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In Praise of Digital Libraries or Gray into Gold: The Enhanced Role of Dissertations in “Data-Mining”

This article investigates the phenomenon of how academic dissertations have come to gain full status as a source of research. We present some major initiatives of digitization and identify a number of interesting web-sites or URLs. The essay accompanies a selection of Hungarica dissertations mostly defended in North American universities. The source of the series of search sessions that resulted in our hit list of records was Dissertation Abstracts, a database provided by the legendary location of cultural preservation, *University Microfilms International (UMI)*.

Searching the web

Gone are the days when the tools of Internet navigation were anything but professional. Once upon a time, in the early 1990s, in the wake of the short-lived ‘*go-pher*’, the menu-driven searching tool supplanted by the World Wide Web, it was engineers and technical entrepreneurs who launched and managed the online databases and search engines. These were undoubtedly clumsy and lacked query support and user-friendliness. It dawned upon the Internet service providers (ISPs) that different sources of knowledge were needed. Librarians and other experts of knowledge and intelligence soon came to be in great demand; they helped mould the menu, the structure, and the thematic layout of gateways and portals. Queries by users began to be handled in a more efficient way by the systems, and by the end of the decade they had become truly professional. Thus, two major types have come to dominate the scene today: search engines and subject directories (or Internet catalogs). Incidentally, these two categories of online service correspond to two basic mental attitudes, two fundamental types of searching—browsing and retrieval. Yahoo, an early site for browsing—which can also be termed as a random quest for knowledge—pioneered the online cognitive tree-structure, i.e. the subject catalog that had been routinely used in libraries for centuries. Meanwhile, the ‘classical’ search engines, which are best for retrieval, for locating a clear-cut target, a

well-defined document, item or article, have changed to adopt the basic benefits of subject directories. The Hungarian version of the popular search engine AltaVista, named AltaVizsla—which astutely alludes to the Hungarian snooping dog *vizsla*—was enriched in May 2000 with a thesaurus (a hierarchical list of words and synonyms) that heightens exactness in web navigation. The thesaurus was compiled by National Széchényi Library librarian Rudolf Ungváry, one of Hungary’s leading experts in the field.

Content is King

As a consequence, content is king: this is the new catch-phrase in the online world, reflecting a growing emphasis on ‘substance’. Contentville is a website (www.contentville.com) which, according to the owners’ intentions, caters to the public content of quality. And although it is not stated explicitly, this would hopefully make their visitors content, which alerts us to the word’s double semantic. If you visit this site with its emphasis on content, you will see a submenu, ‘dissertations’. This recently initiated column focuses every month on the dissertation of a public figure. The choice of August 2000’s celeb was Madeleine Albright, whose 1974 PhD dissertation on Czechoslovak foreign policy was reviewed in detail. The dissertation can be ordered and read in full; it is available in cooperation with the primary location of dissertations, UMI.

Untapped content: dissertations

The American dissertation originated from the German model of graduate education encountered by the thousands of young Americans who studied in Germany in the 19th century. These scholars ‘brought back the German emphasis on freedom of thought, intensive research and the reporting of results’. The first American PhD program was initiated at Yale University in 1860. The first recipient was James Morris Whiton, whose dissertation in Latin on the proverb ‘*Brevis vita, ars longa*’ was accepted in 1861. Handwritten, it was six pages

long. (www.umi.com/hp/Support/Dservices/shortcut/lore.htm)

Dissertations have always been valued pieces of research, but not all that viable commercially. They have remained strictly the domain of a circle of specialists, scholars, and scientists concerned with the given discipline; only a handful of these works ever reached the privileged status of commercial publication. The fact that you can now have access to a growing number of dissertations, once considered as manuscripts—as opposed to published materials—the private property of a university, signifies a reshuffle and expansion of resources and reference in the online world. One publisher of academic dissertations, **Dissertation.com** is a commercial site that has undertaken to publish graduates’ theses in association with amazon.com. (The dissertations can now be searched and purchased via the giant online bookstore as well.) The publisher offers wide internet accessibility, an ISBN number—a key factor in commerce-marketing, abstracts, a non-exclusive publishing right and a royalty of 20%-40%. The submitter pays for a PDF version, or for a paperback version, and can buy the copyright registration as well. In return, his/her thesis is sold via the web’s channels: a 300-page book is sold for \$30 from which the royalty is \$6.

