SOLANUS

Bulletin of the Sub-Committee on Slavonic and East European Materials of the Standing Conference on National and University Libraries (SCONUL)

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CONTENTS

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The Russian and East European Library at St. Antony's College, Oxford

Library cooperation in the fields of African, oriental and Latin American studies

Russian and East European material in the British Library of Political and Economic Science

Munich's library facilities for Slavonic and East European studies

Who's who among the North American Slavic librarians

Recent acquisitions

Page
3
4
5
8
16
24
25

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AT the annual conference on Slavonic and East European library materials held at St. Antony's College, Oxford, on 20 March 1969, the following were elected to serve as officers and members of the Sub-Committee for the year 1969/70:

**Chairman:** Mr. R. J. Fulford (British Museum)

**Hon. Secretary:** Mr. K. I. Porter (National Central Library)

**Members:**
- Mrs. M. L. Danilewicz (Polish Library)
- Miss J. Fyfe (Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, Glasgow)
- Mr. G. Gümöri (Centre for Russian and East European Studies, Birmingham)
- Mrs. O. Grahor (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London)
- Mr. B. Hunter (British Library of Political and Economic Science)
- Mr. E. P. Tyrrell (Cambridge University Library)
- Mr. J. E. Wall (Bodleian Library)

The remaining members of the Sub-Committee are nominated by other bodies:

- Dr. C. Drage (British Universities Association of Slavists)
- Professor R. E. F. Smith (National Association for Soviet and East European Studies)
- Mr. J. D. Pearson (SCONUL/ABO Joint Committee on Library Cooperation in the Oriental Field)
- Dr. K. Barr (National Lending Library for Science and Technology).
THE RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN LIBRARY
AT ST. ANTONY'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

(Summary of a talk given by Miss Anne Abley, Librarian of St. Antony's College, at the 1969 annual conference)

THE college, founded in 1950, is a research body specializing in modern history and politics, and to a lesser extent in economics and other related subjects. Students of Russia and Eastern Europe were attracted to it from the first. Like the Middle Eastern centre, the Russian Centre at the college has its own library. This is particularly rich in material on the history of the Russian revolution, on Soviet literature of the twenties, and on anthropology and ethnography, much of which forms part of a remarkable loan collection deposited there. A collection of microfilms has also been acquired from Helsinki University Library and from the Hoover Institution.

Current publications — predominantly works on history, politics and economics, and reference books — are selected for purchase by academic specialists. Efforts are also made to obtain specialized or expensive older publications not held by the Bodleian: thus the library has fourteen of the sixteen volumes of the pre-revolutionary Evreiskaya entsiklopediya.

The East European collection is relatively small, but at least one newspaper is taken from each of the European Communist countries.

The original catalogue, in Cyrillic script, was compiled by students of the college and was divided into about 20 broad subject classes. The cards have now been copied and arranged in one alphabetical sequence. New acquisitions are catalogued by a part-time worker.
MISS D. Hamerton (Royal Institute of International Affairs). The Standing Conference of Libraries with Materials on Africa. The Conference has a membership of over a hundred organizations, about half of them in foreign countries. At the beginning of 1966, some twenty-five British libraries entered a cooperative acquisition scheme by which each undertook to collect materials either on a particular area of Africa or, in some cases, on a particular subject in the sphere of African studies: thus the University of Sussex Library specializes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, Birmingham in the former French West African territories, the Royal Commonwealth Society in Nigeria and other former British colonies, the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in South African law, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs in African international organizations. There is no obligation to acquire publications for which another British location is known; on the other hand, unwanted materials are sent on to the library specializing in the appropriate subject. The main problems are different from those arising with Slavonic and East European materials, the output of printed matter being small while the publication of national bibliographies tends to be neglected. It was estimated that, leaving aside the Republic of South Africa, £3000-£4000 a year would be sufficient to purchase all worthwhile African publications except textbooks and other materials of purely internal interest. It is too soon to pronounce on the success of the scheme, partly because the statistics for 1967 collected from different libraries are not comparable; but it has undoubtedly led to greater use of the cooperating libraries
because readers are directed to those which provide most fully for their interests.

