RUSSIAN AND
SOVIET STUDIES AT
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO
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RUSSIAN AND SOVIET STUDIES

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The tradition of Russian studies at the University of Chicago is almost as old as the University itself. In 1896 Prince Sergei Volkonsky gave a series of lectures on Russian history and Russian institutions and also delivered a convocation address at the University of Chicago. At the beginning of the century Charles R. Crane persuaded the University’s first president, William Rainey Harper, to accompany him on one of his frequent trips to Russia. Harper’s enthusiasm for Russia emerged from his letters and in the tales he told upon his return.

In 1901, Crane, backed by Harper’s interest, established the Crane Foundation for Russian Studies in order to bring Russian scholars to the University for a series of public lectures. Under the Foundation’s auspices, three eminent scholars came to Chicago during the summers of 1901-1903. The first, Maksim M. Kovalevsky, gave thirteen lectures which the University of Chicago Press published as Russian political institutions in 1902. Kovalevsky, an authority on comparative and early Russian law, later became a professor at the University of St. Petersburg and a member of the Duma and State Council.

The following year Tomáš G. Masaryk, a professor of philosophy at the University of Prague, came to Chicago to read a series of lectures entitled “The philosophy of a small nation.” Masaryk later became the first president of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia.

The historian Pavel Milyukov presented twelve lectures in 1903 which he later expanded into Russia and its crisis, published by the University of Chicago Press in 1905. He returned to Chicago in the winter of 1905 to lecture on the Balkan states for history students. In 1917, Milyukov became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Russian provisional government under Aleksandr Kerensky.

Samuel N. Harper

The Crane Foundation lectures were not Crane’s only contribution to Russian studies at the University. Along with William Rainey Harper, Crane encouraged Harper’s son, Samuel, to study Russian. Only two or three American universities offered advanced Russian at that time, so Crane financed Samuel N. Harper’s graduate work at L’École des Langues Orientales in Paris. Harper studied with Paul Boyer, who suggested that he prepare the first Russian-language textbook for American students, an adaptation of Professor Boyer’s Russian reader. Crane supported the publication of Harper’s Reader in 1906.

Samuel N. Harper set out for Moscow in 1904, the first of eighteen trips he made to Russia. On his second visit, in 1905, the young student witnessed the events of “Bloody Sunday,” January 22. He reported what he had seen to the American embassy, and thus
began a lifelong, mostly unofficial, relationship with the United States government. Harper's third trip to Russia in the spring of 1906 came on the heels of the founding of the Duma. With Bernard Pares, a pioneer in Russian studies in England, Harper systematically interviewed members of all the parties in the Duma. During the Duma vacations, they also travelled to the provinces to interview estate owners and peasants.

Charles R. Crane began to provide support in 1906 for Harper to teach courses in Russian language and political institutions at the University of Chicago. The terms of Harper's appointment allowed him to teach in Chicago for six months of the year and to spend the other six months travelling in Russia. Although the early response to the Russian courses was encouraging, the program was discontinued for lack of student support after three years. But with the outbreak of World War I interest in Russia re-kindled, and Harper returned to Chicago. He was to teach at the University until he died in 1943.

Harper felt that his responsibilities as a Russian scholar extended beyond teaching, writing, and research in the academic community. "It was Mr. Crane who suggested that perhaps teaching, writing, and lecturing were not the only means of establishing a real understanding of Russia in America. I therefore adopted an additional method which became an important part in my educational program, and with his help established a number of centers here for informal periodic reporting, selecting representative publishers, educators, businessmen, and others influencing policy and opinion, with whom to discuss events in Russia at regular intervals." He also accepted many invitations to give speeches on Russia before civic groups, particularly in the 1920s when interest in the Soviet experiment was at its peak, and later in the 1930s when American relations with Soviet Russia began to open up.

Harper's contacts always included those in government and, as American interest in Russia grew during World War I, he was increasingly asked to act as unofficial advisor to government agencies. In 1916, at the age of thirty-four, Harper was offered a post as commercial attaché in Petrograd, but turned it down, preferring not to take an official position which might interfere with his academic life. He served unofficially as interpreter to the 1917 Elihu Root Commission, appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to promote understanding with Russia. He sent biographical sketches of the new leadership in Petrograd to the State Department; he also worked on the Committee on Public Information under George Creel.