Dissertations, then, with their new availability, can be retrieved and on demand turned into a quasi-publication, with copyright and intellectual property fees and royalties paid and handled by the provider. The precondition for this was that first the citations—the ‘metadata’, as the descriptive data of an online item is termed—then the texts themselves were converted into digital format in a worldwide thrust. Leading the pack in this is the Ann Arbor, Mich.-based company, UMI, known since 1985 as a subsidiary of *Bell and Howell Information Learning*. But to see the import of online access to dissertations, we must place the matter in the context of the history of publishing, books and periodicals, and have an overview of digitization projects and the issues of preservation of culture.

Books & journals digitized

For the past five and a half centuries, in the *Gutenberg Galaxy*, to borrow Marshal McLuhan's apt term, there have been two major forms of written documentation: the book and the serial. Slightly modified, this distinction appears to be surviving in the electronic world with book-length e-publications and the periodically released online e-zines. As is known, the first full-length printed book, dated ca. 1452, was the product of the Mainz-based printer Johannes Gutenberg: this book, indeed, is nothing short of extraordinary. The 42-line, 1282-page Gutenberg Bible is perfection embodied. Right at the very start the book industry, based on Gutenberg's invention of movable type delivered its peak achievement. As a result of a major digitization effort recently completed by Göttingen University, the digitized version of all the 1282 pages is available online at the URL: (gutenbergdigital.de).

Historically, there was a time lapse of some two hundred years following the miraculous Gutenberg Bible before the advent of the first serials: the first periodicals proper were the *Journal des Savants* (in France—start of publication: January 1665) and the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* (start of publication: March 1665) which, remarkably enough, are still alive and well. And again centuries later, with the advancement of higher education, science, and scholarship, there arose a different type of documentation, or rather a whole range of documentation. Neither book nor serial, this 'twilight-zone' range of written records is collectively termed gray literature. An extremely fuzzy and elusive librarian's term, gray literature can nonetheless be defined as a document on an intermediary plane between full-fledged publications and private manuscripts subsuming dissertations, theses, degree papers, scientific and scholarly reports, proceedings of congresses, annual reports of societies, and so forth. Thus, it follows, in this context 'gray' is not by any means a value judgement. It is used simply to indicate the specific status of a documentation which, though primarily in manuscript form, may be released as a printed publication either in book or serial format. And as it has turned out time and again, a gray thesis may well become a gold nugget and a celebrated piece of science and scholarship.

Seen from this perspective, it is entirely justified that the libraries and other institutions of the book-world and the publishing industry should have been striving—apart from their work with the primary vehicles of books and serials—to register and keep track of theses, reports and other forms of gray literature too. (Here we are concerned with the fate of doctoral dissertations.)

Preservation

The information explosion in the 20th century was threatening to deluge the libraries, so the issues of preservation and discarding—or deaccession, to use an ugly technical term—have remained acute. The deluge of ephemeral publications forced the libraries to adopt shape profiling, a stringent selection policy, so at least they could dispose of *ephemerida*. Another factor that was essential in the preservation issue was the general state of erosion of holdings in libraries. In this case, in contrast to the librarian's responsibility in selecting materials to be preserved or eliminated, the deterioration was a random process wreaking havoc on the books and journals irrespective of their cultural and scholarly value. It stemmed from the gradual loss of quality over the past two centuries in the raw material of the books, a process by which rags were replaced by pulp, which caused the global vulnerability of paper-based items to acids. Strangely enough, most books dating back prior to that change roughly two centuries ago are still in much healthier shape.

