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UCLA's Polish Collections and Collecting Poland at the UCLA Library: 2006–2011

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The author's purpose in this article is to acquaint the reader with some interesting aspects of the UCLA library's collection of Poland-related and Polish-language print materials. Then, the author gives an account of the strategies for the collection development activities that he undertook from 2006 to 2011, during his curatorial tenure at UCLA's Young Research Library, to revitalize the Polish-language collection. Lastly, the author describes a methodology he used to assess the effectiveness of these activities; this methodology should be of broad interest to anyone involved in area- or language-focused collection development.

KEYWORDS collection development, library, Poland, Polish, UCLA, University of California—Los Angeles

INTRODUCTION

The UCLA library's collection development activities related to Eastern European studies can be traced back to the recognition of the need for a Slavic librarian at UCLA. Although the history of UCLA dates back to 1919 (when it was established as the Southern Branch of the University of California), there were not any effective plans at the university for immediate collection development in these areas. Only in the aftermath of World War II was the need for systematic collection development of Eastern European

Studies materials recognized. Accordingly, in 1948, the library appointed its first Slavic studies curator: a White Russian lawyer from St. Petersburg, Dmitry Krassovsky. Thus began the 63 years (and counting) of Eastern European collection development at the UCLA library.

Our analysis of Polish collection development at UCLA will compare the acquisition of Polish language materials during the period from 1991 through 2005 to my own curatorial tenure at UCLA, which began in 2006 and continued through April 2011. The impetus for this article was twofold: first, my ongoing conversations with Roman Koropeckyj, professor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at UCLA; and second, discussions with Małgorzata Cup of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Los Angeles. Both of these outstanding individuals have inspired me with their dedication to Polish culture and literature. I dedicate this article to both of these friends, as without their constant support and critical comments, it could not have come to fruition. I would also like to acknowledge the UCLA library's Department of Special Collections (especially Simon V. Elliott) for enabling and assisting me to photograph rare books in their holdings.

PART ONE: NOTABLE BOOKS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POLISH COLLECTIONS: HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CAMPUSES

Some real gems of Poland's rich print heritage are held in the UCLA library collection, and they are extremely important in understanding the library's constant desire to serve as a resource for not only UCLA students and faculty but also the large Polish diaspora community around Los Angeles.

The UCLA campus also hosts the Southern Regional Library Facility (SRLF), where five University of California libraries deposit their high-value and presumably low-use materials (but from which students and faculty members regularly request materials).[1] Among the Polish books in the SRLF, one particular book from the UC Santa Barbara library is representative of the early examples of Polish-language print materials that constitute an important part of the SRLF and UCLA Poland-related materials. The book is titled, in full, *Konstytucye Seymu extraordynaryinego w Warszawie roku MDCCLXVII.: Dnia piątego października złożonego y zaczętego, a z Limitacyi y prorogacyi w roku MDCCLXVIII. Dnia piątego Marca, przy rozwiązaniu Konfederacyi Generalnych Koronney y Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego zakończonego, ex consensu Ordinum totius Republicae ustanowione* [Constitution of the extraordinary congress in Warsaw, assembled and initiated on October 5, 1768 . . .]. This book was published in Warsaw in 1768; the printer is given as "J. K. Mci y Rzeczypospolitey u XX. Scholarum Piarum." The book is bound in leather and has the gold-embossed coat of arms of the Polish-Lithuanian confederacy. In the center of this coat of arms one can clearly see the *ciołek* [bullock]—the heraldic
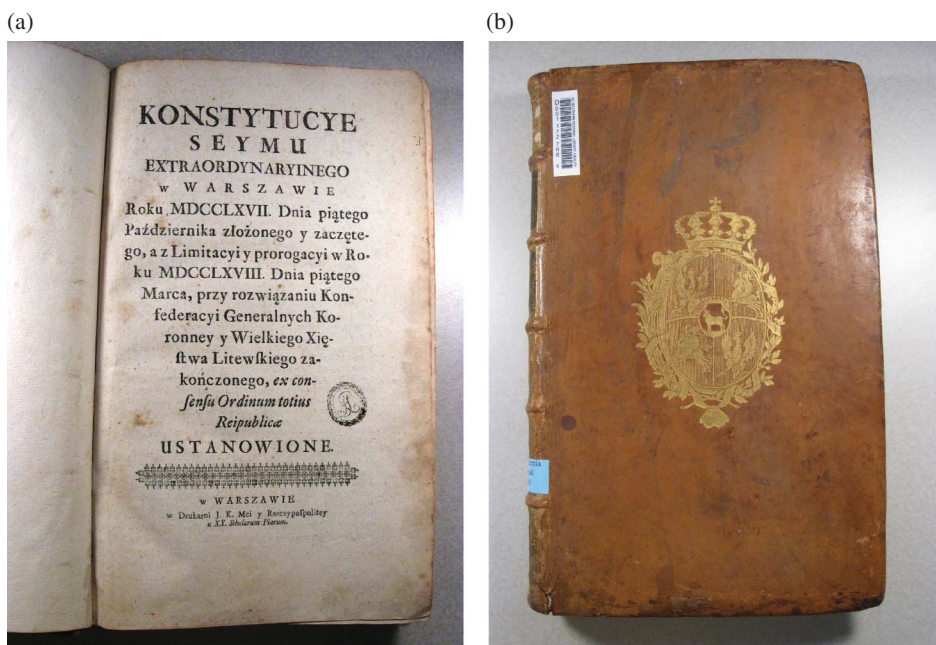
(a) (b)

FIGURE 1 *Konstytucye Seymu extraordynaryinego w Warszawie roku MDCCLXVII* (Color figure available online.)

symbol used by several noble families of the period and, perhaps most notably, by King Stanisław II August Poniatowski. (See Figure 1.)

The importance of this book lies in the fact that it describes various constitutional processes that took place in Poland in 1767. The year 1767 is often remembered as the year of the invasion of Poland by Russian troops during the reign of Catherine the Great. The book serves as a reminder of the complex geopolitical maneuverings of the time that led to this occupation.

