts were not available unless you paid money up front and in advance. It was far cheaper to send more books rather than fulfilling orders for one item at a time. The optimum number was 350 books which saved 3.5% of the postage and packing costs and got you the best price. Less meant more!

There was a very good discussion at the end of the presentation which went over the business of the day before about library budgets, the need to form consortia, and the use of database versions of foreign products. Svetlana Prosekova of the Moscow Central City Public Library called for further book exchanges between Moscow and the regions. Her reasoning was that books were just not arriving from the regional publishers. Some representatives from the regions called for the same process to obtain books from Moscow that had traditionally never gone 'beyond the Urals' but were now not even reaching other areas of European Russia. The representatives of Grand-Fair, of course, said that such items could be obtained via their company.

I found this session very useful indeed. The book market does not mirror the serials market exactly, but most of the points about availability of publications were certainly true until very recently. Serials seem to have progressed better than books at least as far as external distribution is concerned. Grand-Fair's own report says that "Sara-zetdinov's presentation received a lively response from the audience" – this was certainly true!

I had a more detailed talk afterwards with Andrei Kosov, Grand-Fair's sales director. Although Grand-Fair seems to be one of the most impressive vendors on the Russian internal market, it seemed that it would still not be the best course for Western libraries to move over to using them as a major supplier of Russian monographs. The usual problems of payments to Russia, the customs difficulties and the inevitable mark-up for posting items abroad would once more mean that this would not be an ideal solution to the problem of having to use multiple

suppliers to obtain material. It may well be that this situation will change in the fairly near future, so one does need to keep an eye on companies such as Grand-Fair and Top-Kniga. They do not have any real experience in the serials market, so would not figure in the calculations for serials orders in the foreseeable future.

Development and Preservation of Library Collections

The next day was my session. I had been appointed a co-chair of the session in the previous year, so once more took my place at the top table. I was the only Westerner there for most of the session, so the real chair was Galina Kislovskaja of the Inostranka. As in the previous year, our other co-chair did not make an appearance.

We started with a paper from Nina Khakhaleva of the Russian State Library about the “Hybrid” *Aspect in forming a System of Library Collections*. Instead of being an argument in favour of having libraries collect not only traditional printed material but also microfilm, electronic documents, databases etc. (something which most people would now see as in no need of justification), this was a presentation about the management and logistical restructuring which would be necessary to make such a hybrid system work effectively. As this is something which I have dealt with at some length (from a trade union point of view, it must be admitted!), I had heard most of this before in other guises. Khakhaleva’s paper is at <http://www.gpntb.ru/win/inter-events/crimea2003/index2.htm>.

Tatiana Petrusenko of the National Library of Russia then spoke about *Book Exchange in the Information Society*. She made an initial point that there were two basic views on exchange—hers and Ron Hogg’s. She did point out, however, that my views on exchange applied to serials and that she would be talking only about books.

The National Library of Russia has exchanges with 1,047 organizations in 80 foreign countries and with 48 organizations in 10 countries of the ‘near abroad’ – the countries of the former Soviet Union. They had also exchanged almost 34,000 items with libraries within Russia in the last ten years, but the figures varied tremendously between 1,000 and 8,000 items per year. A major part of the exchanges was for older items. Exchange was thus being used to fill gaps rather than being an attempt to keep up to date with current publishing.

Russian libraries did need to reach a firm position on exchanges within Russia. As far as one could predict, book exchanges would

continue to have a place, even in the electronic age, for as long as books existed.

Then it was my turn! I spoke on *Exchange of Publications or Electronic Databases*. My paper is available at <http://www.gpntb.ru/win/inter-events/crimea2003/index2.htm>. I gave the rationale behind the decline of exchange, particularly for serials. This decline was driven by financial considerations but any improvement in the situation in Eastern Europe and the FSU had not been matched by a return to exchange. The papers produced by others at this Conference pointed to the same findings, despite the relatively new talk about exchanges within Russia and despite the survival of book as opposed to serials exchange in several large libraries.

The appearance of database products in the recent past had added a further argument against the renewal of exchange. I outlined the range of database products which were available. I concentrated, however, on two particular full-text databases of Russian serials material, East View and Integrum. I outlined their contents, their costs and their potential for library use. I mentioned the fact that one argument was to save costs by canceling hard copy subscriptions to items contained in the databases – some libraries have already done this.