The ideal solution to the problem of acquisition would be the appointment of a purchasing officer in each area. Arrangements by which a staff member of the University Library at Ibadan, with the Ibadan University Bookshop, acted as a purchasing agency had to be abandoned: booksellers cannot be expected to take an interest in ephemera and minor publications, and library staff have not time to collect materials for British libraries. It may be that the experiment of sending a purchasing officer from Britain to some part of Africa will have to be considered.

SCOLMA has also collected information on African materials in other libraries. The second edition of the SCOLMA Directory was compiled on the basis of replies to a questionnaire and visits by the editor, Mr. R. L. Collison.

Mr. Adrian Roberts (Bodleian Library). The SCONUL-ABO Joint Committee on Library Co-operation in the Oriental Field. The Joint Committee of SCONUL and the Association of British Orientalists organizes semi-annual discussions and an annual conference of librarians and teaching staff. A conference held in 1967 set up working groups of librarians for South Asian, South-East Asian, Islamic, Chinese and Japanese materials. The South Asian group has considered a project for a purchasing centre in New Delhi for Indian materials, but not all members felt that it would be worth the expense. The Japan group has discussed cooperative book selection, but found several obstacles in the way: the unwillingness of librarians to agree to specialization, the general shortage of funds and their unequal distribution. The most concrete result of its work is the Checklist of Japanese periodicals held in British research libraries; the next step will be to compile a list of periodicals
not received in Britain. The China libraries group hopes to com-
mission a travelling editor to update the Handlist of Chinese peri-
dicals in British libraries, and to hold a seminar on Chinese bibli-
ography with the intention of improving standards of cataloguing.

(Mr. Roberts spoke at short notice in place of Mr. J. D. 
Pearson, who was unable to be present at the conference.)

Mr. B. Naylor (Institute of Latin American Studies, University 
of London). The SCONUL Latin American Sub-Committee. Library co-
operation in the Latin American field was initiated by the Parry 
Report to the UGC (1965), which proposed a scheme of library special-
ization parallel to academic specialization. The libraries involved 
are at five universities only — Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool, London 
and Oxford. Consultation takes place not only through the Sub-
Committee but also at regular conferences of the directors of Latin 
American institutes. The new Institute of Latin American Studies 
aims to act as a coordinating centre for the scheme rather than sim-
ply to provide another research library. The main problems were to 
determine to what extent each centre must be self-sufficient in 
library resources; to ensure that the centres would not compete 
among themselves at auctions; to develop the existing union catalogue; 
to issue a union list of periodicals and to set up selection sub-
committees for difficult subject areas; to decide on interlending con-
ditions; and to create machinery for consultation on the acquisition 
of expensive materials.
RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN MATERIAL IN THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

B. HUNTER

Function

The British Library of Political and Economic Science was from the outset intended to serve not only as the working library of the London School of Economics, but also as a national collection covering the social sciences (broadly interpreted). This dual responsibility shapes its acquisition policies in every field, including the Russian.

Russian and East European material is needed to support two areas of teaching and research at LSE. The School has Chairs in Political Science with special reference to Russian Studies, and in Russian Social and Economic Studies; Lectureships in Economic and Social Studies of Eastern Europe, and in Soviet and East European Law; and a Fellowship in the Politics of Eastern Europe. Several other teachers and research workers incorporate Russian studies into their work.

In addition, the Russian language is taught as an ancillary subject to many courses as an alternative to French, German, Italian or Spanish, but books specifically supporting language studies are kept physically and to a large extent administratively separate, and are not considered here as part of the Russian collection.

Scope

The scope of the Library's collections has been delineated by a former Librarian, Mr. G. Woledge (in Irwin, R. and Staveley, R., eds., The Libraries of London, 2nd edn. London, 1961, pp. 199-203). The Russian Collection reflects this same range of interests in principle, but literature is not acquired in Russian on subjects which are adequately covered in languages better known in this country.
With this proviso the Library aims to have in Russian comprehensive collections in economics, economic history, politics, law, sociology and the history of the area since 1815. Both primary and secondary materials are collected, and only elementary or popular books are excluded.