Another important early book in the UCLA collection is a Polish-German-French dictionary that was published in Leipzig in 1764. Leipzig (Lipsk), in present-day Saxony, Germany, served from very early times as a center of print culture. The full title of this book is *Nowy dykcyonarz to iest mownik polsko-niemiecko-francuski: z przydatkiem przysłow potocznych, przestrog gramatycznych, lekarskich, matematycznych, fortfikacyynych, żeglaskich, łowczych i inszym naukom przyzwoitych wyrazow / przes Michała Abrahama Troca = Nouveau dictionnaire polonois, allemand et françois: enrichi de proverbes les plus usitez, de remarques de grammaire, de termes de medecine, de botanique, de matematique, de fortification, de marine, de chasse et des autres arts / par Michel Abraham Trotz* [New Polish-German-French dictionary . . .]. (See Figure 2.)

The importance of Trotz (or Troc) cannot be simply explained by his compiling a Polish-language dictionary but also by his ability to use and significantly expand important parts of Grzegorz Knapski's dictionary

FIGURE 2 *Nowy dykcyonarz to iest mownik polsko-niemiecko-francuski* (Color figure available online.)

published 1621–1632. Troc was the first in Polish history to organize a dictionary in which similar terms were grouped and numbered.[2]

The book *Rewolucjoniści i stronnictwa wsteczne* [Revolutionaries and the opposing sides] (see Figure 3)[3] was published in 1849 in Berlin at the printing press of Behr. The author's name appears on the title page as Edmund Chojecki. His full name was Karol Edmund Chojecki and, according to S. Orgelbrand's *Encyklopedja powszechna z ilustracjami i mapami* [General encyclopedia with illustrations and maps], he wrote in French under the pen-name Charles-Edmond.[4] Chojecki was a Polish orientalist who worked in Paris, fought on the side of the Tatars in the Crimean war, and went to Egypt, where he studied Middle Eastern languages. Besides this book, he wrote other famous works such as *Alkhadar: ustęp z życia ojców naszych* [Alkhadar: passage from the life of our fathers] (Paris, 1854), *Wspomnienia z podróży po Krymie* [Memories of travels around the Crimea] (Warsaw, 1845), and *La paix et la guerre: lettre à M. Paul de Bourgoing*
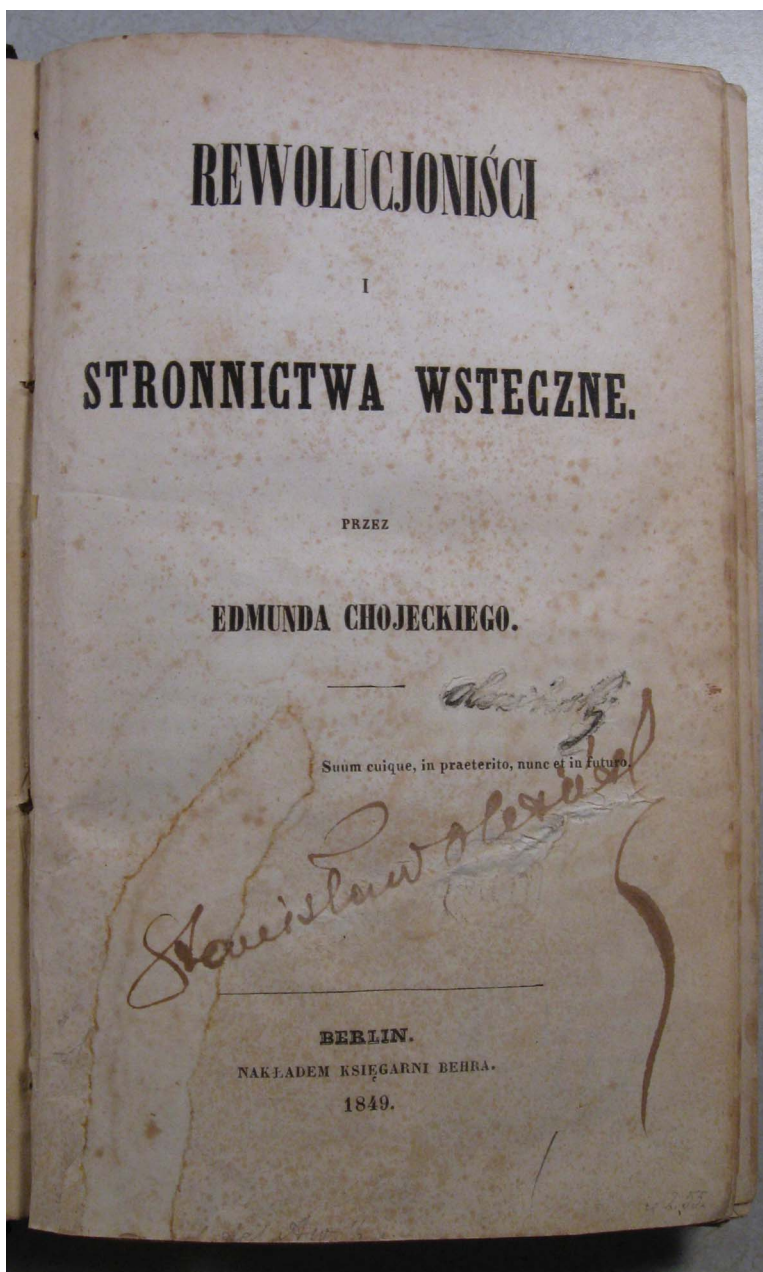
FIGURE 3 *Rewolucjoniści i stronnictwa wsteczne* (Color figure available online.)