We had some translation problems, as the translator who had talked to me about some aspects of the paper was not the person who arrived on the day. The lady was put in the awkward position of having to translate unseen, but as everybody had access to the English version of the paper (I had distributed it at the start of the session) my fellow-chair and I did a quick edit and gave her the important bits in an attempt to keep the time down. I got some interesting questions about the content of the databases, the potential for consortial purchase and some thoughts that what Russians needed to do was to look at the costs as I had done.

Tatiana Golova of the National Library of Russia then talked about the improvements to their collection development programme which had been made by automating their acquisitions process. The previous system had been almost entirely manual.

They were now able to compare the prices offered by various suppliers to obtain the best prices from electronic listings, instead of having to rely on paper price lists. They were also able to download automated records produced by *Knizhnaia Palata*, the Russian Book-chamber. They had downloaded 48,628 records in 2000 and 91,415 in 2002. This gave their staff the time to improve their acquisitions perfor-

mance, to a large extent by avoiding unnecessary duplication. As material was also accessioned in the same department, expensive problems such as those previously caused by such things as simultaneous purchase of series and their individual parts were now either avoided completely or noticed at a much earlier stage of the process so that remedial action could be taken.

We then received a paper written by three members of the staff of VINITI, the All-Russian Institute of Scientific and Technical Information. Many Russian scientific journals have such a small tirazh that they could fit into the definition of 'grey literature.' They did not tend to make much money, and did not receive effective state subsidies any more. Their potential market did not have enough money to guarantee sales. There were about 4,000 institutional libraries which formed a potential market, but it was hard enough to find out what was being published, let alone obtain it.

One of the solutions to the problem of access was detailed as an increased use of Internet resources to gain access to these publications, many of which were either listed in library online catalogues or even available online directly. The catalogue listing often gave further information which could help in obtaining a copy of the publications for one's own library.

Consideration should be given to setting up an electronic database of such publications on the lines of the Russian Fund for Fundamental Research (RFFI), as long as authors' rights were protected adequately.

The legal deposit law should be extended to ensure that an adequate number of any small tirazh publications were deposited to ensure proper coverage in the larger libraries. Tax should also be adjusted so that VAT of no more than 5% rather than 10%, and preferably 0%, was charged for such publications. Uncontrolled copying should also be prevented so that publications were distributed properly, thus ensuring that publishers continued with their efforts because they were being paid for them!

After a break, Bella Krainova of the GPNTB talked about filling *Lacunae in Library Collections*. The paper concentrated on foreign scientific journals and can be found at

<http://www.gpntb.ru/win/inter-events/crimea2003/index2.htm>.

The reasons for lacunae occurring were effectively noted in some detail. The usual solutions for filling those gaps were then put forward: inter-library exchange, microfilming, purchasing the missing items.

It was possible nowadays, however, to subscribe to databases which had archives of some of these journals. It was also possible to analyze readers' requests to see which articles were actually required. Those missing articles which were required could then be obtained by an electronic document delivery service of some kind. As I had distributed along with copies of my paper some information about the British Library's new scan-on-demand service, this possibility was greeted as a potential means of fulfilling some of this particular paper's proposals.

Other speakers at the session talked about the particular problems encountered in obtaining information about and obtaining physical copies of publications in minority languages and from the regions of Russia and Moldova. Summaries and full text of these papers can be found at <http://www.gpntb.ru/win/inter-events/crimea2003/index2.htm>. The papers are in Russian, but abstracts are given in both English and Ukrainian for each of them.

This was a very good conference, as the Crimea Conference usually is. There were far more delegates than in previous years, but the organization coped with this increase with very few problems. I had no formal talks with any of our major suppliers unlike previous years. The supply situation has eased, however, so I did not need to talk seriously about the future of our contractual arrangements or payment problems as had previously been the case. I did have more casual conversations with representatives of MK-Periodica and East View Publications who outlined some of their future plans for improving their services.

One of the most significant trends which sprang to one's attention was the increase in exchanges between libraries within the Russian Federation. This is yet another sign that the distribution problems of the monograph market are still not resolved. The larger Russian libraries had almost all abandoned exchange for serials (or were certainly not looking to expand them or to replace ones which had died the death) but were still trying to keep with book exchanges, albeit on a much reduced scale in most cases.

Scientific publications, particularly low tirazh journals, appear to be having some problems with their distribution as well as having a lack of information available about what is being published. The imposition of VAT on printed products had not had as much impact as was at first feared.