The Library takes books more selectively in other fields. (See classification scheme below.)

**History**

Acquisition was spasmodic until the mid 1940's. Before then the collection depended heavily on donations and intake figures show no trend of development: 1935, 37; 1937, 179; 1939, 31; 1946, 5. After the war, however, acquisition became systematic. In 1946 a member of staff was made specially responsible for Slavonic materials; in 1948 and 1949 some 1300 Russian books were bought, mainly from a Rockefeller grant; in 1950 the separate classified collection was set up and cataloguing in Russian began. The Librarian's Annual Report for 1948/49 notes that hitherto the Russian collection had been "comparatively weak". Since the boost from Rockefeller, overall routine intake has risen steadily: 1950, 311; 1955, 456; 1960, 812; 1965, 1554. Present holdings number about 15,000.

**Acquisition**

Book selection is a Library responsibility. Overall liaison with the academic staff indicates fields to be covered (e.g. town planning has recently been added) and it is sometimes useful to be able to consult a member of staff who is expert in a specialized field; but experience has shown that specific recommendations from staff and other readers tend to be either already covered by an order or come too late for purchase under the conditions of the Soviet book trade. Systematic perusal of *Novye knigi SSSR* and *Knizhnaya letopis* produces
orders placed on booksellers. Items which turn out to be, or which experience shows will be, unobtainable through the book trade are requested from Soviet libraries with whom the Library has exchange agreements. The Library's preference is to buy for the Soviet exchange partner books of their choice to the value of the books sent by them.

An organization and methods survey of the Library in 1965 showed that 80% of orders were met by booksellers and 10% by exchange. A continued effort is made by scrutinizing booksellers' catalogues to make good the 10% not obtained by either of the first methods.

The effectiveness of a Library's acquisition policy is not easy to quantify: in one key area, however, that of Soviet statistical abstracts, Dr. M. Kaser's relative count of holdings (St. Antony's papers, No. 19, 1966, pp. 134-55) places the Library third (with 269) after the Library of Congress (348) and the UN Library (298).

Organization

The Library's reading room collections (some 12% of its holdings) are shelved by the Library of Congress Classification slightly modified (e.g. a class DX was inserted to cater for ECONOMIC HISTORY). The remaining books are shelved arbitrarily in reserve stacks, but embedded in these there are several collections of special classes of literature, of which the Russian Collection is one. From the reader's point of view this means that Russian and East European books are selected from the catalogue and obtained on application from the reserve stacks (with the exception of one open-access collection of journals on politics) but readers may always apply to see the Russian collection in situ. The basis for inclusion is language, not country of origin. It is taken to include Ukrainian and White Russian material (the Library does not collect in other languages of the Soviet Union) and accounts for all Russian language holdings except
periodicals and government publications. It is classified by a
scheme drawn up in 1950 and expanded in 1964 which adapts the letter
notation of Library of Congress (although preserving its integrity
with the parent scheme) to Soviet literary warrant. Classes are in a
hierarchy of three degrees (ONE; two; three): AC Collected works;
AE Dictionaries and encyclopaedias; AS Institutions; B PHILOSOPHY;
BC Logic; BF Psychology; BJ Ethics; BL Atheism and religion; CT
BIOGRAPHY; D HISTORY; DX Economic history; E LAW; E(I) Inter¬
national law; G GEOGRAPHY; H SOCIAL SCIENCES; HA Mathematical
economics; HA(D) Demography; HA(S) Collected statistics; HB Eco¬
nomics science; HC Economic conditions; HD Applied economics; HD(A)
Agriculture; HD(W) Welfare; HE Transport; HF Commerce; HF(A)
Accounting; HF(P) Economic policy; HG Finance; HJ Public finance;
HM Sociology and Ethnology; HT Social groups and Town planning; HV
Criminology; J POLITICS; JC Political science; JF Government; L
EDUCATION AND CULTURE; P MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION; Q SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY; U MILITARY AFFAIRS; Z INFORMATION SCIENCE AND BIBLIO¬
GRAPHY; Z(S) Subject bibliography.