[. . .] en réponse à sa brochure sur la guerre d'idiome et de nationalité [Peace and war: letter to Mr. Paul de Bourgoing] (Paris, 1849). Another important resource available at the UCLA library is the frequently used collection of Susan Sontag's papers. UCLA acquired her personal papers
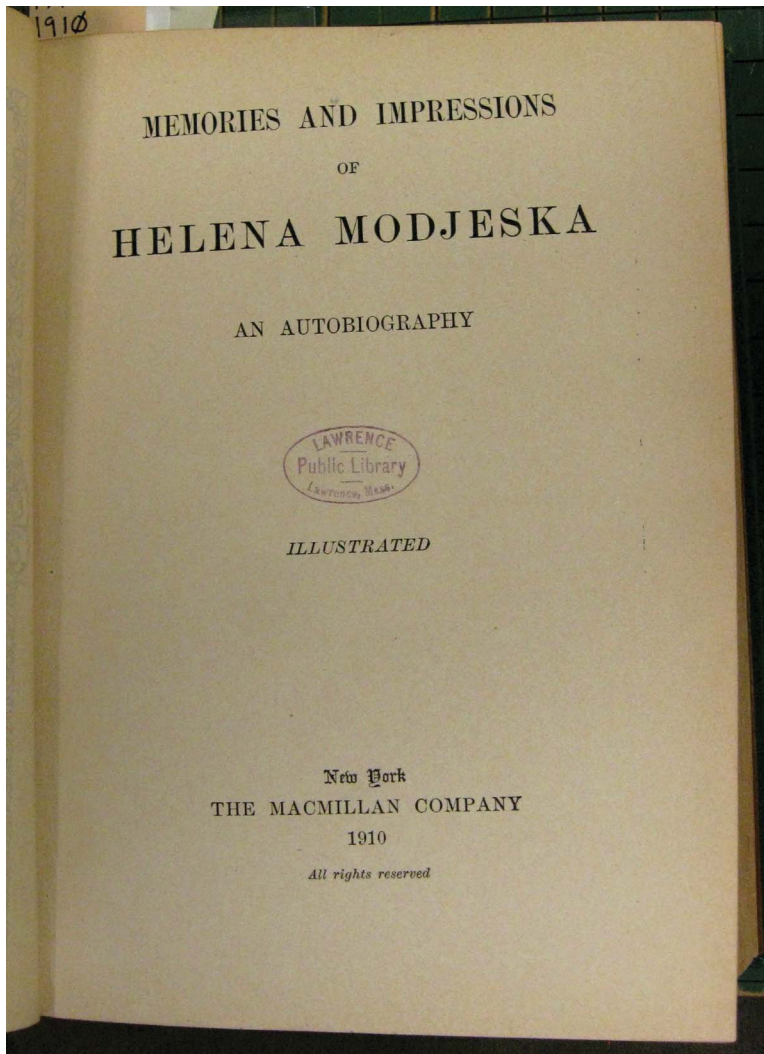
FIGURE 4 Helena Modjeska, *Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska: An Autobiography* (New York, Macmillan, 1910). Source: Susan Sontag's Personal Library (UCLA Special Collections Department) (Color figure available online.)

in 2002, along with her library of 20,000 books, which contains an autobiography of Helena Modjeska[5] published in 1910 by MacMillan (see Figure 4).[6] Modjeska lived in California for 35 years, almost half of her life. Another item in the Sontag papers, box 138, folder 21, is of particular importance to the topic of Polish collections at UCLA: it contains correspondence between Sontag and Czeslaw Milosz.[7]

The UCLA library has several other noteworthy books related to Poland. These books are not only in Polish but also in English, German, Latin, and
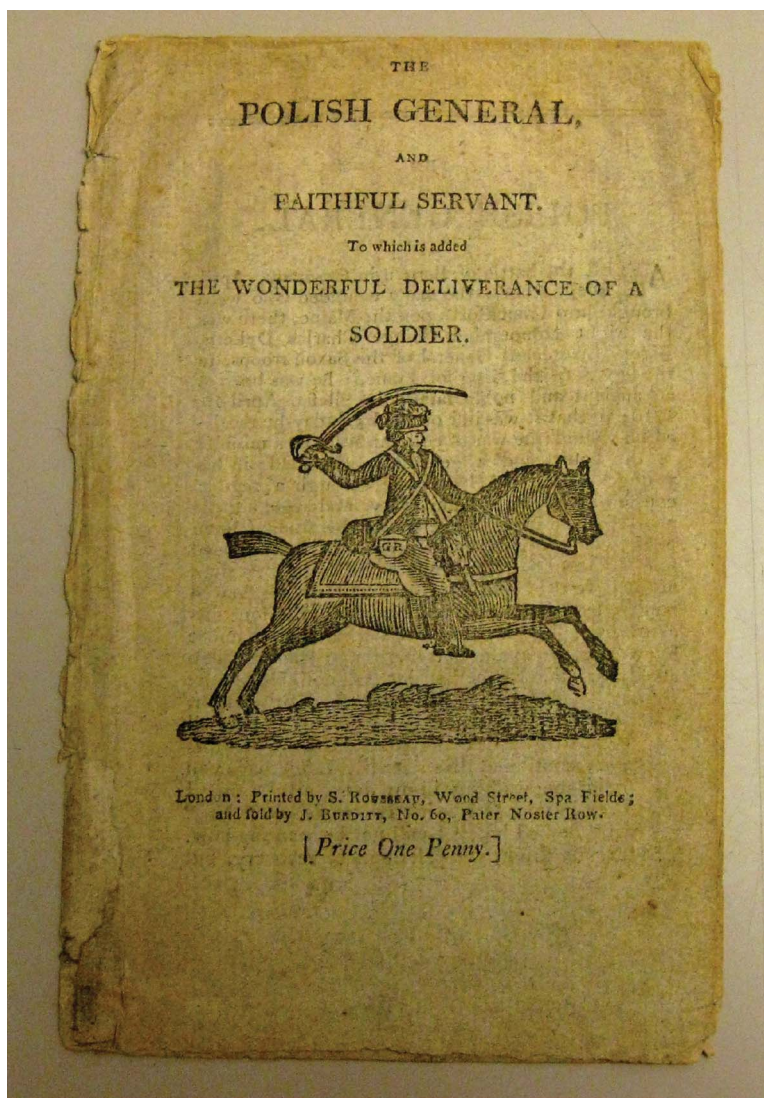
FIGURE 5 *The Polish General and Faithful Servant* (Color figure available online.) Courtesy of UCLA Library's Special Collections Department.

other languages. The eight-page British chapbook in Figure 5 was published between 1807 and 1811. The title page has a woodcut vignette that shows a galloping rider with drawn "oriental" sword. Priced at 1 penny, it was printed at the shop of S. Rousseau and sold by J. Burditt. The British Library catalog attributes the 1815 edition of this pamphlet to Baron Georg Carl von Dyhern,[8] but the work is principally *about* Dyhern, who was Silesian.

The assessment of the relationship between the Russian Empire and Poland has always been a point of differing perspective on the two sides.