Discounts, which had been predicted to be a thing of the past by 2003 (see my report on the Crimea-2002 Conference at

<http://www.lib.gla.ac.uk/COSEELIS/newsletter/no29.pdf>) were still in place for foreign buyers of Russian material, but were less available on the Russian internal market.

Databases loomed large in discussions both formal and casual, much more so than in previous years. This is seen as a way not only to fill in the gaps in collections caused by years of under-funding but also as a way to make current items available to readers by side-stepping the acquisition problems. Most of the Russian librarians were talking exclusively about obtaining Western publications by this method, but several expressed an interest in at least exploring the possibility of obtaining some of the publications of their own country via database subscription.

(Ron Hogg, British Library)

This is a somewhat shortened version of Ron's report. For the full report, see the COSEELIS *Newsletter* at <http://www.lib.gla.ac.uk/COSEELIS/newsletter/no31.pdf>

IV. Grants

Marta Deyrup, Seton Hall University

The **New York Public Library Slavic and Baltic Division** received full funding—\$202,000—in NEH Preservation and Access funds for a project to catalogue, digitize, and conserve important oversize plate books. On July 1, work began on this 18 month project. Sixty-six of the rarest works on paper were sent to the NEDCC for minimum physical conservation treatment and re-boxing. New flat storage cabinets were purchased with NEH funds.

The project is creating digital surrogates for some 5,000 pages of image and/or text. This will reduce handling of the originals while facilitating access to their content.

(Robert Davis, Jr. NYPL)

V. Acquisitions

Marta Deyrup, Seton Hall University

The Hoover Institution acquires printed and archival materials concerning political developments and current events in Russia/CIS and East Central Europe. Increments were made to many collections, including political party and campaign materials from recent elections: parliamentary elections in Ukraine (2002), Moscow City Duma election (2001), and other local elections in Kiev and Lviv, Ukraine. Processing continues on the broadcast archives and corporate records of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Significant new collections added during this last year include:

Russia/CIS collections

Anatolii Adamishin diaries: former Soviet and then Russian Federation diplomat, served as Ambassador to U.K. and Italy in the late 1980s and early 1990s. He was at the Hoover as a research fellow for two months, and left his diaries from 1989–late 1990s. These materials are still being processed, and the collection is restricted for 2 years.

N.V. Borzov papers: material relating to Russian students in China and the United States. Includes papers of other members of the Borzov family, and records of the *Russkoe natsional'noe studencheskoe obshchestvo*. In part, microfilm; in part, originals in Museum of Russian Culture, San Francisco.

Donald Davis: a history professor from Illinois State University, his research material from decades of work on the Russian émigrés in Europe during the interwar period. He was a friend of Paul Anderson, who headed the YMCA in Paris during this period, and whose papers are at University of Illinois. Davis acquired much material through research interviews with elderly émigrés in Paris, who following these interviews often gave him papers of their own.

Alexandra Andreevna Voronine Yourieff papers: covering 1910–1999, includes memoirs, diaries, printed matter, and photographs relating to Russian émigré affairs; also includes papers of W. George

Yourieff, her husband, and material relating to her earlier brief marriage in the 1920s to the Norwegian relief worker (subsequently Nazi collaborator) Vidkun Quisling.

East Central Europe collections

Roman Zambrowski, 1909–1977. This collection includes the pre-1945 memoirs of one of the top leaders of the Polish Communist Party. Along with other writings, bulletins, and photographs are included several thousand photocopies of Polish CC and Interior Ministry documentation dealing with the Solidarity opposition.

(Molly Molloy, Hoover Institution)

Notable acquisitions at the **New York Public Library, Baltic and Slavic Division** included:

- Approximately 160 volumes of Rossica (including 17th century travel accounts) from the Dragosh Kostich and Alexander Baltzly collection, donated by Prof. Kostich of Pocantico Hills.
- A 16th century Church Slavonic imprint by Maimonich Brothers' Printing House in Vilnius, donated by Boris A. Jordan. It is the only example of this house's output in the NYPL.
- Limited edition artist's books by Radoslaw Nowakowski, from Dabrowa Dolna in Poland: *Hasa rapasa*, *Nieopisanie gory* [Nondescription of the Hill], and *Nieopisanie swiata* [Nondescription of the World].
- New York book dealer Alex Rabinovich donated a collection of 34 Soviet posters, ca. 1925–1930, and a rare late 18th century stipple print of the death of Potemkin, by Gavriil Skorodumov.
- A unique collection of 150 volumes of bound and organized articles and clippings on topics in Russian art and book culture, from the library of the late art expert Vladimir Teteriatnikov (the collection will be inaccessible until fully processed).
- Illustrated late 17th century travel account by Johann Korb, representative of the Holy Roman Empire to Russia.

