



International Leads

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A chance to learn while teaching in Prague

By Richard Sapon-White

In 1989, the Velvet Revolution witnessed the downfall of communism in the Czech Republic and the beginning of a new era for Czech libraries and librarians. Nevertheless, cultural change happens slowly. Through my experiences teaching in Prague earlier this year, I have learned a great deal about both the enormous progress made in the past 16 years as well as the challenges still facing the library world in this beautiful Central European country.

After fourteen years as a cataloger in academic libraries, I was interested in taking a sabbatical from my position as head of monographs cataloging at Oregon State University. I contacted Richard Papik, director of Charles University's Institute of Information Science and Librarianship (Ústav informačních studií a knihovnictví or UISK), asking if I might teach his library school students something of the wisdom I felt I had gained in my years of cataloging. With his letter of invitation, I applied in mid-2003 for a Fulbright Scholarship to lecture at UISK. Notification of the award came in March 2004 and, with my family in tow, I arrived in Prague in February, 2005.

UISK is the premier library school in the republic, offering baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degree programs. It is located at the Jinonice campus in southwestern Prague along with other departments of Charles University's Philosophical Faculty.



Richard Sapon-White, head of monographs cataloging at Oregon State University, stands with Martin Soucek (front left), assistant professor of information studies and librarianship, and Richard Papik, director of Charles University's Institute of Information Science and Librarianship.

With nearly five hundred students and fifteen faculty members, the institute is the largest library school in the country and the only one with a doctoral program. Of the three other library schools in the Czech Republic, only Masaryk University in Brno also offers a master's program. UISK focuses on information studies and librarianship, having abandoned a former concentration in rare books and manuscripts librarianship. The institute struggles with an annual budget of

\$1000 for new automation equipment, supplies, and professional development for faculty. Computers in offices and labs were a couple of years old, but well-equipped with software. Students and faculty were up-to-date on the latest technologies.

I taught two courses: "Subject Analysis" and "Metadata for Electronic Resource Description." The former focused on Library of Congress Subject

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Headings and the Library of Congress Classification System (LCCS), two topics obviously not covered in great depth in UISK's usual offerings in cataloging. My hope was that students would gain a greater appreciation for thesauri and classification systems through an in-depth understanding of American ones. At least one student, whose library was considering changing classification schemes, became convinced by the end of the class that LCCS should be adopted by the library where she worked.

The courses were taught in English, but I worried that the technical nature of the courses might be difficult for non-native English speakers. About 40 percent of Czechs speak some English; the language is more commonly spoken in Prague than elsewhere in the country. Also, the younger the Czech, the more likely that he or she will have studied English in school. Nevertheless, English skills were especially of concern in the subject analysis course where discussions of the nuances of subject terms and subject hierarchies are so important. I need not have worried. Students self-selected for both classes and I found that those with the best English skills enrolled in my courses. To ensure greater comprehension, all PowerPoint presentations were posted to a class website for later review. Frequent pauses during lectures allowed for questions and provided me with feedback as to whether my explanations were understood.

Cultural confusion visited the class a few times, though not often. In one exercise, students were to classify a book listing "Biblical baby names" (i.e., Biblical names that expectant parents might choose for their babies) with the anticipation that it would be classed with other baby name books. However, many classed it with scholarly works on Biblical names. Why? My students claimed that baby name books are not published in the Czech Republic so

they were unfamiliar with this genre of publication.

The metadata class provided me with the opportunity to teach a topic outside the main focus of monographic cataloging and enabled me to catch up on my reading in the field. Together with my students, we read many articles on the web and in print on different aspects of metadata. The students were not accustomed to classroom discussions and homework assignments, although after a couple of weeks they became familiar with my expectations for participation both in and outside of class. Although the style of university instruction is changing, the older style of the professor lecturing and students taking notes is still commonly found in Czech academia. Evaluation of students was done using written midterm and final examinations. The usual method of evaluation for most classes there is an oral examination with a panel of professors.