One of the painful chapters in the history of these relations was the partition of Poland and the occupation of portions of Polish territories by Czarist Russian troops after the defeat of Napoleon. In November 1830 the Poles in the Russian-administered territories revolted, an uprising that eventually failed. One book that belongs to the UCLA collections might be classified as a sort of propaganda-tinted historical analysis of the situation in Poland through the lens of Pavel Aleksandrovich Mukhanov (see Figure 6). Mukhanov was head of the Imperial Archaeography Committee, a body that functioned as an archival and recordkeeping body of the Russian Empire. He actively participated in the Polish campaign of the 1830s and was the commanding officer of the Russian army stationed in Poland. The importance of this book lies perhaps in the fact that it was published in Moscow in 1834, four years after the failed Polish uprising of 1830. The book's title is *Podlinnyia svidietel'stva o vzaimnykh otnosheniiakh Rossii i Pol'shi, preimushchestvenno vo vremia samozvantsev* [Original witnesses to the mutual relations of Russia and Poland, mainly during the time of the
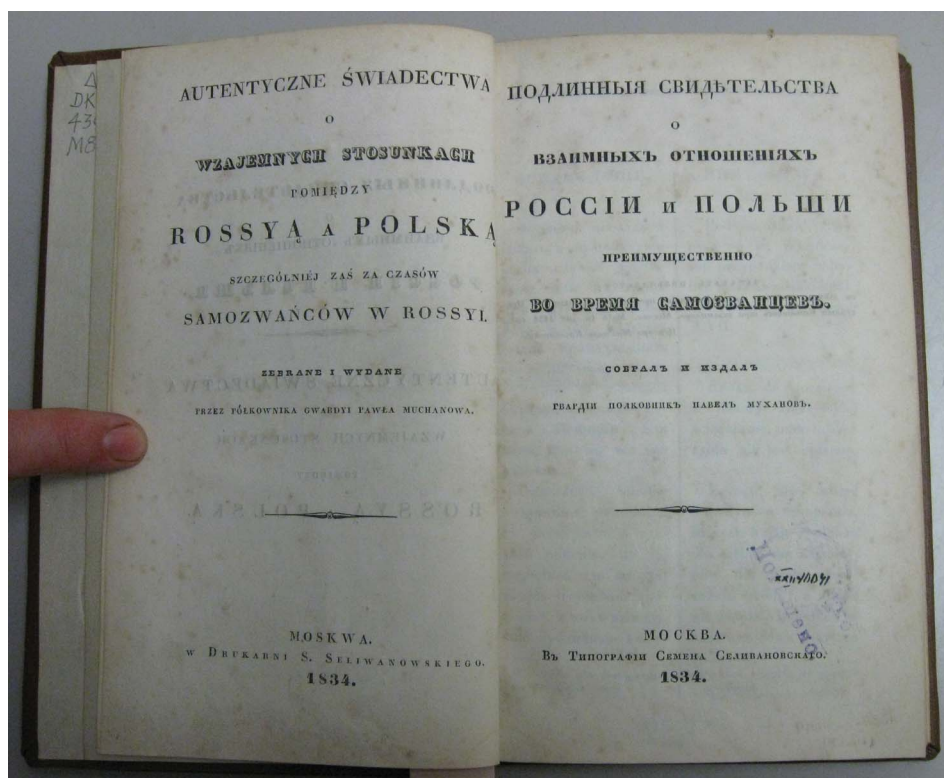

FIGURE 6 Pavel Aleksandrovich Mukhanov, *Podlinnyia svidietel'stva o vzaimnykh otnosheniiakh Rossii i Pol'shi, preimushchestvenno vo vremia samozvantsev* (Moscow: V Tip. S. Selivanovskago, 1834) (Color figure available online.)

pretenders to the throne]. Its Polish title is *Autentyczne świadectwa o wza-jemnych stosunkach pomiędzy Rossyą a Polską, szczególniéj zaś za czasów samozwanców w Rossyi.*[9]

PART TWO: DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES FOR POLISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AT UCLA

Currently, the book collection relating to Eastern Europe numbers approximately 370,000 titles in various languages. Prior to my appointment in 2006 as the librarian for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies, various predecessors had left their impact on the collections, which were dominated by Russian and South Slavic materials. After briefly analyzing such prominent California EE studies collections such as UC Berkeley's and Stanford's, I decided to develop UCLA's print collections selectively in Eastern European languages other than these.

After considering Albanian, Belarusian, Romanian, and Ukrainian as possible priorities, I began to focus on Polish. My choice was perhaps based on two distinct factors. First, I had spent the formative years of my life in the area of western Belarus close to the former *Rzeczpospolita* territories of Grodno, Nowogródek, and Slonim, where *babka* [Easter bread] was one of the few salvations, along with the ability (at this extremity of the USSR) to hear and capture snatches of the modern Western pop music broadcast by Warsaw radio stations. Secondly, and more importantly, UCLA's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures regularly offered classes in Polish language and literature.

In consultation with Roman Koropeckyj, a specialist in Polish language and literature, I decided to develop the sort of niche and sustainable collection of Polish materials that would eventually make UCLA's collection a useful resource on Poland for students, faculty members, visiting scholars, and the southern California Polish and diaspora communities. To this end, I had to assess the situation that had existed before my appointment and then develop alternative strategies to continue acquiring Polish language materials in light of a diminishing discretionary collection development budget.[10] My choices were limited in what I could purchase to support even the primary goals of faculty research and teaching. The initial analysis of other California libraries had motivated another goal: to build a collection of Poland-related print materials that would complement rather than compete with the historically stronger collections of UC Berkeley or Stanford University libraries,[11] where the acquisitions budgets for these materials had been larger.

I began work on the Polish collection with a retrospective collection analysis of Polish-language materials, using the WorldCat Collection Analysis

tool.[12] The tool allowed me to identify items unique to the UCLA library collections. It also enabled me to compare the library's collections with peer institutions.

In consultation with the faculty of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, I determined that it would not be cost-effective to purchase print items retrospectively if they were already in the holdings of the one of the University of California libraries. Thus, I decided to focus on collecting Polish-language books with imprints of 2006 and later. We settled on an approximate budgetary ratio of 60%–40% for books from the humanities and social sciences.

In the humanities, I decided to focus on Polish literature as a mainstay of collection development activity. We selectively overrode the policy of duplication in very narrow cases when the book was needed for teaching on campus even if there was a copy in northern California at UC Berkeley or Stanford.