Harper retained his contacts in the State Department and in the embassies throughout his life, as well as his academic detachment, by meeting unofficially with representatives not only of the United States but of countries in Europe and of Russia itself. His style with them was characterized as "organized indiscretion" which allowed him to act as a channel between diplomats, to put to them questions they could not ask each other—to an end that Harper hoped would promote international understanding.

Like most Westerners, Harper was dismayed and disheartened by the Bolshevik Rev-
St. Petersburg is in the center of a section from map number two of the *Atlas Russicus*, the first Russian atlas printed in Russia. Purchased by the Library.
ВВЕДЕНИЕ.

Приступая со благоговейством описывать жизнь и дела Императора Великого въ святой Москве.

... Приму опись въ собственной Москве, въ саду и на площадях.

Отъ многихъ нѣсколько словъ со словъ всѣхъ войскъ Святой Москвы проходили, возили Святой строенъ,

Славяще землю свою, и въ пожалованы прозванныхъ,

Божий и радуешься сверка точатся и пышные,

Среди всевозможныхъ словъ мирно падать отсутствовали,

И все дѣла все и замысли удивлены.

(1)

6) Императоръ Великий: статья Г. Лопухина.

Часть 1. A
olution in October 1917 and by Russia’s peace treaty with Germany. In 1918 he accepted his first official appointment to the State Department as special assistant in the new Russian Division. Here he monitored reports from experts, summarized articles, interpreted data, and translated newspapers smuggled from the Soviet Union. He was among the few Russian experts in the United States. He continued to teach in Chicago by sending his reports to Washington and spending only the last week of every month at the State Department, where he worked until 1922.

In 1926, after much maneuvering, Harper managed to obtain a visa to the USSR to seek material for *Civic training in Soviet Russia*, a book which he had been invited to prepare as one of a series of monographs edited by Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago Political Science Department. When he saw the economic and educational progress made by Communism, Harper re-examined his position on non-recognition of the Soviet Union. In later years, his enthusiasm for the country led some to criticize him as a Soviet apologist.

Harper continued to focus his work on how the Soviets carried out their reforms. His books discussed contemporary topics, yet were scholarly. In *Making Bolsheviks* (1931) he discussed six new cadres, or groups, which helped carry out the first Five-Year Plan. His travels in Russia and his years of study of that country, supplemented by his work for the State Department which gave him access to material otherwise unavailable, aided him greatly in his descriptions of the Soviet government, recorded in *The government of the Soviet Union* (1937).

Charles R. Crane once advised young Samuel Harper “to study all manifestations of Russian life, but not to become associated with any single one.” Harper followed that advice, in his considerable contributions both to scholarship and to public affairs. He is recognized as one of the founders of Russian studies in the United States. His scholarship continually expanded until it included Russian language, literature, history, political science, economics, sociology, and law. Throughout his career he was an assiduous collector of books, pamphlets, and ephemera. This body of printed material, together with his extensive personal archives, is a tangible part of the legacy which he left to the University and to Russian scholarship.

*Scattering of Specialists*

President Harry Pratt Judson stated in 1915 that the hiring of Samuel N. Harper was intended as the beginning of a Russian department at the University. “By the generosity of Mr. Charles R. Crane provision has been made for instruction in the Russian language and institutions. Mr. Samuel N. Harper, who has long been engaged in a study of Russia, and has for a number of years been a resident of that country for purposes of scholarly investigation, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in charge of the new department, and has already initiated the work. The very considerable interest
shown in Russia at the present time is in the opinion of the Board of Trustees an important indication that a larger knowledge of the language and literature and work of that great nation is needed in this country, and it is confidently expected that the new undertaking will be in every way useful and successful.” Until his death in 1943, however, Harper remained a member of the History Department.

Although the Russian Department did not materialize at this time, Harper was not the only faculty member to teach in the area of Russian studies. Matthew Spinka, on the faculty of the Chicago Theological Seminary and the Divinity School, taught courses, between 1927 and 1943, on the history of the Eastern Church (including the Russian Orthodox Church) and its intellectual traditions. His interests encouraged the Library to build up a comprehensive collection in those fields.