I was most fortunate that the Fulbright grant also allotted funds for the purchase of textbooks and supplementary readings, which were donated to the institute's library and kept on reserve for the classes. The library contained a small collection of library science resources, primarily in Czech, German, and English, but with many books outdated. Also, as with most of the libraries I visited in the country, this one had a locally devised classification system with books shelved within classes according to accession number. None of the libraries I visited did shelf-listing as we know it in the United States, that is, assigning unique call numbers to books usually ending in a cutter number based on main entry. Consequently, browsing was nearly impossible as like topics were not shelved in proximity to one another. Editions of a work were not shelved together. The literature section had works by the same author in widely separated ranges. Editions of AACR2 and its translations were scattered amongst books on library management, reference services, and book

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Message from the IRRT Chair

By Jeannette Pierce

Dear IRRT Members,

As we approach 2006, I hope that all of you have much to be thankful for in your personal and professional lives. Some of our colleagues around the world and in the United States have suffered devastating tragedies in the past year. Thank you to all who are already involved in projects to provide assistance to devastated and war-torn areas. I encourage IRRT members to consider donating to one of the many funds organized to provide assistance. The American Library Association has set up a fund specifically to help libraries in the Gulf Coast recover from Hurricane Katrina. See the ALA home page for more information. Links to programs that assist libraries devastated by the Tsunami and Iraqi libraries are available on the IRRT Web site.

Thank you to our current officers, committee members, and the ALA International Relations Office for their contributions to the work of the IRRT since the Annual Conference. If you have not heard the news already, our membership has grown to over 1000! This is a milestone that IRRT members

have worked to achieve for a number of years. Having a large membership helps to ensure that international interests and cooperation will grow in visibility and importance in our profession. Thanks to all of you, the IRRT is now ALA's fifth largest Round Table, which means that we are entitled to elect our own ALA Councilor in 2006. Be sure to vote! The IRRT Executive Board is moving forward with an initiative passed at the 2005 Annual Conference to work with some of our newest members by affiliating with ALA student chapters that wish to form an international interest group. Information on this initiative will be available on our Web site. Congratulations to the IRRT International Sister Libraries Committee for coordinating a program highlighting sister library success stories at the Guadalajara Book Fair on December 1. Thank you to Susan Schnuer, Chair-elect, Nancy Bolt, Immediate Past Chair, and Judith Lin Hunt, Member-at-Large, for helping to distribute our membership brochures at the IFLA Conference in Norway. Finally, I want to thank Joan Weeks, Web Editor, and Heath Martin, *IL* Editor, for their

ongoing contributions to sharing information about the IRRT and international librarianship.

IRRT Committees are already preparing for the 2006 Annual Conference in New Orleans. To learn more about the many programs and services sponsored by the IRRT, please visit our Web site regularly (<http://www.ala.org/irrt/>). Another way to learn about the work of the IRRT is to attend a committee meeting or the Executive Board meeting at the ALA Midwinter Conference in San Antonio, Texas. Our committees will all meet on Saturday, January 21, between 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. Specific times and agendas will be available on the Web site. The Executive Board will meet on Sunday, January 22, from 8:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. All of us who are currently involved in the IRRT welcome your interest and encourage you to consider future opportunities to contribute to the leadership of ALA's International Relations Round Table.

Best Regards,
Jeannette E. Pierce
IRRT Chair, 2005-2006

IRRT seeks poster sessions for 2006 annual conference

The International Relations Round Table (IRRT) invites you to present a poster session at the 2006 American Library Association Annual Conference in New Orleans, LA.

Applications for presenting poster sessions for both U.S. and international participants will be accepted until January 31, 2006. Applicants will be notified by March 31, 2006, whether their poster sessions have been accepted for presentation at the conference.

This is a forum for librarians from around the world to highlight their libraries and to share their successful ideas with colleagues by presenting a research study, a practical problem-solving effort or an innovative library program. Poster sessions are displayed on bulletin boards (1m 20cm x 2m 40cm). Pictures, graphs, data and text are used to illustrate the presentation.

An effective poster presentation highlights, with visual display, the main points or components of your

topic. Poster sessions can cover any project or program.