Microfilm and digitalization

Preservation, then, has never been a facile task, and it remains a priority in the library world. There have always been projects in major libraries to preserve items in the format considered most durable. Early on, the rapid deterioration of books as well as the explosion of printing in the first half of the 20th century brought forth the microfilm as a medium for long-term preservation. Indeed, microfilm and other micro-graphic forms (fiche etc.) have served as a unique medium for the biggest-scale collection of theses and dissertations. Unfortunately, the micro-formats required equipment that made their use clumsy, and this inherent drawback, though ameliorated over the decades, will not be eliminated. With the advent of computers, digitization and the digitized format (as opposed to analog formats like microfilm) has brought the hope of a more user-

friendly solution. It must be stated that, for different reasons, microfilm is still the generic archival element and the capabilities of digitization in this respect remain elusive to this day—largely because of the keen rivalry in technological standards and protocols. On the issue of microfilm vs. digital, it must be pointed out that a micro-form can be viewed naturally 'as is'—and the use of a magnifier is simply an aid. The digital form, by contrast, has lost all its natural physical characteristics and has donned an interminable row of 0s and 1s which must somehow be rendered digestible. The key word here is conversion—the computer is more than an aid, rather a *sine qua non*. The huge gap between analog and digital formats lies in the latter being totally lost to the senses and undecipherable without means of interpretation. At the same time, digital text can be easily—and invisibly—manipulated, so a record's authenticity might be in doubt and its evidential value is often dismissed at court. Another factor in using digital form in preservation is the swift obsolescence of tools: in a few years' time the hardware and software will have been replaced without any compatibility whatever. So the recording of some text or image in a given format in a given program on a given platform will probably be unreadable—or 'orphan' in computerese—within a short period of time, its content lost. In the year 2000, you do not even have a slot on your computer for, say, inserting 5 1/4-inch disks, let alone reading data from them—yet such disks were the ubiquitous carriers of data a few years back. For these reasons, digital preservation is fraught with problems. Currently, two alternatives are being tested; the emulation of obsolete and old software programs or the mass migration of material recorded on outdated vehicles and media to ever new formats.

Digitization projects

One of the most significant projects is the Interpares Project (www.interpares.org) started by the University of British Columbia's School of Library Archival and Information Studies. An acronym for International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems, *inter pares* is also Latin for 'amongst peers', referring to the collaborative nature of the project. It was launched by Luciana Duranti, a leading expert on archives, which indicates the converging of archival and library science in the online environment. The European Union

has also taken up the problem and its European Commission on Preservation and Access issued a report titled 'Digitization as a method of preservation?' authored by Hartmut Weber and Marianne Dörr, on behalf of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (www.knaw.nl/ecpa/publ/weber.html).

Be that as it may, institutions cannot afford to wait for 'the' optimal solution or for the 'best practices' to be finalized. Cf. Gail M. Hodge, 'Best Practices for Digital Archiving' at this URL: (www.press.umich.edu/jep/05-04/hodge.html). Until this happens, they can work with appropriate practices like that of the Library of Congress.

Digitization is progressing rapidly across the world, and rightly so, since the most naked formats like plain ASCII texts, exactly because of their lack of frills, have the best chances of portability to ever newer environments. And not only text but maps, images, motion pictures as well as sounds are being converted into digital form. With the advancement of technology, e.g. fast Internet lines, materials other than text are increasingly becoming subjects for conversion, making rare objects of cultural heritage, museum artifacts, movies, and videos accessible over the Net. James Billington, Librarian of Congress, even pointed out in a recent interview that digitization of books is no longer his Library's priority 'as there is so much special format material that nobody has seen and it is more important to get those out'. (www.techlawjournal.com/educ/20000415.htm)

Project Gutenberg

Here, however, we should commemorate the first major venture that took the initiative of turning books into digital format and providing online access to them: Michael Hart, a professor at Illinois Benedictine College, is credited with the earliest use of digitization as a permanent form of storage and retrieval for cultural heritage. As early as 1971, he typed in the Declaration of Independence and thus Project Gutenberg was born. Currently there are some 2500 works of 'etext' public domain (i.e. classic works exempt from copyright) assisted by a legion of volunteers. Project Gutenberg contains music files too, eg., Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in the form of a MIDI-file. Project Gutenberg's URL: (www.promo.net/pg).

Let's cite some international efforts:

An important aggregate site, run by UNESCO and IFLA (International Federation of

Library Associations), is the Directory of Digitized Collections: (thotl.bl.uk).

Unesco's Memory of the World project: (www.unesco.org/webworld/mdm).

Some major European digitization projects: (www.cs.uu.nl/events/dech1999/dechh.htm).