Some 60 periodicals in Russian and 30 in Eastern European
languages are taken (a full list appears in Miss Fyfe's Annual list
of current acquisitions). These are the responsibility of the
periodicals staff, and are not kept in the Russian collection,
although the major Russian economic and political journals are kept
in a special open-access collection. The Library has a separate
subdepartment for official government publications, which contains
some 850 items in Russian. All Communist country publications are to
some extent "official", of course, but, as Orwell might have put it,
some are more official than others. The dichotomy commercial/of¬
ficial, imported into Soviet books on the basis of general Library
practice, has been difficult to maintain, especially in the litera¬
ture of the 1920's and 1930's, but has by now been largely routinized.
Cataloguing

The Library catalogues by the Anglo-American Rules with modifications. Straightforward application of the Rules proved unsuitable for Soviet books when intake became large, because both readers and staff checking holdings from Soviet or booksellers' catalogues found it impossible to retrieve certain material, and some items required a prohibitively expensive amount of cataloguing (e.g. 30 added entries for joint editors).

In the mid-1950's Mr. C. G. Allen (then assistant to the Chief Cataloguer) introduced for Russian publications a set of modifications to the Rules, few enough to be listed on a single sheet of paper, but comprehensive enough to have lasted for more than a decade without amendment. Janus-like they cater for search approaches based either on the AA Rules or on Soviet and booksellers' practice. Some bibliographical functions had to be discarded (recording joint authors from "author collectives", joint editors and otvetstvennye redaktory). In many respects Mr. Allen's rules anticipated changes embodied in the 1967 AA Rules, and when the Library adopts these it may be possible to provide for Russian as merely a special case of mainstream cataloguing. The rules for Russian also endeavour to alleviate lay exasperation with a code which "hides a book under some obscure editor dragged off the back of the title page". Books without personal authors are entered under title with an added entry for editor (vice versa if his name is on the title page). Sponsors have an added entry. Books by four or more authors ("author collectives") are entered by title, with an added entry for the first author.

Russian material is entered in the subject catalogue which is arranged by the Library of Congress list headings and is, of course, published from time to time as the London bibliography of the social sciences. Before 1936 (vols. 1-6) entries are in English with the note: in Russian. Because of printing difficulties Russian items
were held over from the 1936-50 volumes, and entries in Russian appear with vol. 10 (1950- ).

The advantages of integrating Russian material into an overall subject catalogue far outweigh the difficulties of applying a natural language code to a literature based on different cultural and political assumptions, although in overcoming these difficulties the code-like features sometimes take precedence over the explanatory features: e.g. *Sotsialisticheskie strany* has to be expressed as **COMMUNIST COUNTRIES**; *demokraticheskii tsentralizm* as **DECENTRALIZATION IN GOVERNMENT**. Some popular themes cannot be expressed specifically ("Public ownership of the means of production"; "Labour theory of value"). Only a few (e.g. "komandirovki") have defied entry altogether.

Acquisitions in Russian are announced in a quarterly **Russian supplement** to the *Monthly list of accessions*, but will be eventually incorporated in the *Monthly list* itself.

**Alphabet**

Russian material was first catalogued in English, and there is no doubt this impedes reference work today (although sometimes colourfully: a phantom "Hundred" (S[ovet]T[ruda i]0[borony]) has only recently been exorcised! Such entries are recatalogued in Russian as they are come across.