For more information, including the online application, please visit <http://www.ala.org/iro>. If you have any questions, please contact the International Relations Office at intl@ala.org.

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Variety of publishers attends Hong Kong fair

By Chengzhi Wang

When the ALA International Relations Office notified me that I was selected to participate in the ALA Free Pass Program for the Hong Kong International Book Fair 2005, I was delighted that my application went through successfully. Meanwhile, however, I was afraid that the fair, known as an extravaganza appealing largely to general and youth readers, perhaps wouldn't be able to benefit me as much as it does colleagues in public libraries or relatively small East Asian libraries. Unlike most of my colleagues of the 8-member ALA delegation, I conduct indiscriminate collection of Chinese language publications in all subjects of humanities and social sciences at research level for a university library. This library started as the Columbia University Chinese Library over 100 years ago, the first one of its kind in North America.

The ALA program for the Hong Kong Book Fair has been greatly successful for many years in enhancing collection development and honing professional skills. This has been documented by Xu & Alabaster (2001, IL, 15(3)) and Cundall (2003, IL 17(2)) from public librarian's perspectives, and analyzed by Atwill & Hickey (2003, LCATSJ, 2(1)) against the larger setting of areas studies librarianship. This year, once again led by Michael Dowling and coordinated by Frank Xu, the ALA group experienced a very fruitful program. My participation in the fair proved my previously stated concern to be unwarranted. It turned out to be a rare worthy professional experiences.

Hong Kong Book Fair 2005 attracted over 600,000 visitors to its 392 exhibitors, making the three floors of exhibit areas of over 30,000 square meters cramped and crowded everyday. Understandably, the number of exhibitors providing scholarly publications suitable for research libraries was in the minority. However, they exhibited sufficient scholarly books to keep me focused and busy

during the fair. A number of leading names such as the Joint Publishing, the Commercial Press, the Chung Hwa Book Co, and Hong Kong university presses and other scholarly publishers from Taiwan and China presented a rich array of newly published materials for me to select on site. For some books, even editors and publishers themselves were available. It seemed China and Taiwan sent more editors to the fair than the local publishers and they were readily available to answer questions. It was nice to meet and chat with them about a variety of issues directly or indirectly

In the fair this year, it was encouraging to see an increasing number of exhibitors from China and Taiwan: 63 and 23, respectively.

related to two ends of book publishing: publishers and libraries. We were delighted to share with each other information and insights into how book production has improved with technological advances, and how librarians serve our users with more and higher quality books in the social and technological contexts undergoing rapid changes in the greater China area. Having experienced personally dealing with Chinese books published on acid paper over three decades or more ago, I asked a number of publishers from Hong Kong, Taiwan and China about usage of permanent paper for publishing books for libraries. It turned out none of them had thought much of the paper quality issues related to the long-term preservation of book collections. Yet, they instantly agreed on the significance for state publishing and library authorities to address such issues together in order for libraries to better preserve knowledge and information for the future.

In the fair this year, it was encouraging to see an increasing number of exhibitors from China and Taiwan: 63 and 23, respectively. Most were scholarly publishers. Many well-known Chinese publishers such as the China Renmin University Press, the People's Literature Publishing House, and the People's Fine Arts Publishing House, were first-timers. Although mainland Chinese publishers did not have the fanciest booths, most of them used the opportunity to showcase their best publications. Many high quality research publications with a very small number of copies printed in China, which normally couldn't be seen anywhere but the author's apartment, were fortunately made available at the fair.

During our stay in Hong Kong, the ALA group had an interesting seminar with the small but dynamic Hong Kong Library Association. Besides Michael Dowling, who advocated for libraries and ALA international programs, Frank Xu, Elizabeth Hsu, and I made brief presentations on American libraries upholding traditions of information freedom and serving increasingly diverse user groups including Chinese language users. I discussed the historical development of Chinese collections in American university libraries and the new challenges and issues the collections faced. We also paid visits to the Hong Kong Central Library and the Macau Central Library, both technologically and professionally cutting-edge institutions.