(Robert Davis, Jr., NYPL)

The **University of California, Berkeley Library** has received the library of the Highgate Road Social Science Research Station. The gift contained 1,700 books and 4,300 journal issues published in Russia in various fields of the Social Sciences. Especially noteworthy in the col-

lection are numerous monographs on empirical research in sociology and on various religious groups and sects in Russia. The library was collected by Ethel Dunn and her late husband, Stephen Dunn, during the course of many years of research they conducted in this area. Materials from the gift will be cataloged and integrated in the Doe Library's main collection.

(Allan Urbanic, U of California, Berkeley)

In 2003, the **University of Chicago Library** acquired the following microform titles and sets:

Fond R-9414 GULAG. [Opis 1]: Dokumenty = Fond R-9414 Gulag: Documents. [Cambridge, England]: State Archival Service of Russia [and] Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace in association with Chadwyck-Healey Ltd., 1993. 254 reels + (Archives of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet State, 3.4636 etc.)

Novoe dielo: ezhelesiachnyi literaturnyi zhurnal. SPb: Tip. M. Merkusheva, 1902. 12 issues on 70 fiches

Radlov, V. V. [Radloff, W.] *Narechiia tiurksikh plemen zhivushchikh v iuzhnoi Sibiri i Dzyngarskoi stepi.* SPb: 1904. 10 v. in 18 on 192 fiches

Riesheniia Ugolovnago kassatsionnago departamenta Pravitel'stvuiushchago Senata. SPb: Tip. Pravitel'stvuiushchago Sentata, 1868–1917. 13 reels

Sobranie uzakoneni i rasporiazhenii Rabochego i Dekhanskogo Pravitel'stva Uzbekskoi SSR = Ozbekistan ictimai suralar cumhuriyeti isci ve dihkan hukumetinin kanun ve buyruklarinin yighi. Tashkent: 1925–1943. 92 fiches

Sovetskaia Aziia. Moskva: 1925–1931. 7 v. 90 fiches

Trudy po vostokovedeniiu, izdavaemye Lazarevskim institutom vostochnykh iazykov. Moskva: 1899–1916. 44 v. on 187 fiches

Zasedaniia Verkhovnogo Soveta Kazakhskoi SSR 1938–1985. Conv. I–XI session 2. Stenograficheskie otchet. Alma-Ata: 1939–1986. 139 fiches

Zasedaniia Verkhovnogo Soveta Turkmenskoi SSR, 1939–1988. Conv. I–XI session 8. Stenograficheskie otchet. Ashkhabad: 1939–1989. 185 fiches

(June Pachuta Farris, U Chicago)

The Slavic and East European Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign acquired several important collections this year with funds from the library's NEH challenge grant competition, the Ralph T. and Ruth M. Fisher endowment fund, and the Russian and East European Center (Mellon Foundation grant). Included was a collection of 941 fiches and 31 film reels titled "Birobidzhan: An Experiment to Create a Soviet Jewish Homeland" from IDC Publishers, 90 film reels of archival documents from Primary Source Microfilm called "Voice of the People under Soviet Rule" filmed at the *Narodnyi arkhiv* (People's Archive) in Moscow, a collection of 57 Russian music journals (817 fiches) filmed by Norman Ross at the Russian National Library, and the library card catalogs on microfiche of the Rimsky-Korsakov State Conservatory in St. Petersburg and the Tchaikovsky Music Conservatory in Kiev (also filmed by Ross).