The British Library Digital Library Programme is available at: (www.bl.uk/services/ric/diglib).

The Dutch Royal Library's project aims at digitizing medieval manuscripts: (www.konbib.nl/home-fe.html).

The Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation, together with the Norwegian National Library, has a 6-year old project of digitizing the sound tapes and sound archives: (www.nb.no/dra).

The National Library of the Czech Republic supports the Memoriae Mundi Series Bohemica. More than 300 manuscripts have been digitized: (Digit.nkp.cz/rare99/enter.htm).

Nordic literature on the web, a Scandinavian collaborative effort is *Project Runeberg*, named after the Finnish poet, located at Linköping University Sweden: (www.lysator.liu.se/runeberg).

The biggest American—federally funded—cooperative project is the Digital Libraries Initiative (now in its second phase) headed by the National Science Foundation: (www.dli2.nsf.gov). A major DLI partner, Library of Congress, is in charge of the National Digital Library Project, which edits the archetypal historical website American Memory (memory.loc.gov/ammem). Its latest release is 'America at work, America at leisure' with 150 motion pictures documenting work and leisure activities in the United States from 1894 to 1915.

(cf. Caroline R. Arms: Keeping Memory Alive: Practices for Preserving Digital Content at the National Digital Library program of the Library of Congress: (www.rlg.ac.uk/preserv/diginews/diginews4-3.html).

The Making of America: also a rich resource of Americana—a joint digital library project by Michigan and Cornell universities: (moa.umdl.umich.edu).

Berkeley University's famous site collects the projects in progress: (sunsite.berkeley.edu).

New York based **Bartleby.com** is an exquisite place, a pioneer of web publishing, which they started as early as 1994. The site has a rich assortment of literary texts: the 1350 page Oxford Shakespeare on the web, and the web publication of

H.L.Mencken's The American Language: (www.bartleby.com).

Bibliomania presents reference books and full text works of classical fiction and writing, including Brewers Phrase and Fable: (www.bibliomania.com).

From the On-Line Books Page you can log into Banned Books On-Line where you can savour such classics as, say, John Cleland's *Fanny Hill*: (digital.library.upenn.edu/books/archives.html).

The San Francisco-based Internet Archive (www.archive.org) is a library of snapshots of Internet sites, based on the justified claim that the Internet is evanescent and much of it disappears without a trace. The 1996–2000 collection comprises around 1 billion pages.

English literature on the web: This is the title of an exceptionally original and rich site built by a Japanese professor Matsuoka, from Nagoya University (lang.nagoya-u.ac.jp/~matsuoka/EngLit.html).

Hungarian Projects

The most remarkable Hungarian digital project is the Magyar Elektronikus Könyvtár or MEK (Hungarian Electronic Library), the creation of three prominent Hungarian 'cybrarians', László Drótos, Károly Kokas, and István Moldován. At its inception in 1997 MEK took its cue from the Project Gutenberg, and has been enriched by public domain works from a broad range of areas, utilizing a veritable army of volunteers. The database now boasts the full text of some 3200 documents, Hungarica material, recorded in simple ASCII (plain vanilla) format to ensure its portability to new platforms. In addition, MEK has a wealth of virtual links, and the editors have now launched a table of contents (TOC) reservoir for Hungarian journals and even render the journals' electronic version - if they have one - accessible online. The site is now under the aegis of the National Széchenyi Library and is also supported by the National Information Infrastructure Bureau (NIIF), an inter-departmental agency set up as early as 1986 that can be credited with having laid the foundations for Hungary's backbone of modern telecommunications. Hungarian Electronic Library's URL: (www.mek.iif.hu).

Neumann-ház/Digitális Irodalmi Akadémia (DIA) (Neumann Digital Library—Digital Literary Academy)

Neumann-ház, a special digital initiative, was launched in 1998 as a public benefit company named after the great Hungarian-American scientist, János Neumann. The small staff of experts has built up a remarkable corpus. Having purchased the copyright for the works of a selection of contemporary Hungarian authors (the selection criterion was that the authors were recipients of the top literary honor awarded by the state, the Kossuth Prize), they set up the Digital Literary Academy, a database of the 30-odd authors with most of their oeuvre accessible online: (www.neumann-haz.hu/scripts).