Other faculty members added the Soviet Union to their interests. Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law from 1923 to 1956, did research on Soviet political institutions and foreign relations. Between 1931 and 1938 John A. Morrison offered courses on the geography of the Soviet Union. John N. Hazard lectured on Soviet law during the academic year 1938-1939. Oskar Lange introduced the economics of Socialism in the early 1940s.

Everett C. Olson, a vertebrate paleontologist in the Department of Geology from 1935 to 1969, studied the evolutionary link between Permian reptile and amphibian fossils found in the United States and in the Soviet Union, where the city of Perm provided the name for this geological period so highly developed in the Western Urals.

The war years created a growing interest in Russian studies at the University. George V. Bobrinskoy, a Russian-born specialist in Sanskrit and a member of the Department of Linguistics since 1928, had begun to teach Russian with Samuel N. Harper in 1942. They instructed twelve students who had been awarded grants by the Rockefeller Foundation for Russian studies. After Harper’s death Professor Bobrinskoy contributed much time and energy to maintaining a Slavic program along with his other academic duties.

When, during World War II, the University was selected as a Center for Russian language and area instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP), Professor Bobrinskoy headed a staff of eight which included Fruma Gottschalk and Raissa Palyi. This program utilized methods of oral-aural language instruction first developed at Chicago by the distinguished linguist Leonard Bloomfield and his colleagues. The University helped to elaborate these methods and apply them to Russian.

Professors Bobrinskoy, Palyi, and Gottschalk all continued to teach Russian after the war; Mr. Bobrinskoy taught the language until his retirement in 1968, Mrs. Palyi from 1952 until 1966, and Mrs. Gottschalk to the present.

Professor Bobrinskoy and Professor Gottschalk, with the help of other members of the Russian staff, also produced a series of five graded Russian readers between 1945 and 1952. The Russian readers they edited followed the method of controlled sequential
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Наименование товаров.</th>
<th>1865</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1868</th>
<th>1869</th>
<th>Средних чис- лом.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Приве- зено.</td>
<td>Осталось от продажи.</td>
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<td>Среднее на сумму в рублях.</td>
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### XIII. Напитки и вина.

**A. русские:**

- Чихирь: 700,000 511,500 540,000 806,900 1,162,000 744,100 262,500
- Донской и крымский вина, в бутылках: 227,900 21,600 355,000 430,500 13,700 209,700 43,400
- Очищенное хлебное вино: 87,000 80,000 157,500 302,000 162,200 157,700
- Водка: крепкая и сладкая: 83,000 85,000 122,000 83,200 46,800 84,000 10,400
- Щип и мед: 45,600 54,500 28,500 22,000 25,800 31,300
- Бальзам: 6,400 2,100 2,000
- Лимонад: 6,000 5,400 6,000 6,500 10,500 6,900

**Итого:** 1,155,900 740,100 1,211,000 1,654,100 1,421,000 1,235,800

**B. иностранные:**

- Вина, в бутылках, иностранный уксус: 840,000 960,000
- Шампанское: 363,000 420,000
- Мадера: 137,500 150,000
- Херес: 125,000 138,000
- Рож, коньяк и бордонская вода: 122,000 185,500
- Лисабонское: 84,500 86,000
- Порт вуй: 78,500 85,000
- Темперы: 75,900 73,500
- Медох: 72,500 85,000
- Дремадер: 65,200 55,500
- Вейл-де-гара и сотерка: 62,600 75,200
- Портвейн: 45,600 62,400
- Бенкарало: 45,200 62,000
- Рейвейн: 24,800 32,000
- Бургонское: 24,000 29,500
- Малага: 9,100 11,100
- Зельгерская вода: 4,500 5,300

**Итого:** 2,181,900 2,520,000 2,235,000 630,000 2,520,000 2,017,380 267,000

### XIV. Бакалейные и семенные товары и животные продукты.

**A. русские:**

- Сахар: 2,025,500 2,171,000 2,170,000 2,198,600 3,937,200 2,501,100
- Табак ярутный: 1,200,000 1,450,000 1,680,000 1,407,000 3,200,000 1,787,400 156,000

A table from the *Staticheskii Vremennik* of the Russian Empire lists articles sold at the Nizhny Novgorod Fair during the years from 1865 to 1869. Acquired by the Library through exchange.
Lev Tolstoy dictated "The tale about Ivan the fool and his two brothers" to a student, but revised the manuscript himself. Given to the Library by Dr. M. Sahud.
readings for language instruction developed at Chicago by Otto F. Bond in French, Peter Hagboldt in German, and Carlos Castillo in Spanish.