Russian typing began on a standard table machine with lift-out Russian and English keyboards. This was replaced in 1964 by a dual-keyboard machine equipped with English and the whole contemporary repertoire of Cyrillic. With the introduction of tape-type-writers Cyrillic items will eventually be entered entirely in transliteration. The scheme in use differs from "British standard" only in its rendering of yod, and from Library of Congress only by its omission of diacritics: armiia/armiya/armiia. Eventually tape-typed entries will
be fed into a computer which will print them out as part of *A London bibliography of the social sciences*. It is technically possible for the computer to compose a print-out containing entries both in roman and Cyrillic; but further experimentation will be required to determine whether this is economically viable.

Headings on catalogue cards are transliterated and present no filing problems in the catalogues. Entries have been filed in Cyrillic order at each heading, with provision for interfiling roman. The new transliterated cards will necessitate refiling these in roman alphabetical order.

**East European**

Circumstances do not permit the Library to build collections in East European languages as strong as in Russian, but in principle the scope of these collections is the same, and additional funds will enable coverage to be intensified. Books are taken in all standard languages of the area and from East Germany. The Library has undertaken a special responsibility for collecting Eastern European law within a cooperative scheme established by the libraries of the University of London. Country-wise, the Polish collection is largest.

**Notable Items**

Notable items in the Library's possession include files of *Kolokol* and *Iskra*, and a collection of Russian revolutionary pamphlets and periodicals dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which includes a large selection of Menshevik material. There is also a very extensive collection of material on the Decembrists, and, mainly in Polish, the Voynich collection of material on socialism in Poland.

The Library has complete runs of *Leninskii sbornik* and *Krasnyi arkhiv* (supplemented by reprints) and of *Pravda* from its inception (on microfilm).
In the field of administration, the Library has an almost complete set of the Soviet Sobranie postanovlenii, and the Tsarist Svod zakonov and the full stenographic reports of the Duma and Gosudarstvenniy Soviet (on microfiche).

The Mel'gunov Collection is of anti-soviet political materials, pamphlets and manuscripts. The Library also has twelve letters written by Prince Kropotkin.

Users

About a dozen teachers and two dozen research workers make regular use of this material. The number of undergraduates who learn or use Russian is increasing. The collections are used frequently by visiting academics and non-academic enquirers (lawyers, television producers, publishers, etc.). The Library informs the NCL's Russian Union Catalogue of its acquisitions, and Russian material (especially of the early period) is in heavy demand for loan to other libraries.
MUNICH'S LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES: AN OUTLINE

G. P. M. WALKER
Lancaster University

PROBABLY the foremost centre in Western Europe for East European studies, Munich has acquired library resources of outstanding value in this field to support the many specialized institutions which have grown up there, both within and separate from its university. The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek stands as an enviable example of what is achieved when ample funds can be spent within the framework of a national acquisitions policy to establish a comprehensive collection in East European studies. In addition to the BSB's holdings, at least eighteen other libraries in the city have significant amounts of material of East European interest. While some of these libraries are already major collections in their own subjects, several have been set up by recently-founded institutions whose highly-specialized interests promise even further improvements in depth of coverage. The total contents of these libraries was estimated at 450,000 volumes in 1967, with the total annual rate of acquisition running at around 15,000 volumes. *

1. Bayerische Staatsbibliothek

Founded 1558; c. 2,600,000 vols., of which over 176,000 constitute the Osteuropasammlung; c. 10,000 periodical titles (1964), of

*This account was compiled from information in the two following guides, to whose authors grateful acknowledgement is made:
1. Osteuropa-Institut München. Studienführer durch die Münchener Institutionen der Ost- und Südosteuropaforschung. München, Sagner, 1967. (Figures for volume holdings, etc., are quoted from this work, and are for 1967 unless otherwise stated.)
which 1,534 are on or from Eastern Europe. Also of East European provenance or interest: 35 MSS (out of 50,000), 4,500 sheets of maps, and 2,500 vols. of music.