Fine Arts in Hungary is a gallery of 3000 images from the history of Hungarian painting and sculpture: (www.kfki.hu/keptar/).

Web Gallery of Arts is located at the same site. Created by Emil Krén, the web gallery is a searchable database of European art with 6000 images: (www.kfki.hu/arthp).

Dissertations digitized

Along with digitization of books, periodicals, images, sounds, and motion pictures there are also projects for that of dissertations and theses as well. To illustrate this, we refer to Finland's Elektra Project (linnea.helsinki.fi/elektra), Australia's Australian Digital Theses Program (ADT): (adt.caul.edu.au), The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) funded by a grant from the US Department of Education: (www.ndltd.org), Great Britain and Ireland's

Index to Theses: (www.theses.org). In Hungary, the doctoral dissertations from 1953 to 1999 are held by the Manuscript Department of the Academy Library. The dissertations are catalogued in the Library's online system and the collection can be searched through the Internet. The Academy Library's homepage: w3.mtak.hu.

The pioneer of all the full-text digitization of dissertations is an Ann Arbor, Mich.-based company, Bell&Howell Information and Learning (www.bellhowell.com). In a similar vein, Bell&Howell's predecessor and current subsidiary, University Microfilms International, UMI Inc., pioneered the use of microfilm in the late 1930s. UMI Inc. is one of the biggest enterprises in the field of preservation and document supply. Its beginnings have a legendary aura. UMI was launched way back in 1938. It was founded by Eugene B. Power, who for preservation purposes started filming rare books and manuscripts from the British Museum, spurred by the threat of German bombs. This is how the *Early English Books* collection was born, starting from the earlier literary records covering the period 1475 to 1700. During World War II the US government contracted UMI to microfilm German scientific and other documents collected by British spies. This became the core of the Office of Strategic Services' microfilm supply of German scientific publications, and resulted in 13 million pages of Axis materials. (See: www.asis.org/Features/Pioneers/-power.htm).

Within a few years, the company microfilmed the whole cultural heritage of the 18th-century magazines (American Periodical Series), then the written records of the US up to 1800 (American Culture Series). As early as 1939, Power launched his *Microfilm Abstracts* which also involved a pilot project with five US colleges to publish their dissertations in abstract. A revolutionary approach! This is how publication on demand started, since he could produce the texts individually from the microfilm format. From 1952, the publication was renamed *Dissertation Abstracts*. Today, the dissertation database consists of 1.6 million records. Most American universities have regularly sent their dissertations, as well as many other schools of higher education worldwide. Since 1997, there has been a massive project of digitizing the dissertations in full text.

The following list is a selection of theses that were included in the set returned from a query put to the Dissertation Abstracts database via several sessions of data search. We used online and CD-ROM based sources for this work. The selection focuses on the latest crop of Hungary-related dissertations, but interesting materials going back several decades are sporadically also included. As the database now also contains a small selection of foreign (i.e. non-US) material, there are dissertations from a number of European countries.

ZSOLT BÁNHEGYI

BIBLIOGRAPHIA HUNGARICA – A SELECTION OF DISSERTATIONS WITH SUBJECT: HUNGARY FROM U.S. UNIVERSITIES

ART

BAKOS, Sylvia Dora:
The emergence of the Hungarian avant-garde, 1900–1919.
Rutgers – The State University of New Jersey – New Brunswick, 1989, 514 p.

FISHER, Melanie Teresa:
Hungarian ethos and international modernism in the art of Béla Kádár (1877–1956)
The Ohio State University, 1993, 293 p.

HIGHT, Eleanor Margaret:
Moholy-Nagy: photography and the 'New Vision' in Weimar Germany
Harvard University, 1986, 332 p.

LUKKARILA, Matti Juhani:
The blue light: Béla Balázs and his film theory
Oulun Yliopisto (Finland), 1991, 303 p.

MANSBACH, Steven Allan:
Visions of totality: László Moholy-Nagy, Theo van Doesburg, and El Lissitzky
Cornell University, 1978, 198 p.