In the decade after the war the Russian language program at Chicago developed only slowly. A minimum of courses were maintained—basic language courses and a survey of the literature—until the mid 1950s. Professor Bobrinskoy called for the appointment of a full-time specialist in Russian language and literature soon after Samuel N. Harper's death, but the vacancy was filled by temporary appointments, including that of Roman Jakobson, who lectured at the University for one quarter in 1944, before he was recognized as probably the most distinguished twentieth-century student of Slavic linguistics.

Francis J. Whitfield, a member of the Department of Linguistics between 1945 and 1948, was the Department's first full-time Slavist. He offered courses in Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Czech, Old Church Slavic, Old Russian, and introductory Russian literature.

Eric Hamp joined the Department of Linguistics in 1950. He has studied Baltic and Russian linguistics within the context of the broader field of comparative and Indo-European studies. More recently he has been Director of the Center for Balkan and Slavic Studies which has great strength in linguistics and literary and historical studies of Southeastern Europe.

During World War II two appointments were made of individuals who were to play important roles in the University and in the development of the study of the Soviet Union: Chauncy D. Harris in the Department of Geography in 1943 and D. Gale Johnson in the Department of Economics in 1944.

Chauncy D. Harris developed an interest in the Soviet Union while working in the Department of State in 1942-1943 with W. Chapin Huntington, a Washington friend of Samuel N. Harper. Since 1943 he has taught courses on the geography of the Soviet Union. He has written particularly on Soviet resources and urbanization but has also edited translations of basic Russian works and has compiled extensive bibliographies. As Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences, 1954-1960, he helped to encourage the appointment of faculty members with a Soviet interest. Later as Chairman of the Committee on Non-Western Area Programs, 1961-1966, and as Director of the Center for International Studies since 1966, Professor Harris had responsibility for administering funds that supported the Committee on Slavic Area Studies. He made his first of ten trips to the Soviet Union in 1957 and served on successive national committees that helped to establish exchange programs providing many students and faculty members with an opportunity to spend extended periods in research in the Soviet Union.

D. Gale Johnson made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1955 as a member of an American farm delegation. Both independently and with the collaboration of Arcadius Kahan he has made a series of studies of Soviet agriculture. As Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences, 1960-1970, and a member of many committees, he helped in the planning and implementation of an expanded program of Soviet studies in the University.
had a long-standing interest in pre- and post-revolutionary Russian educational development.

Nathan C. Leites, a specialist in Russian and French political science, returned to Chicago in 1963 after ten years' work with the RAND Corporation. His studies of Communism extended to Eastern Europe. He offered courses in European political science until 1974.

The second half of the 1950s saw a surge of interest in the problems of Soviet economic development. Stanisław Wellisz, a faculty member in the Graduate School of Business, taught courses in Soviet and Western economic planning and international economics from 1957 to 1964.

In the Department of Economics D. Gale Johnson was joined by Arcadius Kahan in 1955. Professor Kahan specializes in Russian economic history. Since 1958, he has taught courses on Russian and East European economic history and on the Soviet economy. He has been concerned with economic development in Eastern Europe and has compared collective farming structures in the USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Israel. In 1965 Professor Kahan received a joint appointment in the Department of History.

In the Division of the Social Sciences several other professors have been concerned with the culture, society, or politics of the Soviet Union within the context of other problems. Paul Friedrich joined the Department of Anthropology in 1962 and the Department of Linguistics in 1972. He has studied the historical problem of reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European and the location of its homeland through the study of the names for trees, semantics in nineteenth-century Russian, and twentieth-century Russian poetry and poetics.

After Sputnik, enrollment in Russian language courses increased rapidly. Fruma Gottschalk became a full-time staff member in 1958 and since then has taught advanced reading, composition, and conversation classes and has conducted seminars in Russian. She is currently chairman of the College Russian staff. By the academic year 1960-1961 the University was able to offer four years of instruction in Russian language, and introduced “drill sections” for conversation, each composed of six students and a native speaker.