The exciting collection experience at the fair, meetings and discussions with publishers and editors and even a few writers, visits to Hong Kong and Macau libraries, and dialogues with local librarians--each alone would make me consider applying for the ALA Program again in the future.

Chengzhi Wang is Chinese Studies Librarian at Columbia University, e-mail: cw2165@columbia.edu.

Library director joins Oxford round table

By Mark Reidell

What are the odds of a librarian in a small Minnesota town being invited to prestigious Oxford University in England to participate in an international round table discussion on government policies regarding the library and freedom of information?

For Marcia Savela, director of the Kasson Public Library, the invitation to join 55 other community leaders and scholars from the United States, England, Denmark, Peru, Poland and Canada to attend the March 2005 Oxford Round Table was unexpected and exciting. "This was a wonderful opportunity for a rural library, tucked between cornfields in southeastern Minnesota, to be represented in an international forum," stated Savela.

The invitational Oxford Round Table is a unique forum, not a conference in the conventional sense, but an opportunity for select leaders in the public and private sectors along with scholars to discuss government policy over a five-day period in a collegial, "think-tank" atmosphere. The focus of the March 2005 Round Table was "The Library and Freedom of Information." Presenters addressed such topics as National Security Interests and Access to Library Records, Government's Restraint and Filtering of Information, The Librarian and the "US Patriot Act," Books as an Aid to Terrorism, and Internet Control and the Flow of Information.

Savela was able to fund her trip with support from the Kasson Public Library, Kasson Chamber of Commerce, Friends of the Kasson Public Library, Eastwood Bank, library patrons, and two anonymous donors.



Marcia Savela

Oxford University, located northwest of London, is comprised of a number of constituent colleges. The round table was held at Pembroke College. "Being in the most distinguished educational setting in the world couldn't help but inspire and energize us," Savela said. The five-day gathering consisted of 22 presentations and panel discussions.

Savela participated in the panel discussion on Mary McLeod Bethune. Bethune was born to former slaves a decade after the end of the Civil War. She devoted her life to ensuring the right to education and freedom from discrimination for black Americans. Bethune believed that through education, blacks could begin to earn a living in a country that still opposed racial equality.

Beyond receiving a diploma at the conclusion of the round table, Savela was also enriched by the many new friends she made and by touring historic Oxford, including the haunts of C. S. Lewis. She also took in many other engaging sites such as Blenheim Palace, the home of Winston Churchill.

The Oxford Round Table convened in Oxford, England, for the first time in 1989 to consider major issues in contemporary educational policy in the United States, the United Kingdom and other selected countries. In the later half of the 1990s, the round table was expanded to consider important public policy matters bearing on human rights, law, economics, public finance and politics.

Marcia has been in the library field for over 25 years, the last 15 as director of the Kasson Public Library, a member of the SELCO Regional Library System. Two other Minnesotans, Jan Carey, director of the Hibbing Community College Library, and Dennis Ingolfsland, director of library services for Crown College in St. Bonifacius, also attended the round table.

CILIP service helps identify exchange opportunities

By Julie Robinson

CILIP (Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals), the U.K. Library Association, has a service which could be a good professional development opportunity for the right person. Libex, the International Library and Information Job Exchange, acts as a clearinghouse for library and information professionals who are interested in arranging a job exchange between U.S.-based and U.K.-based posts. The service is free.

And now is the time to make an exchange because there are over 30 people in the U.K. registered on the Libex database who really want to make an exchange with someone in the United States. In fact, 35 percent of those who stated a preferred destination chose the United States.

Please note that CILIP does not arrange exchanges itself; this is done directly by the applicants. CILIP's role is to host the database and support, develop, and promote the

scheme in the interest of enhancing international cooperation. It is up to the exchange participants themselves to research their individual requirements and agree on the details of their exchange.

Full details, including an application form and how to apply, are available on the Libex website at <http://www.cilip.org.uk/libex>. Please address all enquiries about existing and future applications to Angela Frampton, Libex at CILIP e-mail: libex@cilip.org.uk.