(Larry Miller, U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

The **University of Michigan Library, Slavic Division** was the recipient in 2003 of several notable donations:

- Slavic language reference materials from Professor Duncan Perry
- Nabokov Collection from Professor Fan Parker
- Solzhenitsyn Collection from Professor Fan Parker
- Pasternak Collection from Mr. Irwin T. Holtzman
- Babel' Collection from Mr. Irwin T. Holtzman
- Russian Literature Collection of Mrs. Charlotte Fogel
- Greek Literature Collection from Professor John Anton

(Janet Crayne, U Michigan)

Manuscripts and Archives Department of Yale University has received on deposit the papers of diplomat William Christian Bullitt (1891–1967) from his daughter, Ann Bullitt (1923–). The papers will be on deposit until after Ann Bullitt's death at which time they will become property of Yale University. William Christian Bullitt (Yale class of 1912) is an interesting personage to American and Slavic historians. Bullitt was involved with the President Wilson's Peace Delegation where he served as the Chief of the Division of Current Intelligence. In 1919 he headed a secret mission to Moscow to explore with Lenin and other Soviet leaders the conditions under which they would agree to a

peaceful settlement of the civil war in which the Allied troops were aiding the Whites, the opponents of the Bolsheviks. The mission did not succeed, and disappointed over the failure of his mission to Russia and with the overall Treaty of Versailles, Bullitt resigned from the delegation and returned to America. Following Roosevelt's election as president in 1932, Bullitt was appointed as special assistant to Secretary of State C. Hull. In 1933 he was deeply involved in the negotiation of the Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreements, which established diplomatic ties between the United States and the Soviet Union, and he was appointed as the first ambassador to Moscow. Although enthusiastically received upon his arrival in the Soviet Union in December of 1933, he soon realized that Stalin was not abiding by the terms of the Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreements. Bullitt began taking a harder line towards the Soviets, which eventually developed into passionate anti-communism, to which he adhered for the rest of his life.

The "Papers of William Christian Bullitt" is an extensive collection of archival materials pertaining to twentieth century diplomatic history. Among many other documents relevant to the Soviet Union, it contains 10 archive size boxes from the Paris Peace Conference era, five banker size boxes of correspondence from Moscow for the years 1933-1936 and a diary of his ambassadorship in Moscow. Another important part of this collection is the papers of his second wife, Louise Bryant. There are seven banker boxes of her manuscripts, diaries, plays, letters, sketches, drawings, and photographs spanning the twenty-year period 1910-1930. In addition, this collection contains papers of Ann Bullitt, the daughter of Louise Bryant and Ambassador Bullitt. Included are letters and papers of John Reed, Louise Bryant's first husband. Later Ann Bullitt collected materials in connection with the feature film "The Reds." The collection "Papers of William Christian Bullitt" has been received on deposit from Ann Bullitt, and staff of Manuscripts and Archives Department will soon start the work on processing the collection.

(Tatjana Lorkovic, Yale U)

Yale University Library has also acquired the following collections: *The Cold War and the Central Committee: Series 2: The General Department of the Central Committee, 1953-1966*. Published by Primary Source Microfilm from the Russian State Archive of Contemporary History (RGANI). The papers of the General Department record the

political process at the highest echelons of the USSR. Nearly all matters requiring a decision by the Central Committee or Politburo/Presidium came first (and last) to the General Department. The collection covers the years from Stalin's death through the Khrushchev era and into the first years of the Brezhnev regime and contains the reports, memoranda, agendas and records of deliberation involving a broad range of Soviet policy. Included are: directives to the KGB and Ministry of Interior (MVD), records of foreign policy decision making, briefing papers for the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, documentation of attempts to reform industry and agriculture, reports on measuring and containing internal dissent, documents revealing the changes in and maintenance of ideology in the party and state apparatus of the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations, files dealing with the process of de-Stalinization begun with Khrushchev's "Secret Speech" to the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956, procedures for the security classification of all incoming documents. 118 reels.

Sorbian Publications, 1693-1853, by IDC, a collection that consists of Sorbian books, periodicals, and brochures from the *Biblioteka Rossiiskoi Akademii Nauk* (Library of the Russian Academy of Science) in St. Petersburg. This collection provides access to works that are not, or are only very rarely, available to Western scholars.

World War II Documents from the State Archive of Kiev Oblast, published by Primary Source Microfilm. According to Nazi German ideology, Ukrainians were classified as *Untermensch* (sub-humans) and their land, the "Breadbasket of Europe," was considered *Lebensraum*, arable lands that Hitler sought to colonize through the liquidation and enslavement of the local Ukrainian population. The three collections that comprise *World War II Documents from the State Archive of Kiev Oblast* document various aspects of the German occupation of the Ukraine during World War II.