Valuable East European material was contained in the collection of J. A. Widmannstetter, which Duke Albrecht V bought in 1558 as a foundation for the present BSB, including Gelenius' Czech dictionary of 1537, the only known copy of Marulić's "Judith" (1552) and a Hungarian MS of the Gospels of 1466, one of the earliest surviving records of the Hungarian language. Also from the 16th century are some vernacular works of Croat and Slovene writers, printed at Tübingen and Wittenberg. The mass secularization of Bavarian monasteries at the beginning of the 19th century brought the library, among much else, the 10th-century "Freising Fragments". Acquisition of East European material was intensive, though uneven, during the 19th century, making a great contribution to the present fine showing — despite wartime destruction — of long runs of learned journals. Systematic work in the 1920's and 1930's, especially on Russica, has resulted in a notably good representation of this period. The collection of G. Merzbacher (1843-1926), acquired by the BSB, is one of the finest in Europe in Russian and Central Asian geography.

The bombing of the BSB in 1943 destroyed much valuable East European material, particularly Balkanica, and it was only after 1950 that work regained momentum. In that year the BSB assumed responsibility for creating comprehensive scholarly collections in the language, literature, history and culture of Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece (and Byzantium), Albania and Rumania, under the national acquisitions programme sponsored by the Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft (now the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft). This commitment radically increased the scope and scale of the BSB's concern for Eastern Europe, to the extent that the annual accession rate for the Osteuropasammlung (OES) is now over 8,000
vols. This includes material outside the subjects required under the DFG plan: although the humanities predominate, important scientific and medical literature is also acquired, only technology and agriculture being excluded. Even this last limitation does not apply to works bought for the open-shelf Eastern Europe reference collection (Handbibliothek der OES — Hbost), which contains over 10,000 vols.

2. Osteuropa-Institut München

Founded 1952. Library: c. 64,000 vols. (5,250 in open-shelf reference collection), 507 current journals, 74 newspapers.

Independent institution devoted to research in Russian and Polish history, economy, sociology and law. Publishes the *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* and the series *Veröffentlichungen des OIM*. The library is particularly rich in works on Russian and Polish history. Its collection of maps in the Institute's sphere of interest is very extensive, and approaches comprehensiveness from 1952. Separate collection of offprints and other small publications contains about 2,000 items, all included in the main catalogues, which also contain analytical entries for the contents of major journals. Separate classified catalogues for "hidden" bibliographies and maps.

3. Südost-Institut

Founded 1930. Library: c. 25,000 vols., 480 current journals, 37 newspapers.

Independent research institution for the history, culture and social conditions of Hungary (and Slovakia up to 1918), Rumania, Jugoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Turkey in Europe. Publications include *Südost-Forschungen*, the series *Südosteuropäische Arbeiten* and the *Südosteuropa-Bibliographie*. The library's holdings reflect the Institute's interests.
4. Institut für Ostrecht

Founded 1957. Library: c. 4,000 vols., 79 current journals, 9 newspapers.

Independent institution for the study of the legal systems of the European "socialist countries", including the DDR. Publishes the *Jahrbuch für Ostrecht* and a series of *Studien*. Library includes collections of the relevant countries' legislation, in most cases complete from 1917.

5. Collegium Carolinum

Founded 1956. Library: 32,000 vols. (reference collection of 2,800 vols.), 484 journals (199 German, 211 Czech, 63 Slovak, 11 others), 41 newspapers.

Independent institution for the study of all aspects of the Czech Lands and their present and former inhabitants (half the German periodicals received are produced by expatriate organizations). Publishes the *Bohemia-Jahrbuch*, a series of *Veröffentlichungen*, and such major works as the *Handbuch der Geschichte der Böhmischen Länder* and the *Handbuch der sudetendeutschen Kulturgeschichte*. Library includes much material on Czechoslovakia as a whole, and contains on deposit the holdings of the Sudetendeutsches Archiv (documents, books, 15,000 photographs and over 5,000 prints) and of the Historische Kommission der Sudetenländer.

6. Institut zur Erforschung der UdSSR

Founded 1950. Library: c. 67,000 vols. (reference collection of c. 2,000 vols.), 670 journal titles (353 from the USSR), 80 newspapers (52 from the USSR).