MARGOLIN, Victor:
The transformation of vision: art and ideology in the graphic design of Alexander Rodchenko, El Lissitzky, and László Moholy-Nagy, 1917–1933
The Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, 1982, 391 p.

MAZZONE, Marian:
Modernism between East and West: The Hungarian journal 'Ma' (1916-1925) and the international avant-garde
The Ohio State University, 1997, 321 p.

PHILLIPS, Sandra Sammatara:
The photographic work of André Kertész in France, 1925–1936
City University of New York, 1985, 194 p.

WATZULIK, Richard Matthew:
A history of the theatre in Hungary to 1900
The Ohio State University, 1961, 314 p.

ECONOMICS

BANFE, Peter Lloyd:
Policy innovation, 'windows of opportunity' and the 'intersecting space': The case of Hungary's economic reforms within socialism
The George Washington University, 1999, 339 p.

BROWN, Emily:
Hungarian joint venture promotion, 1972–1987: a response to changes in the world economy
Carleton University (CDN), 1989.

BUYSKE, Susan Gail:
The development of financial systems in post-socialist economies:

Estonia, Russia and Hungary
Columbia University, 1997, 307 p.

CHAROENWONG, Chanika:
The development of causal linkages between monetary instruments and monetary targets in Central Europe: The case of Poland and Hungary
The University of Memphis, 1996, 179 p.

CHUN, Rodney Mon Jun:
Privatization, capital formation, and financial markets in transitional economies
Cornell University, 1996, 111 p.

CONNOR, Carolyn Ann:
Foreign direct investment and privatization in Hungary: strategies of multinational