Having determined the overall priorities for rejuvenating the Polish collection, I also needed to seek further ways to do this cost-effectively. Several factors were involved: vendors, possible opportunities for fund reallocation, current publishing patterns, and alternative acquisition venues.

I queried colleagues about the established Polish book vendors, both in the United States and Europe, which supply regularly to North American academic libraries. Prices were one consideration, when different vendors could supply the same book. However, in addition to price, I looked at the fill rate by particular vendors, as well as considering overall service quality. I collected this vendor information (initially, and on an ongoing basis) by means of formal and informal exchanges with colleagues at forums such as the annual meetings of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES) and the Slavic and Eastern European Studies Section meetings during the Midwinter and Annual Meetings of the American Library Association, and through e-mail lists such as *Slavlibs*. Another useful tool was the Slavic and East European Vendor Database, which is currently hosted at the University of Washington.[13]

UCLA has subscribed to the full-text electronic resource called the *Central and Eastern European Online Library* (CEEOL). A number of Polish journals were accessible through this database but also duplicated as print subscriptions in the collection. We cancelled the print titles thus duplicated and used the savings generated from these cancellations to purchase more Polish-language books.

For recent information on publishing patterns in Poland, I consulted the online version of *Przewodnik Bibliograficzny* [Bibliographic guide], available from the Web site of the National Library of Poland.[14]

In order to gauge contemporary literary trends, I decided to monitor various modern literary prizes such as the Nagroda Literacka Nike

[Nike Literary Award] and—later, when it was established in 2010—the Nagroda im. Ryszarda Kapuścińskiego za reportaż literacki [Ryszard Kapuściński Award for Literary Reportage].[15] I focused on acquiring all of the long-listed nominees from 2006 onwards for these prizes. In consultation with faculty members like Dr. Koropeckyj, I also decided to focus on established series titles such as Polemika krytycznoliteracka w Polsce [Controversies in literary criticism in Poland], Encyklopedia Solidarności [Encyclopedia of Solidarity], Biblioteka Zarządzania Kulturą [Library of cultural management], Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Śląskiego [Scholary works of Silesian Univeristy], Biblioteka Pisarzy Staropolskich [Library of old Polish authors], and others.

Outreach was also an important component of my collection development strategy. I contacted the Consul for Culture, Press, Education, and Polish Community of the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Los Angeles, Małgorzata Cup. Ms. Cup was extremely supportive of a pilot joint UCLA–Consulate collection development project. Through this project, we were able on an ongoing basis to acquire some of the books as gifts of the Polish Government.

PART THREE: COLLECTION ANALYSIS THROUGH WORLDCAT EXPERT SEARCH

Comparing collections by the number of items in them is not, of course, a measure that allows us to evaluate the qualitative aspects of collection development. However, it can offer an idea of the comparative effectiveness of planned collection development activity, especially when comparing the number of unique items in a particular collection. Furthermore, such comparisons can help a consortium or group of libraries (for example, the various University of California libraries) to strategize and coordinate collection development activities.

For institutions that subscribe to OCLC, WorldCat Expert Search is a tool available for data extraction. However, for benchmarking and comparison, it has several problems. One problem is the presence of duplicate records in WorldCat due to (among other reasons) different levels of cataloging from different participating institutions. Another problem, in the case of the University of California Libraries, is that titles with minimal-level cataloging (as defined for these libraries) are not represented in WorldCat: if a title has been designated to go to one of the regional storage facilities, it is most often represented only in the local system, and not in WorldCat. The Southern Regional Library Facility, hosted at UCLA, has been mentioned previously, and there is also a Northern Regional Library Facility.

Methodology

For this study, I collected data with 1991 as a base year, which allowed me to capture complete five-year intervals. Hence, data were extracted for publication-date groups of 1991–1995, 1996–2000, 2001–2005, and 2006–2010.[16] The searches were conducted in the Expert Search mode of WorldCat in several steps.

First, I conducted a search for the total availability of records in WorldCat for books published in Poland for the above-mentioned intervals. This is accomplished by using search strings such as this: cp: pl and dt = "bks" and yr: 1991–1995. The perhaps less instantly-recognizable parameters are *cp* (Country of publication, where Poland is *pl*) and *dt* (Format/Document type, where *bks* means books). Results display with captions such as "Records found: 85,148 (English: 22)." I limited the search further to books in Polish. (One can use the Language dropdown box, or add the *la* parameter, to limit by the language of the publications, e.g., la = "pol". With either strategy, the *la* parameter is displayed on the results page.)[17] See Table 1 for the results.

Second, using the *li:* (holdings library) parameter, I extracted records for the same periods from a group consisting only of UCLA, UC Berkeley, and Stanford to determine how many Polish publications were represented in at least one of these libraries. I created this group because, as previously noted, these three libraries have the major collections of Polish-language materials in California. The OCLC codes used were CLU (for UCLA), CUY (for UC Berkeley), and STF (for Stanford). These codes were obtained from the OCLC resource available at http://www.oclc.org/contacts/libraries/. This methodology helped me gauge the relative uniqueness of these collections. See Figures 7 and 8 for illustrations of one of the queries and its results.

Third, I filtered these results to determine the number of unique or rarely held titles in the three-member group of libraries. Any one (or all) of the three libraries that were compared could hold a title, of course; but the WorldCat holding information alone does not reveal whether the title can be borrowed among them on interlibrary loan. To filter the results, I added the range code (*cg: 11*) that denotes a title held by only 1 library.

TABLE 1 WorldCat Polish-Language and Bilingual Polish-Imprint Books by Years.