Independent research institute, largely staffed by former Soviet scholars, conducting research and publication on all aspects of life in the USSR (including, e.g., medicine, agriculture and industry).
Most notable publication is *Prominent personalities in the USSR*, with its quarterly supplement *Portraits of prominent USSR personalities*. Library collects for the whole field of the Institute's interests and consists predominantly of works published in the USSR.

7. *Haus der Ukrainischen Wissenschaft*

   Library: c. 15,000 vols., 60 journal titles, 70 newspapers.

   Controlled by the Arbeits- und Förderungsgemeinschaft der Ukrainischen Wissenschaften, which was founded in 1964 to support the work of three expatriate Ukrainian academic bodies functioning in Germany: The Ševčenko-Gesellschaft, The Ukrainian Free University and the Ukrainian Technical-Economic Institute. Library aims at the comprehensive collection of material of scholarly value on the Ukraine. Special collections of documents concerning the IRO and of papers of Ukrainian scholars and writers. Holds most Ukrainian periodicals published abroad from 1945, and those from the Soviet Ukraine from 1965.

8. *Ungarisches Institut München*

   Founded 1962. Library: c. 2,500 vols. of books, over 3,000 vols. of Hungarian newspapers from 1945, c. 4,100 vols. of expatriate Hungarian periodicals.

   Independent institution for the cultivation of Hungarian scholarship and culture, conducting research, teaching and information work. Library is strongest in bibliography, history and the social sciences, also maintains a record of mediaeval Hungarian architecture (with photographs and slides), a bibliography of writings on Hungary, and a bibliography on the demography and economy of Hungary since 1945.

9. *Institut für Zeitgeschichte*

   Founded 1950. Library: c. 50,000 vols.
Originally called "Institut zur Erforschung des Nazionalsozialismus". National Socialism is still the centre of the Institute's field of study, but this field now extends back to German history of the Wilhelmine period and forwards to post-war and contemporary history. As a result, the library contains much material on German relations with Eastern Europe, chiefly German and English-language publications. Major sources on the National Socialist era, the Second World War and German policy in the occupied countries are held, many of them microfilmed from originals in the Bundesarchiv.

Seminar and institute libraries of the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität

10. Seminar für slavische Philologie
Library: c. 35,000 vols., 165 periodical titles.
Slavonic studies have been established at the university since 1911, taught by professors including Erich Berneker, Paul Diels and Erwin Koschmieder. The journal Welt der Slawen and the series Slawistische Beiträge are published under the auspices of the Seminar. Library covers Slavonic and Baltic languages, literature and cultural history.

11. Seminar für Geschichte Ost- und Südosteuropas
Founded 1959. Library: 6,000 vols., 80 current periodicals, 2,000 offprints. Covers the history of all Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, including territories formerly under German rule. Material is mostly in German, with accent on standard works and reference publications.

12. Albanien-Institut
Independently financed, but housed on university premises, intends
to increase the attention given to Albanian studies and improve facilities for research. Maintains relations with relevant institutions in Albania, Jugoslavia and Italy. Publishes series Albanische Forschungen. Library contains chiefly works in Albanian and Italian.

13. Seminar für Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Osteuropas
   Founded 1962. Library: c. 650 vols., 15 current journals, 3 newspapers. Contains chiefly works on the economy of the European "socialist countries", selected to support the teaching programme.

14. Seminar für Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Südosteuropas
   Founded 1962. Library: c. 1,100 vols., 20 current periodicals. Covers the economy and social conditions of Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey (indicating some overlap of interests with no. 13).

15. Seminar für alte Kirchengeschichte und Patrologie
   Founded 1920. Library: c. 3,800 vols., 20 current periodicals, 1,000 slides.
   Seminar provides teaching in early Church history, patrology, the history and literature of oriental Christianity, and Christian art and archaeology. Library's chief fields of collection are early Christianity, patrology, Cyrillo-Methodiana, and the religious history of the Slovenes and Eastern Slavs.