In 1958, Edward Wasiolk, who had been trained in comparative literature with Russian literature as his major area of interest, and who had been in the Department of English since 1955, began to teach one Russian literature course per quarter. Some of these were graduate-level courses and courses devoted specifically to individual major Russian writers of fiction, including Dostoevsky and Tolstoy, and to the history of Russian criticism.

Hugh McLean was appointed to teach Russian literature in 1959 with the expectation that he would build up a well-rounded faculty which would become a Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. Professor McLean, whose own interests were mainly in nineteenth-century fiction, especially Leskov, established an impressive core of Old
No 1

Известия Совета Рабочих Депутатов
С.-Петербург, 17-го Октября 1905.

ОТ СОВЕТА ДЕПУТАТОВ:

Товарищи! Набираем депутатов в союз на всех рабочих и заводскихitationах не производимых выборов.

Председатель, организуя из работников фабрик и заводов собрания и указывая товарищам правдиво призывать к всеобщей забастовке.

Товарищи, товарищи, товарищи,

ОТ СОВЕТА ДЕПУТАТОВ:

Собрание депутатов не только на объявленные Тредиаковские панегирики в пользу убийц рабочих дворян, но и на собрания, где собрались юные, деревенские, городские, во всех случаях, везде, во всех местах действи.

Собрание депутатов разъясняют политическим институтам и вредным указам убийц убийцам убийств, которые не происходят, а происходят убийства, которые происходят убийцам убийцам убийств.
Товарищи Красноармейцы!
Распространяйте и подпишитесь на свою газету
"Красная Армия",
издаваемую Военно-Отдолов издательства Всерос. Центр. Исп. Ком. Сов. Раб., С. П. и Н. Депутатов.

В Газете принимают участие:
В. Антонов, (Оконан), Абросов, А. Алтасов, Я. Бурцев, Д. Бычков, Вацлав, Н. Горлов, Н. Ершев, И. Ляпин, К. Кращев, Л. Смирнов, В. Соколов, Сергеев, Л. Троцкий, Е. Ярославский, В. Яншеневский и др.

Условия подписки:
на 1 мес. 4 р. 50 к., на 2 мес. 9 р., на 3 мес. 13 р.

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Типография С-ва В. Д. Сызова, Ленинград ул., собствен. Л.
Москва—1918 г.

Доклад Тов. Л. Д. Троцкого об организации Красной Армии.

Тов. Троцкий. Наш противник, а также борьба за нашу власть — хотя можно сказать, что «холодная» революция нашей противники превратилась в наши войну,— и т. д. и другое обладали весь на всех или иной форме войну, то это должно быть, только с запасом и приличное к необходимости создать армию и армей, неразрывную с твердым, пышным, научным начальством.

Сроки, назначенной партией, когда программа всей рабочей социалистической партии, считаю не говорить о разрушении и уплате за армией, а лишь о построении ей на новых демократических началах, на новых демократических началах, на новых демократических началах.

Я хочу в самом деле о том, что нужно выделяет из этого принципа всеобщего возврата к условиям революционной жизни гражданской войны. Прежде всего, что это пошло в этом вопросе, подрыв и сопротивление, тем более, что он сложен не только в такой же, а также как и в коренном смысле, который является армейой верной, в силу и в мере материальных и идеальных интересов и средств старого режима, построенного на научных началах?

Приходится из антикоммунистической революции, не в том, что революция отрицает военную оборону, не в том, что превращает в основанной структуре данной армии, в том, что это вторая армия, которая такой, как она есть в своей массе, не прорывавшем и рабочих, не боясь превратить, который так и не был построен, организованным и воспитан, что эта армия автоматически снижает государственно-правовому, такому, уничтожающему монархическую верхушку.

Это, разумеется, мы никогда не забудем, что в этот момент быть непрерывным, революционности утверждение, со стороны некоторых военных специалистов, будто бы армия подобна политике, и будто бы армия может

1*
and modern Russian prose and poetry courses. He remained until 1967.

Edward Stankiewicz, a general Slavist with competence in almost all Slavic languages and expertise in Slavic accentology, received an appointment in the Department of Linguistics in 1960. Until 1971 he taught courses in comparative Slavic and Russian linguistics and metrics.