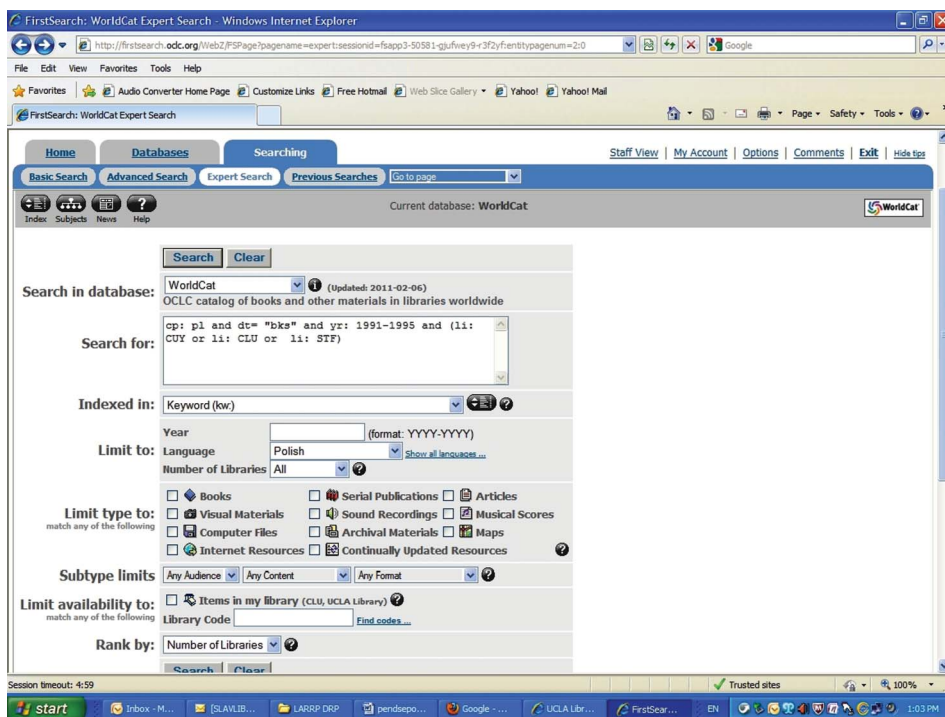| Years	Total polish imprints in WorldCat
1991–1995	85,148 (English: 22)
1996–2000	125,184 (English: 37)
2001–2005	182,590 (English: 30)
2006–2010	136,142 (English: 21)
Total	529,065 (English: 110)

FIGURE 7 Query for Polish Books 1991–1995 Held by UCLA, UC Berkeley, and Stanford (Color figure available online.)

For example: cp: pl and dt = "bks" and yr: 1991–1995 and (li: CUY or li: CLU or li: STF) and cg:11. The results are shown in Table 2.

Fourth, I compared UCLA collections for Polish-language materials against the UC Berkeley (but not Stanford) collections for the same periods. The search strings were of this format: cp: pl and dt = "bks" and yr: 1991–1995 and (li: CUY or li: CLU) and cg: 11. See Table 3.

Fifth, I compared the total number of 1991–2005 items in the UCLA library collections against the number of items that I had collected from 2006 through 2010. This step provides a quantitative idea of the comparative effectiveness of the planned collection development activity. Search string example: cp: pl and dt = "bks" and yr: 1991–2005 and li: CLU. See Table 4.

Finally I did two-year search ranges for UCLA alone, to approximate biennial (or fiscal-year) acquisitions of Polish language books. Search string example: cp: pl and dt = "bks" and yr: 1990–1991 and li: CLU. See Table 5.

Data Analysis and Discussion

If we compare the data for the number of records for Polish materials in WorldCat against the UCLA–UC Berkeley–Stanford grouping for the years

FIGURE 8 Displayed Results of the Search Parameters in Figure 7 (Color figure available online.)

TABLE 2 UCLA, UC Berkeley, and Stanford Group Holdings.

Years	Polish holdings in CLU, CUY and STF	Unique holdings in at least one library
1991–1995	8,907 (English: 14)	533
1996–2000	10,617 (English: 27)	908
2001–2005	13,141 (English: 20)	704
2006–2010	8,758 (English: 10)	440
Total Holdings	41,423 (English: 71)	2585

1991–2010, we can see that the total number of books in this grouping comprises 41,423 of 529,065. If we take simple percentage as a tool for comparison, the total of the Polish titles held by this grouping makes up 7.83% of total WorldCat Polish records. Similarly, the records for the two-member grouping of UCLA–UC Berkeley (16,141 titles) comprise 3.05% of total WorldCat Polish records, and the UCLA holdings alone for the same period (3,658 titles) make up 0.69% of the total. See Figure 9 for a visual representation, and also Tables 1 through 4.

If we look at the UCLA–UC Berkeley unique records, then we see that for the period of 2001–2005 there is almost an eightfold increase

TABLE 3 UCLA–UC Berkeley Group Holdings With Unique Holdings in at Least One Library.

Years	Polish holdings in CLU, CUY	Unique holdings in at least one library
1991–1995	4,614 (English: 9)	44
1996–2000	4,327 (English: 12)	156
2001–2005	4,562 (English: 12)	306
2006–2010	2,638 (English: 5)	73
Total Holdings	16,141 (English: 38)	579

TABLE 4 Polish Books at the UCLA Library, 1991–2010.

Years	Polish holdings at UCLA
1991–2005	2,720 (English: 8)
2006–2010	938 (English: 5)
Total	3658 (English: 13)

TABLE 5 Biennial Breakdown of the Books in Polish Language as Acquired by the UCLA Library.

Years	Annual breakdown of polish holdings-UCLA
1990–91	464 (English: 4)
1992–93	520
1994–95	327 (English: 1)
1996–97	349 (English: 1)
1998–99	387 (English: 3)
2000–01	337 (English: 1)
2002–03	288
2004–05	258 (English: 2)
2006–07	561 (English: 2)
2008–09	350 (English: 3)
2010–11	27*

*Note: This article was written in February 2011, when the fiscal year was still not over; hence the low number of 27 books.

from 44 unique titles in 1991–1995 to 306 unique titles for the period of 2001–2005. However, from 2006 onward we see a diminishing trend in the uniquely held items to 73 within the UCLA–UC Berkeley collection. See Figure 10.