Part 1: Postcards Home: Postcards of Ukrainian Forced Labor Workers from Nazi Germany (75 reels). In spring 1942, Germany began to draft occupied populations as forced laborers. In total there were 20,000 forced labor camps spread across the Reich. Collection R-4826, entitled "Letters from Soviet citizens deported to Nazi Germany for forced labor to their relatives in Kyiv oblast," has been in storage since 1945. During their period of residence in the Reich, *Ostarbeiters* were permitted to write their relatives in the Ukraine. Their letters, however, never reached their intended destinations. Instead they were directed into a secret archive and kept "under arrest" until the early 1990s, when

the entire collection was finally declassified. The collection's documents are organized by geographic district and settlement.

Part 2: From Bolshevism to the New Order: Museum-Archive of the Transitional Period in Kiev, 1942 (16 reels). The Museum-Archive of the Transition Period (MATP) had been established in Kiev under German occupation on March 26, 1942. Its aim was "to collect and process materials illustrating the period of transition from Bolshevism to the introduction of New Order in Europe and Ukraine in particular." Under orders from German occupational authorities, the scientists of Museum-Archive were to conduct anti-Soviet propaganda among the Ukrainian population. The collection contains official information on sixteen main fields of research that had been developed by MATP scientists, following in the wake of German occupational propaganda of the period. After the liberation of Kiev from the Germans on November 6, 1943, all remaining documents of the MATP and exhibits of its previous exhibitions were joined into a single collection named "The Kyiv city administration's Museum-Archive of the Transition Period." During the Soviet period this unique documentary collection remained closed to most researchers. In May 1990 the collection was finally declassified. The collection includes documents that chronicle the requisition of valuables from Kiev churches and museums and their subsequent sale abroad, the damage to and demolition of religious buildings and other cultural and historical memorials, the total Russification of all aspects of life in Ukrainian society, the oppression and persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals, the evacuation of writers, artists, actors and scientists from Ukraine to the east at the beginning of the war, and the exportation of museum exhibits to the rear areas. The collection also includes personal papers of reminiscences, notes, diaries and photographs that were passed to the MATP for storage.

Part 3: The Long Road Home: Documents of Ukrainian Forced Labor Workers Detained in Soviet Filtration Camps in Germany (180 reels in 6 units). The spring of 1945 brought long-awaited victory and freedom for *Ostarbeiters* as the Soviet Army and Western allies stormed into Germany. After the Soviet government had decided to return Soviet citizens from Germany, the Soviets interrogated thousands of repatriates, most of whom were civilians. In the eyes of the Soviets, however, these individual had not shown sufficient resistance to their recent German "masters," and so were treated as possible enemies in disguise—foreign spies or saboteurs. The NKVD had traditionally screened (i.e., "filtered") those who presumably threatened the Soviet

system before the war. After the war, Soviet authorities created a “filtration file” (a dossier by individual) for the returning *Ostarbeiters*. In 1955, these filtration files became part of the special record at KGB archives. The filtration files had long been kept in the archives of KGB and considered a state secret. In June 1993 the Directorate of Security Service of Ukraine in Kiev moved the filtration files (115,940 items in total) to the State archive of Kiev oblast, finally making these documents accessible to researchers. Some filtration files even include documents from various Soviet organizations and institutions, as well as materials in German or from allied armies (i.e., English, American and French)

VI. Transitions

Tatiana Goerner-Barr, U. Florida, Gainesville

Regina Frackowiak joined the reference staff of the European Division of the Library of Congress. Prior to this change, she was working in the Central & Eastern European Acquisition Section of the European & Latin American Acquisition Division of LC. Regina was born and educated in Poland where she earned her degree in Library Science and worked eight years at the Ossolineum Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences. When she left Poland she continued working in public and special libraries both in Canada and the US before joining the Library of Congress.

A transition of another kind is the birth of **Diana Greene's** book *Reinventing Romantic Poetry: Russian Women Poets of the Mid-Nineteenth Century* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2003) which Diana lovingly refers to as her "elephant baby"—born after ten years of growth and a lot of labor. Diana is the Librarian for Slavic Studies at New York University's Bobst Library.