- enterprises in the early years of transition (1989–1992)
Carleton University (Canada), 1993, 246 p.
- CRANE, Keith William:**
A comparison of foreign trade decision-making in Poland and Hungary
Indiana University, 1983, 308 p.
- CSEH, Mária:**
Managerial learning in the transition to a free market economy in Romanian private companies
University of Georgia, 1998, 202 p.
- DAHAB, Debra Jungman:**
Ties that bind: The dimensions and outcomes of relational embeddedness in Hungarian marketing channels
The University of Nebraska – Lincoln, 1996, 238 p.
- DANNENBAUM, Anne Henderson:**
The International Monetary Fund and Eastern Europe: the politics of economic stabilization and reform
Yale University, 1989, 443 p.
- DEMETER, Katalin:**
Economic impacts of environmental pollution control: application of a general equilibrium model to Hungary
The University of Connecticut, 1992, 202 p.
- FAN, Kit-Yee Daisy:**
Water quality management of the Veszprémi-Séd River and Malom and Nádor Channel System in Hungary
The University of Manitoba (Canada), 1997, 142 p.
- FEKETE, Ferenc:**
Economics of cooperative farming—objectives and optima in Hungary
Iowa State University, 1971, 264 p.
- GASPAR, Cristina:**
Growth performance and trade in Eastern Europe
Fordham University, 1994, 103 p.
- GRUBACIC, Sanja:**
The role of real exchange rates in macroeconomic adjustment: theory and evidence from Eastern Europe
The University of Connecticut, 1996, 271 p.
- HALL, John Bataille:**
Decentralized planned economy: plan bargaining in Hungary
New School for Social Research, 1985, 196 p.
- KIMBALL, Jonathan Daniel:**
Foreign direct investment in Hungary: theoretical implications in a globalized economy
The American University, 1995, 123 p.
- KRIEBEL, Leslie:**
The new business chamber in Hungary: A comparative historical study of a compulsory civic organization
University of Massachusetts, 1999, 207 p.
- MARINOV, Marin:**
Foreign direct investment in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary: a comparative study of the current legislation
Mcgill University (Canada), 1994, 152 p.
- MCDONALD, Jason Lee:**
Elite economists and political change in Hungary since World War II
University of California, Berkeley, 1992, 339 p.
- McKEEVER, Matthew Raymond:**
Secondary economies of capitalist and state socialist societies: a study of the informal economy of South Africa and the second economy of Hungary
University of California, Los Angeles, 1996, 172 p.
- MCKINLEY, Mary M.:**
Telecommunications and economic transformation in Hungary: A qualitative study
The Union Institute, 1996, 99 p.
- MCTIGUE, Judy Kathleen:**
The political and economic institutions of informal commerce: A comparative analysis of Mexico City and Budapest
University of California, San Diego, 1998, 248 p.
- MORRIS, Barry James:**
External lending and investment in transition countries: Public and private cooperation in international finance
Emory University, 1998, 292 p.
- O'RELLEY, Zoltán Edward:**
Major currents in the postwar economic development of Hungary: goals, achievements, and reforms
The University of Tennessee, 1972, 313 p.
- PAAL, Beatrix:**
Stabilizing high inflations
Cornell University, 1999, 180 p.
- PYE, Robert Bruce Keres:**
Foreign direct investment in Central Europe: A study of major Western investors
The City University (London) 1997.
- RODKEY, Gretchen Ruth:**
Politics and finance: A comparison of banking system reform in Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, and the Russian Federation, 1990–1994
The University of Michigan, 1996, 250 p.
- RUPAREL, Vijjanta J.**
The role of the underground economy in determining the transformation of command economies: allocative efficiency versus technological efficiency
Fordham University, 1995, 89 p.
- RUPP, Kálmán:**
Economic organization and political environment
Columbia University, 1982, 359 p.
- SLAY, Ben:**
Economic reform: a comparison of the Polish and Hungarian experiences
Indiana University, 1989, 418 p.
- SOKIL, Catherine Martha:**
Markets and 'market-type' instruments in a modified planned economy: Hungary, 1982–1985
Indiana University, 1989, 288 p.
- TAYLOR, Gary Lee:**
Institutional change in Poland and Hungary: an analysis of wheat market impacts
Oklahoma State University, 1995, 112 p.
- TEAGUE, Thomas Thearon:**
A paradigm of Hungarian exchange rates during the transition to a market economy
The University of Memphis, 1998, 115 p.
- TESCHE, Jean Ellen:**
Policy options and structural adjustment to external shocks in Hungary, 1972–1981: a general equilibrium approach
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Organizational transformation during and after discontinuous environmental change: An exploratory study of the Central European banking industry
Indiana University, 1996, 189 p.
- TONG, Yanqi:**
Economic reform and political change in reforming socialist societies: the cases of China and Hungary
The Johns Hopkins University, 1992, 462 p.
- WELLER, Christian Erik:**
Financial liberalization, multinational banks and investment: Three essays on the cases of Hungary and Poland
University of Massachusetts, 1998, 150 p.
- YU, Lan:**
Economic reforms in Eastern European countries and their impact on world agricultural trade
Washington State University, 1998, 103 p.
- EDUCATION**
- CHEN, Xiaoda:**
Quality schooling with limited resources: An international comparison of mathematics and science education in China, Korea and Hungary
Stockholms Universitet, 1996, 205 p.
- CSAPO-SWEET, Rita Marika:**
The impact of 'Sesame Street' on Hungarian children learning English as a second language
Harvard University, 1990, 124 p.
- DICK, Rudi John:**
An investigation of the educational influences on the Kodály approach to music education
The University of Manitoba (Canada), 1996, 97 p.
- GIESECKE, Hans Christian:**
The rise of private higher education in East Central Europe: Characteristics affecting viability and legitimacy by institutional type
Vanderbilt University, 1998, 172 p.
- GREGORY, J. Kyle:**
Improvisation and integration of the arts at the Pécs Free School of Arts in Hungary
University of Northern Colorado, 1995, 296 p.
- HONGSERMEIER, Joyce Elaine:**
Kodály-inspired musicianship training and the beginning piano student: integrating musical and technical skill development
The Catholic University of America, 1995, 455 p.
- HOULAHAN, Micheal Brendan:**
A methodology for teaching ear training, sight singing and harmony at the college level based on the concept of Zoltán Kodály
The Catholic University of America, 1989, 388 p.
- HUANG, Fung-Yin:**
Bartók's contributions to piano pedagogy: his edition of Bach's Well-Tempered Clavier and impressions of former students
The Ohio State University, 1994, 130 p.
- JACCARD, Jerry Louis:**
A conceptual model for literature-based musical education (Emile Jaques Dalcroze, Zoltán Kodály, Karl Orff)
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