The new graduate Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures was established in 1961 with two full-time appointments, Hugh McLean and Edward Stankiewicz, and two part-time, Edward Wasielek and George V. Bobrinskoy, both of whom also taught in other departments. For Russian literature, additional appointments were soon made. Krystyna Pomorska was a visiting professor in 1962 and 1963. She taught courses in early Soviet poetry and prose and twentieth-century theories of criticism.

Since 1963 Ralph E. Matlaw has made possible a wide range of both general and specialized courses in nineteenth-century fiction, and nineteenth- and twentieth-century poetry. Professor Matlaw's special interests are Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and, in more recent years, Pushkin. When Hugh McLean left in 1967, Milton Ehre and Barbara Monter joined the faculty. Until 1971 Professor Monter taught courses in nineteenth-century fiction, poetry, and drama. Professor Ehre’s specializations are nineteenth-century fiction, particularly Ivan Goncharov, and early Soviet prose. The need for a specialist in Old and eighteenth-century Russian literature was filled in 1971 by Norman W. Ingham, who has compared medieval hagiographical works of several Slavic and Western European countries. Another area of interest for him is the Romantic period of Russian prose.

Other important appointments were soon made in Slavic linguistics. In 1961 Zbigniew Gośk came to Chicago from the University of Cracow. His interest in Polish, Macedonian, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Old Church Slavic, and comparative Slavic linguistics has further strengthened the program in West and South Slavic linguistics. Howard I. Aronson joined the staff in 1962, and rounded out the program of Russian and general Slavic linguistics, with a particular strength in Bulgarian. Since then he has developed Georgian and language pedagogy as other areas of special interest. From 1970 to 1973 Peter Jonikas taught courses in comparative Balto-Slavic and the history of Lithuanian. After the departure of Professor Stankiewicz in 1972, his student, Bill J. Darden, joined the staff. His interests are Russian, Lithuanian, and comparative linguistics.

The Library
The University of Chicago Library began collecting Russian books and periodicals less dramatically than it entered into Russian studies. Even before Samuel N. Harper began to teach Russian language and institutions, the Library occasionally acquired, most frequently as a gift or by exchange, an English or German title relating to Russia or to the Slavic languages. During the first decade of the University's existence, the Library subscribed to two periodicals specifically relating to Russia: the Bulletin russe de statis-
tique financière et de législation, and the Bulletin of the Imperial Society of Naturalists in Moscow. The first books in Russian in the University collections were reported in fiscal year 1905-06, the same year that Samuel N. Harper began to teach at the University.

As of July 1, 1915, the Libraries reported a total of 474 volumes and 4 serials in the Russian Library; about half had been gifts from Charles R. Crane, a few were exchanges, and the remainder were purchased by the University. The Russian Library was located in Samuel N. Harper's office, at least during the years 1915-1918, and after that it probably merged with another departmental library, that of the then-existing Historical Group. Beginning in 1915, Charles R. Crane gave the University a sum of money each year to cover Harper's salary as well as the cost of books and supplies for the Russian program. Harper, along with his other duties, undertook to advise the Library on the purchase and cataloging of Russian books.

For the next few years, the Russian collection grew very slowly. The University purchased some books with the money supplied by Crane, and occasionally received a gift which included Russian material. About 1923 the Library acquired the collection of Professor Gottfried Baist of Freiburg, which contained important works in Slavic philology and history. Valuable sets of material on Russian revolutionary movements were obtained as part of Jacob J. Cohan's library, which the Library obtained in 1931.

M. Llewellyn Raney's survey of the University of Chicago Library, presented in 1933, found that materials on Russia represented a "glaring gap" in the collections. A faculty survey conducted at the time, however, resulted in only two departments mentioning Russia as an important area in which to concentrate the purchase of books. The Department of Sociology requested "a complete statistical series... for Russia." The Department of Comparative Philology suggested that 2750 volumes in Slavic philology would be necessary for the future work of faculty and students.

An important gift was the library and personal papers of Samuel N. Harper, donated in 1945 by his brother Paul. Harper's library was rich in scarce materials relating to Soviet political and institutional history, and included thousands of political pamphlets which he collected during his Russian research and travel.