16. Institut für Byzantinistik und neugriechische Philologie
   Founded 1899. Library: c. 15,000 vols., over 70 current periodicals, "several thousand" offprints (catalogued), c. 3,000 slides.
   Institute created by Karl Krumbacher, whose private collection is now incorporated in the library, described as "a Byzantinist's Eldorado".
17. Finnisch-Ugrisches Seminar
Founded 1965. Library: c. 1,000 vols. Devoted to the languages, history and ethnography of Hungary, Finland and the Finno-Ugrian peoples of the USSR.

18. Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des Nahen Orients
Founded 1948. Library: c. 10,500 vols., 230 periodical titles. Of the total holdings, c. 5,000 vols. concern Turkey and areas of South-Eastern Europe formerly under Turkish rule. These are chiefly works on history and religion.

19. Universitätssbibliothek
Founded 1472. c. 855,000 vols.
Only standard works on the history, geography and literature of Eastern Europe have been collected in limited numbers by the university library, and total about 3,000 vols.

Mr. G. P. M. Walker has contributed an article entitled "The organization of research in library science in Eastern Europe" to:
Saunders, W. L., ed., University and research library studies, Pergamon, 1968 (pp. 159-212).
CONCRETE evidence for the existence of a new professional species — the North American "Slavic librarian" — is provided by a recent slim volume listing well over three hundred American and Canadian members of the class. Mr. Peter A. Goy and his assistant, Mr. Laurence H. Miller, the compilers of this Biographical Directory of Librarians in the Field of Slavic and East European Studies (Chicago: American Library Association, 1967; pp. xvi, 80; $3.25) worked on the basis of a well-designed questionnaire (its text is reproduced on pp. 79-80), and present their results in a neat near-print booklet. The entries vary in detail (presumably in proportion to the forthcomingness, modesty, questionnaire-drunkenness, and qualifications of the biographees), but they normally include — apart from the obvious biographical data — details of academic, professional, and linguistic qualifications, of past and present appointments, lists of publications, etc. The presentation is notable for its intelligent layout, its sensible use of abbreviations, and (if one may give a minor hobby-horse a brief airing) its annoyingly illogical method of expressing dates, e.g. Aug. 20, 98 instead of 20 Aug. 98. A useful feature is the "Field of Interest Listing" on pp. 71-77, which groups the names in the Directory under twenty-six broad subject specializations, e.g. Agriculture, Anthropology, etc. This whets the appetite for a further list (to be included in the inevitable second edition?) with the names arranged under State and city: it would be convenient (not to the peripatetic Slavist alone) if one could, for example, quickly establish how thick on the ground Slavonic library specialists are in California, or who is one's professional opposite number at, say, Yale.

British "Slavic librarians" can still be numbered on the fingers
of fewer than half-a-dozen hands, so one cannot legitimately end this note with loud cries for a British counterpart. But in congratulating the Slavic and East European Subsection of the Association of College and Research Libraries on their initiative in sponsoring this useful and workmanlike Who's Who, may we remind them (and their British opposite numbers — whoever they may be) that a couple more directories would be not unwelcome: one apiece covering the Slavonic collections in North American and British libraries. But perhaps these are already on the stocks: if so, then slava Bogu!; if not, then radi Boga!

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

British Museum

The Department of Printed Books has acquired the following microfilms of Polish 18th-century newspapers for the period of internal reform, partitions and insurrection:

2. Wiadomosci warszawskie (from no. 2, 1774, entitled Gazeta warszawska). Started publication in 1765. BM has 1774-93, when Stefan Łuskina was editor.
4. Korrespondent warszawski (from 1793 entitled Korrespondent krajowy y zagraniczny). BM has 1792, 1793.


**National Library of Scotland**

The Department of Printed Books has acquired:

Ikonnikov. *La noblesse de la Russie: éléments pour servir à la réconstitution des registres généalogiques de la noblesse d'après les actes et documents disponibles, complétés grâce au concours dévoué des nobles russes*. 2 ed. Paris, 1957-

**Glasgow University Library**

Among recent acquisitions are the following microfilms:

*Plan*. 1933-37.

*Trud*. 1921-47 only.


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