If we now look at the holdings figures for UCLA alone for the 1991–2005 period and compare them to acquisitions during my tenure, we see that for the five-year period of 2006–2010, I grew the collection of books published in Polish in Poland by a percentage increase of 34.5% (that is, 938 books) as compared to the collection activity of the previous 14 years combined (1991–2005), during which 2,720 books were acquired.
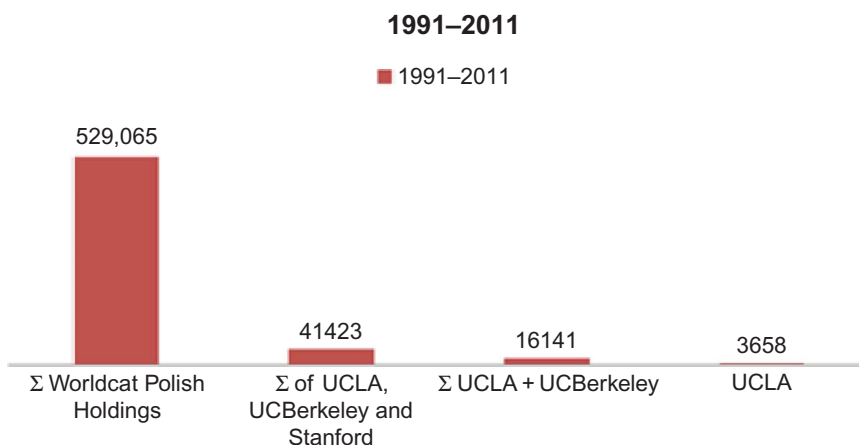
1991–2011

■ 1991–2011

529,065

41423

16141

3658

Σ Worldcat Polish Holdings　　Σ of UCLA, UCBerkeley and Stanford　　Σ UCLA + UCBerkeley　　UCLA

FIGURE 9 Comparison of Polish Book Records in WorldCat, UCLA–UC Berkeley–Stanford (Color figure available online.)

Unique Holdings at at Least One Library (UCLA or UC Berkeley)

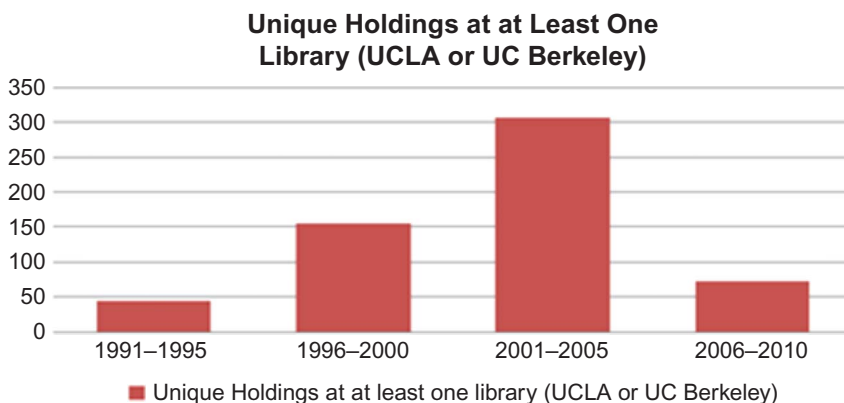■ Unique Holdings at at least one library (UCLA or UC Berkeley)

FIGURE 10 Unique Holdings in UCLA–UC Berkeley Grouping, 1991–2010 (Color figure available online.)

It is of interest for a selector to see the rate at which holdings in a particular language evolve on a yearly basis. It must be noted that, in this study, we are comparing the years of the imprints and not strictly those of acquisition. Sometimes, due to shipping problems, dollar exchange rate fluctuations, annual or mid-year budgetary modifications, and/or shifting of an organization's collection development focus, we see variations in the rate of acquisition at a particular library. In the case of the UCLA library, we can see these variations represented in Figure 11.

How can we explain these variations in Figure 11? If we look at the peak of Polish language acquisitions in the period that immediately fol-lowed the demise of the Soviet Union (and thus its diminished influence
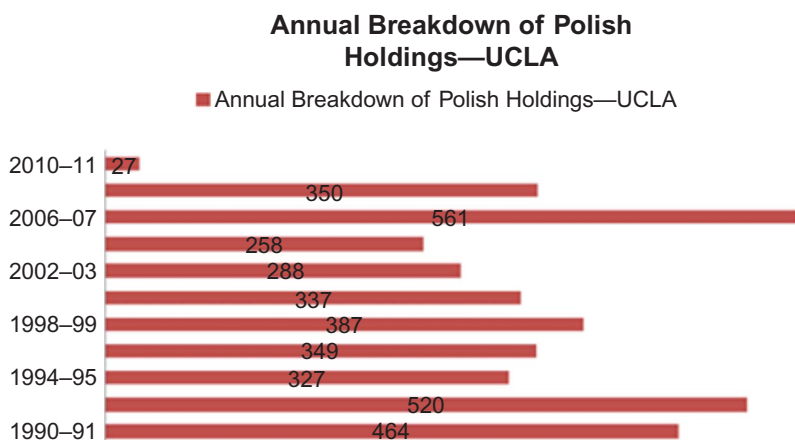
**Annual Breakdown of Polish
Holdings—UCLA**

■ Annual Breakdown of Polish Holdings—UCLA

FIGURE 11 Annual Acquisition of Polish Books at UCLA Library (Color figure available online.)

on Poland), the high figures we see can likely be attributed to a reinvigoration of exchange programs with partners in Poland. However, beginning in 1994, the UCLA library saw a sort of stabilization in Polish acquisitions as exchange-based subsidized collection development was diminishing and the selector for Slavic collections was forced to use discretionary funds to purchase these items.

In the period from 2004 through 2005, the further reduction of acquisitions can be explained by the fact that UCLA's selector for Slavic Languages and Literatures retired in 2004, and the person who replaced him left abruptly after a short tenure. After my appointment in 2006,[18] I decided first to focus on stabilizing the library's Slavic collection activities, as the disarray in collection development in the period immediately preceding my appointment could have had potentially damaging effects on the library's ability to provide ongoing support to faculty. (The collections are relevant not only to faculty in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, but also those in the Anthropology, History, Political Science, Sociology, and World Arts and Cultures Departments.)

The reduction of Slavic collecting at UCLA overall, along with continued collection development in such historically strong areas as Russian and South Slavic, did not necessarily indicate that new collection development initiatives could not be undertaken. However, new, focused collection development initiatives such as the strategies for Polish-language materials that I have described here, required a long term commitment to evolve UCLA's collections as a resource for the students and faculty, and for the broader community in southern California with interest in Polish matters. The Polish-language collection development initiative that I envisioned in 2006 showed demonstrable results.

FINAL COMMENTS

To a library administration, a selector's intention to develop his/her collection in a particular direction is inadequate justification for changing priorities during times of shrinking budgets and against the competing needs of other selectors. Any collecting initiative such as I have documented here should be discussed with the faculty members involved. The key is to identify the need for these materials on one's campus and gauge their use. However, a research collection at a major academic library like UCLA cannot be based simply on demonstrated local needs at one specific time. The selector should also consider potential future users. If a copy of a particular book already exists at another campus/library with which the selector's campus/library has an efficient borrowing arrangement, the selector must critically evaluate the choice to purchase a "second copy." In budgetary climates like those currently in California and in the University of California system, any initiative like the Polish-language materials acquisition project should be coupled with extramural fund-raising or grant-writing efforts that would enable the selector to continue his/her planned activities.