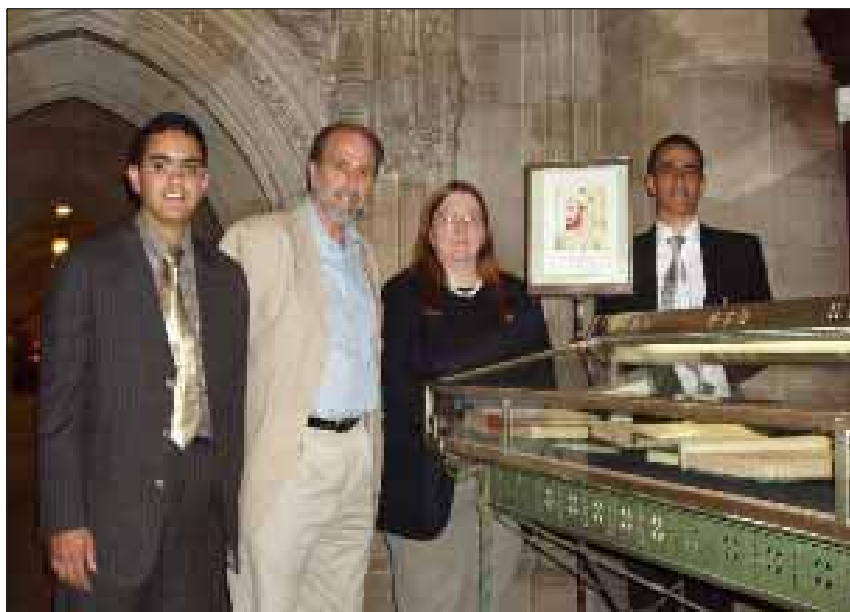
Project brings international interns to Yale

By Graziano Krätli and Ann Okerson

In a professional environment increasingly dominated by electronic information and communication, online databases, libraries without walls, paperless archives, and other virtual realities, it is easy to forget about the real work done by real people to develop, implement, and maintain digital initiatives. These are initiatives which—it is worth remembering—are increasingly the result of, as well as the inspiration for, fruitful collaborations between individuals and institutions from different countries and areas of the world. Although information and communication technologies may reduce the geographical and, to a much lesser degree, cultural differences among world communities, they hardly eliminate the fact that such differences exist, continue to shape the dialog between people, and influence the way different cultures adopt and adapt these technologies. Indeed, geographical and cultural differences add a significant value to the kind of institutional collaborations that are behind many of today's electronic information initiatives.

One such initiative is the Project OACIS (Online Access to Consolidated Information on Serials), which was launched in the summer of 2002 by the Yale University Library in partnership with other academic institutions, both within and outside of the United States. Originally conceived by the Curator of the Near East Collection at Yale University Library, the project is the result of the collaboration between the Near East and the Electronic Collections. The Yale Center for International and Area Studies, and particularly its Middle East Council, played an important role in supporting the initiative.

The aim of the project is to develop a better understanding of the varied economies, politics, languages, and cultures of the Middle East by creating a freely accessible, continuously updated union list of journals and serials from or about the Middle East,



Mohamed El-Halosy, Simon Samoeil, Elizabeth Beaudin, and Shenoda Guirguis stand next to an exhibit of Muslim medical manuscripts in the nave of Sterling Memorial Library, May 2005.

including those available in print, microform, and online. The OACIS database identifies libraries that own the materials as well as their holdings for an ever-expanding group of Middle Eastern resources. As of summer 2005, the OACIS database includes titles published in 45 different languages.

The project had been developing over several years, in a commitment to provide access to the literature of this increasingly important region of the world for a wide range of educational, government, and commercial institutions. The three-year initiative is being supported through September of 2005 by a U.S. Department of Education Title VI grant under the Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access (TICFIA) program, as well as significant cost share by the Yale University Library and resource investment by the OACIS partners.

The project engages European, American, and Middle Eastern individuals and institutions, with librarians in Middle Eastern countries offering input on design and functionality. The number of OACIS

partners has doubled since the inception of the project, and—more significantly perhaps—their geographical representation has expanded to include a growing number of institutions from the Middle East, as well as from Europe and North America.