A turning point in the development of the Russian collections in the University of Chicago Library was the review of the state of the Library collection in 1960 by the Committee on Slavic Area Studies as it prepared a proposal for a grant from the Ford Foundation. The Committee found that the Slavic collections in the University Library had developed notable areas of strength, but lacked good over-all coverage. The acquisition of Russian material in the early years of the century, directed by Samuel N. Harper and supported by Charles R. Crane, had brought many scarce nineteenth-century items into the collections. Until the mid-1940s, a fairly consistent buying program had been maintained in the areas of Harper's interests—Russian history, particularly the nineteenth century, Soviet political institutions, and Russian literature. During the same
Top left, Charles R. Crane (Courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society). Top right, two photographs taken by Samuel N. Harper in Russia. Bottom, Dr. Armand Hammer.
period, a good collection was built up by the Divinity School, largely under the direction of Matthew Spinka, in the history of Russian philosophy and theology. The Committee also noted that, more recently, D. Gale Johnson and Arcadius Kahan had spurred the Library to develop its collections in Russian and Soviet economics.

Many friends of the University started to rally and offer their valuable help. Some, such as Mr. Thomas A. Donovan, a University of Chicago alumnus, donated in a short period between 1959 and 1963 over three thousand Russian volumes to the Library. These were much needed multi-volume sets of basic reference tools, collected works of the major Russian nineteenth-century writers, and many important historical sources.

The decisive development for the Russian collection in the University of Chicago Library was the ten-year grant made on January 6, 1961, by the Ford Foundation, to support Non-Western Area Studies. The Library had already begun to make arrangements for more systematic acquisitions of Russian and Slavic materials. In the fall of 1960, the newly appointed Social Sciences Bibliographer, Josef Anderle, was assigned, on a part-time basis, the responsibility for selection and acquisition of Slavic materials. Two years later, when Dr. Anderle left for an academic post, the Library established a full-time position of Slavic Bibliographer, to which Václav Laška was appointed.

With financial support from the Ford Foundation, with short-term grants from the United States Office of Education under the National Defense Education Act, and especially with a very substantial yearly allocation of University funds, the Library embarked on an ambitious program of building a strong Russian research collection. During the following fifteen years, from these combined funds, the University invested over $900,000 in the acquisition of Russian and East European materials.

When the funds from the Ford Foundation grants were fully expended Dr. Armand Hammer came to the rescue in 1975 with financial support for Library acquisitions from the Soviet Union. Dr. Hammer has had extensive experience in the Soviet Union which began with a relief mission in 1921, extended over nearly a decade of trade and industrial production during the 1920s, and was renewed in the 1960s and 1970s with complex long-range agreements between Occidental Petroleum Company and the Soviet Union for development and exchange of Soviet products needed by the United States. He has known and dealt personally with key Soviet leaders from Lenin to Khruschev and Brezhnev.

Other University friends also continued their tradition of generosity. The East European communities around Chicago helped substantially with gifts. The Library attracted some outstanding collections, such as the libraries of late professors Otakar Odložilík and Matthew Spinka. In 1971 the Library received an unequaled private collection from Chauncy D. Harris, which consisted of more than 3,000 volumes, largely in Russian, on the physical, economic, and regional geography of the Soviet Union.

The Russian and Slavic collections in the University of Chicago Library now contain over 250,000 volumes. Books in Russian and those relating to Russia and the USSR
number some 175,000 volumes, not including the Library’s extensive holdings of micro-films. These collections relate to all disciplines in the Humanities and Social Sciences, but are especially strong in Slavic philology and linguistics, Russian and Slavic literatures, history, political science, economics, geography, anthropology, sociology, and history of religion.

Outstanding research collections, however, are never completed. They must grow with the expansion of knowledge, or they would soon become an atrophied reminder of past glories. Many improvements are needed in the Russian and Slavic collection at the University of Chicago. The Library needs to acquire many important and current scholarly publications from the Soviet Union and from the countries of Eastern Europe. The retrospective holdings are not yet at a fully satisfactory level. The Library still faces some irritating gaps, such as the non-availability of many nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Russian and East European newspapers, serials, documents, and monographs.

The Library has acquired bibliographic tools and exchange arrangements that may make possible the repair of these and other deficiencies. The acquisition program and the exchange arrangements with Soviet libraries provide an opportunity for growth and for the correction of past omissions, provided adequate and steady financial support for such programs can be secured. Only then will the visionary plans of the University founder William Rainey Harper be fulfilled.

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