Distillations

Based on the findings of the analysis of Polish collecting at UCLA since 1991, I might recommend measures such as the following to ensure the continuity of targeted area studies initiatives elsewhere, especially when resources are constrained:

1. Maintain collection development purchasing parity by, where possible, dedicating a fixed dollar amount from discretionary allocations that could be used to purchase books from targeted vendors over long periods of time.
2. Establish a narrow subject-based profile for a defined approval plan with various non-subject parameters that would enable the acquisition of targeted materials in areas such as literature, literary criticism, film and television, and history of the targeted region, ideally from a specified starting date.
3. Reach out to community émigrés and diaspora members who, along with consulates, representative missions, or the like, can serve as resources to help raise extramural support. Sometimes individuals like consuls can influence publishers in the target areas to send some of their publications at no charge.
4. Maintain (or consider reactivating, if stagnant) book exchanges with overseas partners, when viable, on a case-by-case basis.

Editor's Final Note

As we have seen, the UCLA collections contain some quite interesting examples of Poland-related materials. Let us hope that the groundwork laid by the author for further collecting in this area, as well as the methodology he has shown us to quantify and compare the results of such initiatives, will help this fine library to continue to grow in this important part of Eastern European materials.

NOTES

1. Regents of the University of California, "UC Southern Regional Library Facility" (Los Angeles: UCLA Library, 2009), http://www.srlf.ucla.edu/. From the first page of the site: "Established in 1987, the Southern Regional Library Facility . . . provides space for University of California library materials, archives and manuscript collections. Utilizing high-density shelving, the collections are stored in a climate-controlled environment that is designed to preserve the collections." UCLA shares the SRLF with UC Santa Barbara, UC San Diego, UC Riverside, and UC Irvine.

2. Tadeusz Piotrowski, "Lexicography in Poland: Early Beginnings—1997," in *Towards a History of Linguistics in Poland: From the Early Beginnings to the End of the Twentieth Century*, ed. E. F. K. Koerner and Aleksander Szwedek (Amsterdam: J. Benjamins Pub. Co, 2001), 103–104.

3. Edmund Chojecki, *Rewolucjoniści i stronnictwa wsteczne* (Berlin: Behr, 1849). Google digitized Harvard's copy of this work: http://books.google.com/books?vid=HARVARD32044011856747&printsec=titlepage#v=onepage&q&f=false.

4. Samuel Orgelbrand, *S. Orgelbranda Encyklopedja powszechna z ilustracjami i mapami* (Warsaw, 1898), 3: 499.

5. Helena Modrzejewska (Modjeska) was a Polish actress, who was born in Krakow. Susan Sontag's novel *In America* is based on the story of Helena Modjeska. Sontag writes, "America: not just another country. While the unjust course of European History had ordained that a Pole could not be a citizen of Poland (but only of Russia or Austria or Prussia), the just course of world history had created America. Maryna would always be a Pole—no way to change that, nor would she want to. But she could, if she chose, be an American too." (Susan Sontag, *In America: A Novel* [New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 2000], 345.)

6. "The Susan Sontag Archive at the UCLA Library," *UCLA Department of Special Collections: Exhibits* (Los Angeles: UCLA Library, 12 Dec. 2009), http://unitproj.library.ucla.edu/special/sontag/sontag.htm.

7. UCLA Library, "Finding Aid for the Susan Sontag papers, ca. 1939–2004," *Online Archive of California* (2009), http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=kt2489n7qw;query=milosz;style=oac4;view=dsc;dsc.position=1#hitNum1.

8. *The Polish General, and Faithful Servant: To Which is Added, the Wonderful Deliverance of a Soldier* (London: Printed and sold by J. Evans and Son, 1815).

9. Pavel A. Mukhanov, *Podlinnyia svidietel'stva o vzaimnykh otnosheniiakh Rossii i Pol'shi, preimushchestvenno vo vremia samozvantsev* (Moscow: V Tip. S. Selivanovskago, 1834). Google has digitized Harvard's copy of this book: http://books.google.com/books?id=5zQEAAAAYAAJ. Hathi Trust also has a copy: http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b584360.

10. These budgets continued to decrease throughout my entire tenure in the position. Another complicating factor that arose during the same period was the decreasing value of the dollar against the euro zone.

11. UCLA, UC Berkeley, and Stanford have the major collections of Polish-language materials in California.

12. *WorldCat Collection Analysis* (Dublin, OH: OCLC, 2011), http://www.oclc.org/collection analysis/.

13. ASEEES Committee on Libraries & Information Resources, Subcommittee on Collection Development, *Slavic and East European Vendor Database*, http://db.lib.washington.edu/slavvendor/.

14. National Library of Poland, "Bibliographies online," http://bn.org.pl/en/catalogues-and-bibliographies/bibliographies-online/. Under the first heading on this page, "Books," there are links for *Przewodnik Bibliograficzny* that allow the user either to download PDFs of individual issues of the periodical or to search the online database maintained from it.The search interface of the latter is in Polish.

15. Miasto Stołeczne Warszawa, "Nagroda im. Ryszarda Kapuścińskiego za reportaż literacki," http://www.um.warszawa.pl/aktualnosci/nagroda-im-ryszarda-kapuscinskiego-za-reportaz-literacki.

16. Some data collected for *part of* 2011 will also be mentioned subsequently. *Editor's note (JS)*: In examining these data, the reader should remember the constant dynamics of WorldCat: duplicate (or presumed duplicate) records being either created or removed, and libraries' holdings being added or (through de-accessioning and the like) removed. Through retrocon projects, the numbers can change dramatically with great rapidity. Thus the statistics in this study reflect a particular moment (early 2011) in WorldCat "history."

17. *Editor's note (JS)*: The notation "(English: 22)" means, presumably, that the items in question are bilingual Polish and English. This notation presumably appears based on the language interface being used in WorldCat. However, it does not appear consistently when the search has been restricted to items in a specific non-English language.

18. My appointment, incidentally, also included responsibility for South Asian studies.