One of the most significant aspects of the OACIS project has been the exchange and circulation of knowledge and expertise which was made possible by hosting five Middle Eastern library interns, who spent a total of nine months at Yale working on this project. These interns were selected through a competitive process within the region and, while at Yale, they worked closely with Simon Samoeil, curator of the Near East Collection; Elizabeth Beaudin, technical administrator for the OACIS Project; Kimberly Parker, OACIS Project co-principal investigator; and the staff of the Near East and Electronic collections.

The first two were Atef al-Jundi, head of the serials division at the University of Jordan Library in Amman, Jordan, and Adib Khoury, head of

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Yale

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acquisitions at Tishreen University in Latakia, Syria. During a three-month stay in the summer and early fall of 2004, their primary responsibility was the integration of the serial holdings of their home institutions into the OACIS bibliographical database. In addition, Mr. Khoury incorporated call numbers for all the Tishreen holdings, using the Dewey Decimal system. (Prior to this effort, the Tishreen University Library had not made use of call numbers for their serials.) Mr. Khoury also worked with the curator of the Near East Collection and a Yale student, Mr. Nakhy Kanfer, on the translation, from English into Arabic, of Library of Congress Subject Headings related to the Middle East and Middle Eastern toponyms. These were later incorporated in the OACIS search engine to facilitate searches for subjects in Arabic.

Three more interns, including two software engineers from the Bibliotheca Alexandrina in Egypt and one IT librarian from the University of Balamand in Al-Kurah, Lebanon, came to work on the OACIS project for a month each in the summer of 2005.

Mohamed El-Halosy and Shenoda Guirguis, both recent graduates of Alexandria University, concentrated their efforts on two tasks for system enhancement and long-term maintenance. First, Mr. El-Halosy worked to improve prototype data entry forms that permit partner institutions without automated library systems to enter their serial holdings information directly into the OACIS system. His second task involved automating the loading of patron datasets to the OACIS server. In addition, both he and Mr. Guirguis worked on the display of digital content in OACIS. This display was developed in prototype last December during Elizabeth Beaudin's visit to the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. Mr. Guirguis' other task involved developing input forms and a workflow scheme to manage the metadata associated with the digital content in OACIS.

During his internship, Mr. El-Halosy attended the METRO Digitization Expo, sponsored by the Metropolitan New York Library Council, where he participated in sessions covering the creation of digital collections. Mr. Guirguis participated, as a member of the OACIS team, in an on-site Department of Education audit. Since the internships in the OACIS proposal represented a significant project goal, Mr. Guirguis' participation was most helpful in showing the beneficial aspects of internships and collaboration.

The fifth and last OACIS intern was Randa Al-Chidiac, Information Technology Librarian at the Balamand University Library in Lebanon. Born and raised in Nigeria, Ms. Al-Chidiac studied in Lebanon and the United Kingdom, obtaining first a B.A. in English Literature and Teaching Diploma from the University of Balamand, and then an MS in Information and Library Studies from the University of Wales in Aberystwyth. Ms. al-Chidiac worked on two tasks for expanding the project and improving the access provided from the database. First, she identified and explored online scholarly journals that are currently available either freely or through a subscription. These titles will be incorporated into the OACIS database. Ms. al-Chidiac's second task involved an important Interlibrary Loan

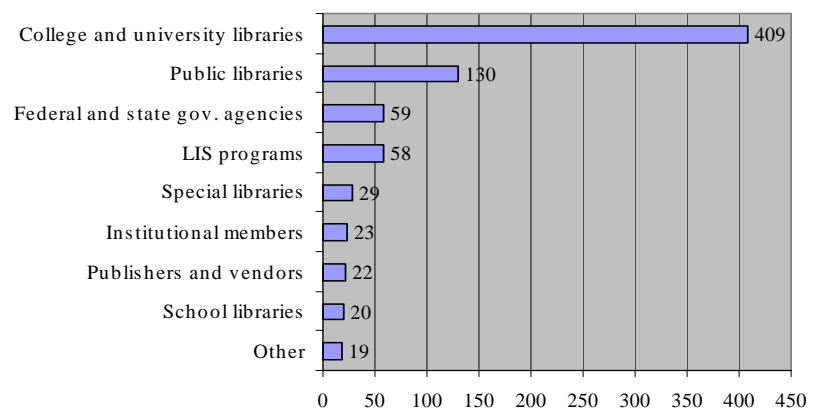
survey of major Middle Eastern institutions with significant library collections. This task involved crafting the survey questions, contacting each institution in advance by phone to identify correct contact information, and then following up with email, fax, and postal distribution of the survey. In addition, Ms. al-Chidiac worked on the specifics involved in contributing the serial holdings of the University of Balamand to the OACIS database.