Susan Halstead took up her new appointment as Curator/Cataloguer of the British Library's Czech, Slovak and Lusatian Collections on January 12, 2004, succeeding Devana Pavlik. She previously worked in the Slavonic and Modern Greek Department of the Taylor Institution Library, Oxford. Her special area of interest is Czech-German cultural relations. After a degree in Classics at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, where she also won the Modern Languages Prize in Russian, she studied in Germany before beginning a doctoral thesis on the influence of the Greeks on the early German Romantics. In 2002 she was awarded the English Goethe Society's Goethe Prize for work on Goethe, Herder, Masaryk and the "Battle of the Manuscripts," and in 2003 its Thomas Mann Prize for an essay on Thomas Mann and Czechoslovakia. She also won the British Czech and Slovak Association's first essay prize in 2002 for an article on George Eliot and Prague. Dr. Halstead has also done many translations.

Another professional “transition” of the bookish kind is the appearance in 2003 of the first volume of *The Laws on the Russian Peasant Emancipation 19 February 1861*, translated and edited by **Alan P. Pollard** (Idyllwild, Calif.: Charles Schlacks, Jr. Publisher, 2003). Alan is head of the Slavic and East European Division of the University of Michigan Library.

Dr. Ekaterina Rogatchevskaia took the position of Russian Curator/Cataloguer in the Slavonic & East European Collections of the British Library in March 2003. She earned her M.A. in Russian literature and language at Moscow State University and her Ph.D. in Old Russian literature at the Institute of World Literature, Russian Academy of Sciences. She received her M.S. in Information Science at Strathclyde University in Glasgow. Her research interests are in Russian medieval literature, Russian émigré writers, and information policy of the Russian Federation.

Tatyana Salman, Senior Page in the Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library, was hired as a part-time Technical Assistant on the Library’s NEH project “Art and Architectural Images from Eastern Europe and Eurasia.” She has worked at NYPL since 1999.

Kay Sinnema is a new cataloger in the Slavic History and Literature Division at the Library of Congress. Previously, she was at Duke University, where she worked and received her B.A. and M.A. in Russian literature. She received her M.L.S. from North Carolina Central University.

Grazyna Slanda, Head of the Slavic Division at Harvard University, retired on December 31, 2003, after serving in the Division for 35 years. Beginning as a Library Intern, Grazyna’s subsequent positions included Library Assistant, Slavic Cataloger and Librarian, and Head of the Slavic Division.

“We are grateful for all her accomplishments, her fine collegial relationships, and for guiding the Division over the last decade,” said Jeffrey Horrell, Associate Librarian of Harvard College for Collections.

Brad Schaffner, currently Head, Slavic Department and International Programs and Coordinator of Collection Development at the University of Kansas, succeeds Grazyna, effective May 1, 2004.

Aaron Trehub, former Executive Editor of the American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies (ABSEES) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, took up a new position at Auburn University in Auburn, Alabama. At Auburn he is the new Director of Library Technology at the Ralph Brown Draughton Library.

Susan Widmer joined the field as Bibliographer for Economics and Germanic & Slavic Studies at Vanderbilt University in Nashville. She began in 2003. Susan received her library degree and an M.A. in German from the University of Hawaii. Her professional library background includes cataloging in the Law and Legislative Library in Hawaii and public library work; she also taught German in Hawaii. Her special areas of interests are in German-Jewish and Russian-Jewish culture, especially the image of the Jewish woman in literature.

Dr. Ernest Zitser (Ph.D. in Russian history from Columbia University in 2000) has been working at the Widener Library of the Harvard College Library as a Library Assistant in the Slavic Division.

In Memoriam

Eda Isaakovna Glaser (-2003)

Eda Isaakovna Glaser, a past volunteer and donor to the New York Public Library, passed away in July 2003. Mrs. Glaser was born in the Russian émigré enclave in Harbin, China. She was the longtime president of Four Continents Books in New York (bought out by Viktor Kamkin in 1983) and was once the Library's principal supplier of books from the former USSR. She also lectured in scientific Russian at New York University.

During her lifetime, Mrs. Glaser donated a large collection of more than 400 microfilms to the Slavonic Division. It is called the Eda Glaser Microfilm Collection. She also donated hundreds of volumes of Russian titles to the Library and brought her experience as a book person to numerous projects at the Slavic and Baltic Division as volunteer.

Mrs. Glaser was a remarkable woman of extraordinary achievements. She played a key role in the development of numerous collections throughout the United States during the boom years of the 1950s-1970s.

