



Among Harvard's Libraries: Archibald Cary Coolidge and Carinthia

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passing nature. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the Harvard collection goes well beyond traditional Hebrew literature to cover material that does not even touch directly upon Jewish studies, as long as it is in Hebrew. The Hebraica collections of other major universities limit themselves to materials relating mainly to traditional, Rabbinic works. Harvard, by including secular works, becomes the first university that truly integrates its Hebraica collection into the University's general program. Jewish studies are no longer segregated, and Hebrew language publications have become an integral part of the gen-

eral collecting profile of a great university library.

In conclusion, the Harvard Catalog is a complete, faithful record of the holdings of a great collection. Its aim is to serve and to stimulate scholarship. By grouping together by author, place, subject large segments of related materials, the scholar is invited to partake of the delicacies of a *Shulhan Arukh*, that is, a set table. Using another metaphor, the catalog provides the building blocks; the researcher can use them as he or she wishes to create new knowledge, new learning, and new scholarship. And as to the rest: go and study!

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE
AND CARINTHIA

Kenneth E. Carpenter

The grave of Archibald Cary Coolidge, Director of the University Library from 1910 to 1928, is marked by a simple tombstone, but one in a row of Coolidge gravesites in Mt. Auburn Cemetery. I know because I was part of the Harvard contingent that on September 19 accompanied a delegation from Austria to lay a wreath at the tomb. Among those present from Austria were the Governor of the province of Carinthia, Christof Zernatto; the Deputy Governor, Karl-Heinz Grasser; and the Austrian Consul in New York, Walter Greinert. Two uniformed members of the Austrian armed forces, who actually deposited the wreath and then stood at attention, lent particular solemnity to the occasion.

At the cemetery, the Governor of Carinthia made remarks, and Barbara Graham, Associate Director of the University Library, responded.

The group, which included James Engell, Professor of English and Comparative Literature; Charles Maier, Krupp Foundation Professor of European Studies and Director of the Minda De Ginzburg Center for European Studies; and Michael Olson, the West European Bibliographer in Widener with responsibility for selecting German materials, then returned by bus and limousine to Cambridge and Widener Library. First stop was the Coolidge tablet that is in the wall on the right after entering the lobby. It has a side view of Coolidge in relief and the inscription: ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE / 1866-1928 / PROFESSOR OF HISTORY / AND / DIRECTOR OF

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY / NON SIBI SED NOBIS / SED PATRIAE / MDCCCXXIX. The Latin translates as "Not for himself but for us—the country."

We then went on up to the Widener Memorial Rooms, where the Austrian delegation presented a plaque to the library in honor of Coolidge. The Governor of Carinthia read the following:

Ladies and gentlemen!

Let me begin my statement on the occasion of this celebration by presenting in a few words Carinthia, our native land.

Carinthia is the southernmost state of the Republic of Austria, which means it is situated right in the heart of Europe.

Carinthia has about two hundred lakes, of which the Wårthersee is the largest. The mountains and valleys form a wonderful landscape that is ideal tourist country, and the Carinthians are well known as a people who like to sing and welcome guests. Industries, trades, crafts, and agriculture also form essential pillars of our way of life.

Since ancient times the population has alternated, being at various times predominantly Illyric-Venetian, Celtic, Roman, German, or Slavic. In the year 976, Carinthia became an independent duchy, which from the year 1350 was connected with Austria.

The long-lasting historical unity of the population led to a certain cultural autonomy, and it is significant that in recent decades all areas of art have flourished, literature, as well as music, architecture, and painting.

Figure 7 (opposite). Catalog of the Hebrew Collection of the Harvard College Library (München: Saur, 1995): Portions of pages from the Author Index, the Subject Index, and the Imprint Index.

Carinthians are grateful to the United States of America and to President Woodrow Wilson, as well as to his experts at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I, for their role in bringing about the plebiscite of October 10, 1920, seventy-five years ago. We are especially grateful to Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge.

After World War I and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the newly established kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, that is, the first Yugoslavia, claimed all of the Slovenes of southern Carinthia. The disposition of the so-called Klagenfurt Basin, inhabited by a mixed German and Slovene population, was consequently one of the territorial issues that the Paris Peace Conference had to resolve.

Much debate resulted in the plebiscite solution, which was due to President Wilson and especially to his experts Professor Coolidge and Lt. Colonel Sherman Miles. The plebiscite turned out to be favorable to Austria. The Karawanken mountains, southern border of the old crown duchy of Carinthia, became the border of the Austrian republic.

The southeastern part of the country, the area where the plebiscite took place, contained a population that was about 70 percent Slovene in language. Yet, Austria gained 59 percent of the total vote, and of the 22,000 persons who voted to join with Austria, 10,000 were Slovene speaking. By their own decision, they became part of a German-speaking state.

Although the treaties of Paris provided for minority rights, in the

tumultuous times between the wars, and during World War II itself, many things that should not have been done were. However, since 1955, when Austria regained her freedom, Carinthia has achieved much in guaranteeing rights for her Slovene minority.

The people of Carinthia are grateful to Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge for his help in bringing about the plebiscite of October 10, 1920.

After the ceremony in the Widener Memorial Rooms, members of the Austrian delegation entered the stacks and walked down to D West, the bottommost level where the Aus class is shelved. There, they saw a considerable number of books and periodicals about Carinthia. On the way out of the stacks, the Deputy Governor commented, "I never expected to find here books about Carinthia."

I did, though, and that is why I was able to volunteer to take the delegation into the stacks. I knew the books would be there, because I knew that Archibald Cary Coolidge would have seen to it.

Coolidge, back in the early years of this century, understood that Americans would help to shape events in places whose very names were unfamiliar to all but a few of his fellow citizens. Through his teaching, through editing *Foreign Affairs*—and through giving a worldwide scope to the Harvard Library—he sought to insure that Americans would act on the basis of knowledge.

Although Coolidge bought 4,000 volumes while in Austria, some of the books about Carinthia were in the Widener stacks before he left Cambridge on his mission. Perhaps the history of Carinthia was even shaped by some of those books that are now on D West.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN
PUBLISHING AND THE MEDIA:
THE NEWS IN THE FUTURE PROGRAM

Jerome S. Rubin

JEROME S. RUBIN, who has recently joined Veronis, Suhler & Associates Inc. as managing director, continues to be chairman of the News in the Future program.

A research consortium has been formed to explore the ways in which news may be disseminated in the future. The program has the somewhat ambiguous name of News in the Future (NiF).

This is a slightly revised version of an address given at the meeting of the Overseers' Committee to Visit the Library, 28 April 1995.

The consortium, formed under the auspices of the Media Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, began life in February of 1993. The members of the consortium are twenty-one media and technology companies from eight countries. The research projects are led by seven MIT faculty members, assisted by about twenty graduate students, and I am chairman of the Program.

Before outlining some of the central concepts of the News in the Future research initiative, I would like to provide some background.

In 1967, when this century still had one-third of the way to go, the American Academy