All interns had the opportunity to visit several libraries and library departments and to learn about their operations and procedures. In addition, some were able to meet faculty members and visit academic centers and departments, both at Yale and other major East Coast research universities.

Mutual beneficiality is a golden rule of any exchange, and this is particularly true of international internships and other exchanges among professionals of different countries and cultures. For the OACIS project, the benefits have been in a combination of professional skills (three librarians, two software engineers) and language expertise, with all five interns being Arabic speakers. The OACIS internships have been significantly and mutually beneficial in sharing information, knowledge, and experience across international borders in the age of the "global village."

IRRT Fast Facts

Where do IRRT members work?



Compiled by Sha Li Zhang, IRRT Membership Chair

Prague

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publishing. My students complained that it was difficult to find books, necessitating a heavy reliance on the catalog to locate books on a single topic. In many libraries I visited, the classes used were very broad. As a cataloger, this was perhaps the most significant difference in library culture that I experienced in the Czech Republic.

Certainly one of the reasons for shelving by accession number and the consequent lack of browsability has to do with the history of libraries in the Czech Republic. During forty years of communism, most libraries had closed stacks since their purpose was to control the flow of information to people rather than provide access to it. Browsing was not a priority. To this day, many libraries continue to have closed stacks. My students found the lecture on shelf listing of great interest.

Czech library school graduates can expect to draw low salaries, perhaps only \$400 to \$500 per month if working in a library. This is partly due to the fact that library work is women's work and many women-dominated professions are greatly underpaid. Consequently, about two-thirds of the graduates find better paying work in corporate information centers. A library director

can expect to earn about \$1000 per month. Many librarians, including library school professors as well as many others in the Czech Republic, hold down multiple jobs in order to earn a livelihood.

When not teaching, I was able to visit many interesting libraries. One of the most fascinating was the Libri Prohibiti, a library of samizdat and exile literature. Samizdat is the Russian word for "self-published" and represents the underground literature written during the Communist era. These works were either typed in small "runs" using carbon paper or mimeographed, then distributed person-to-person. The library holdings include more than 24,000 library units and over 1800 periodical titles. It is operated by former dissident writers.

One of my most rewarding experiences was leading a game of Pamoja, the simulation game of international information flow. Sponsored by the Multicultural Center of Prague, the session was advertised amongst librarians, library school students, and Multicultural Center employees. The game played quite differently from the two previous times I facilitated it in Oregon. Although my instructions for playing were given in English, the playing was done in Czech. In the game, players are divided into "countries" which create their own

culture. During play, they try to learn about the other countries' cultural characteristics while carrying out a building plan for libraries and museums. Imagination and creativity make the playing of the game different each time. In Prague, one team required visiting ambassadors to take language classes! I assume this may reflect the Czech view that their language is difficult for foreigners to learn, keeping others from learning about and understanding Czechs and the Czech Republic. All enjoyed playing the game immensely, wanting the session to continue beyond the allotted time.

My time in the Czech Republic was a rich, rewarding, and professionally-stimulating experience. I know I certainly learned much more than I taught – about the country, its libraries, cataloging, and, most importantly, the people.

For further information:

- About Fulbright Scholarships: www.cies.org/us_scholars
- About UISK: uisk.ff.cuni.cz
- About Libri Prohibiti: libpro.cts.cuni.cz
- About the Multicultural Center of Prague: www.mkc.cz

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