Zora Kipel (1927–2003)

First Assistant and longtime Belarusian Selector and Rare Books Cataloguer at the New York Public Library, Zora Kipel, died April 14, 2003, after a lengthy illness. Ms. Kipel retired from NYPL in 1991. She was born in Mensk, Belarus, graduated from the Catholic University of Louvain, and immigrated with her family to the United States in 1955. Both she and her husband, historian Vitaut Kipel, completed their library education at Columbia University. Zora began her more than thirty-five year professional association with the New York Public Library in 1966, rising within the library to First Assistant in the then Slavonic Division. For a brief period in 1983 she was its acting chief.

After her retirement in 1991, Zora continued to contribute to the life of the Library by serving as a cataloger for old Slavonic books and special formats. In 1998, she and her family contributed \$25,000 to create a special book fund for the purchase and preservation of Belarusian materials at NYPL, and, a year later, donated their entire collection of rare émigré Belarusaica.

Zora was a warm and loving woman of significant accomplishments. Devoted wife, mother, and grandparent, loving friend and supporter, donor to scholarly causes, bibliographer and librarian, traveler, community activist and good citizen in a number of political communities (especially, along with her husband, in the Belarusian diaspora), she bore all these epithets with consummate grace and dignity.

(Robert H. Davis, Jr., NYPL)

Wolfgang Kasack (1927–2003)

In January 2003, Russian literary studies lost an important scholar and contributor to the canon. Wolfgang Kasack was a leader in translating Russian literature into German and was an advocate for including émigré Soviet writers in the literary canon. He is the author of more than twenty books, two of which have been translated into English: *Russian literature 1945–1988*, translated by Carol Sandison (München: O. Sagner in Kommission, 1989; *Arbeiten und Texte zur Slavistik*; 46), and his *Dictionary of Russian literature since 1917*, translated by Maria Carlson and Jane T. Hedges, bibliographical revision by Rebecca Atack (New York: Columbia University Press, 1988).

Wolfgang Kasack learned Russian while a German prisoner-of-war in the Soviet Union. From 1956–1960 he was the chief interpreter at the German embassy in Moscow, from 1960–1968 director of Soviet exchanges for the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (German Research

Council), and from 1969, Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of Cologne until his retirement in 1992.

Kasack's *Lexikon der russischen Literatur ab 1917* (Stuttgart, 1976) was translated into English, Russian, and other Slavic languages. The revised second [German] edition appeared in 1992 as *Lexikon der russischen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts: vom Beginn des Jahrhunderts bis zum Ende der Sowjetära* [Dictionary of 20th-Century Russian Literature: From the Beginning of the Century to the End of the Soviet Era] (München, 1992), with an 87-page bio-bibliographical supplement published in 2000.

Wolfgang Kasack contributed scores of reviews of Russian and other Slavic literature reference works to the German online journal *Informationsmittel (IFB): digitales Rezensionsorgan für Bibliothek und Wissenschaft* [Reference Sources: Digital Review Journal for the Library and the Scholar], available at

<http://www.bsz-bw.de/SWBplus/ifb/hefte.shtml>. This journal's previous title was *Informationsmittel für Bibliotheken*.

Since 1994, abstracts of many of Kasack's *IFB* reviews have appeared in *Reference Reviews Europe Annual* (Fiesole, Italy: Casalini Libri) and its online version found at <http://www.rre.casalini.com>. A review of the 2000 supplement to the 2nd edition of his *Lexikon der russischen Literatur...* can be found in *RREA* 6 (2000), item 145 (<http://www.rre.casalini.com/2000/bd.html>).

Reference Reviews Europe Annual vol. 8 (2002), items 139–144, features several of his last reviews over a number of recently published bibliographies and reference works on Russian literature. (Gordon B. Anderson, U. Minnesota)

Zdeňka Rachůnková (1951–2003)

Dr. Rachůnková worked in the New York Public Library since 1977. She was Director of the Slovanská knihovna at the Czech National Library in Prague since 1999. She passed away September 9, 2003. Dr. Rachůnková published several bibliographies and works about Czech Slavic studies. The most important has been *Práce ruské, ukrajinské a běloruské emigrace vydané v Československu 1918–1945* [Works of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian emigration published in Czechoslovakia during the years 1918–1945] (1996–) for which we will be eternally grateful to her.

(Wojciech Siemaszkiewicz, NYPL)

VII. Selected Bibliography of Recent Publications on Slavic Librarianship and Collections in the West

Sandra Levy, U. Chicago

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