

## SUMMARIES



## *Report on the activity of the National Széchényi Library in 1960*

During the year 1960 the National Széchényi Library succeeded in expanding its manifold services. The main difficulty, as in the past, centered around the extreme shortage of space. The rich collections consisting of about three and a half millions bibliographical units are accommodated only with difficulty in the old building of the National Museum and besides, several nation-wide library services had to be equally operated within the same restricted area. In 1960 arrangements were continued preparatory to moving into the designated new home of the Library, the former royal castle in the fortress of Buda. The new accommodation (in about 5 years' time) will enable the national library to exercise its important functions, under more favourable circumstances.

### *Administration*

Throughout the year all the important current matters were discussed jointly by the Director-General and the Council of the Library, composed of the leading officials. The establishment of a new division, the stack, was the only change in the library's organizational structure. New methods were introduced in the professional training of the collaborators. The Library's party and trade-union organizations assisted the management in many respects. Relations with countries abroad expanded, exchanges and loans increased in both directions. Several collaborators participated in international meetings and numerous foreign librarians visited the Library in 1960. Despite the increase in the Library's general budget, some difficulties had to be overcome in the financial domain. New technical equipment improved the services of the Library's printing and book-binding shops, etc.

### *Acquisitions*

150,000 bibliographical units were added to the Library's collections in 1960 (of which books represent 33%; manuscripts 10%; musical compositions, records and geographical maps 1,4%; posters, small-prints, standards, engravings 45%; reproductions 2,3%, other documents 5,3%. Considering the additions to the collections by source, 70% came from copyright deposits, 15,3% from purchase, 8,8% from gifts (including the material handed over to the Library by the service which distributed old material), 4,0% from exchanges and 1,9% represented the Library's own production.

The acquisition work was further improved during the year. More emphasis was given to acquiring material from the neighbouring countries. The new acquisition policies were more closely followed. Also some valuable legacies fell to the Library. The special collections acquired more documents than planned. Unfortunately the filling of the painful gaps in the Library's holdings did not proceed at the prescribed pace and the planned establishing of a new open-shelf collection in the main reading room was only partially realized.

### *Cataloguing*

The main stream of current Hungarian material deposited as legal copies was catalogued by the Bibliographical Division, the rest by the Processing Division; in general, both services complied with the prescriptions regarding plan figures. The drive instituted with regard to the photographic reproduction of the old catalogue cards was terminated, the cards were inserted into the new catalogues. The revision of the subject-catalogue continued. Because of shortage in the personnel of the service charged with the multiplication of catalogue-cards, the planned speeding up of the processing of books, etc., could not be realized.

The Division of Periodicals and the Special Collections did good work in the processing of their material. (Some features: the Music Division continued its work on its collection of autographs; the Theatre-history Division worked on the completion of its file of theatrical casts; the Division of Posters and Small-prints catalogued its graphical posters; the Map Division compiled its collection of analecta; the Manuscript Division edited a new publication by the title „Catalogue des volumes manuscrits français” and continued working on the catalogue of the Library's Latin, German and Hungarian manuscripts. The Old and Rare Books Division made important progress in compiling the Union Catalogue of Incunabula of Hungary, etc.).

### *Bibliographical work*

The Hungarian National Bibliography and the Repertory of Hungarian Periodicals were published regularly, though some slight delays could not be avoided. Arrangements were made to improve techniques in order to enable the Library to publish these important bibliographical tools in due time. Simultaneously the work of editing the retrospective cumulative national bibliographies of books and periodicals was continued. The Manuscript Division devoted much time to the Union Catalogue of Hungarian manuscripts. The new publication in 1960 entitled „Bibliography of Hungarian Bibliographies, 1956—57” proved to be a success both at home and abroad. The Music Division compiled the Hungarian contribution to the „Répertoire International des Sources Musicales”.

### *Reader and Reference Service*

The total number of readers (visitors) was 86,258 in 1960, a figure 8% in excess over 1959. The bibliographical units used amounted only to 585,561, 9% less than in the previous year. Not rarely readers formed a queue in front of the entrance to the main reading-room. Numerous researchers, scientists, etc., visited the Special Collections. 76 important bibliographical informations were compiled, 42 out of this number upon demand from abroad. The Reader and Reference Service organized several minor exhibitions to commemorate outstanding anniversaries.

Mediaeval manuscripts, old and rare books, Hungarian linguistic monuments were constantly exhibited by the Manuscript Division that registered 108 visitors during the year. The Music Division contributed to the success of celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Hungary's great composer, Ferenc Erkel. The museum-type libraries in the country were visited by numerous tourists; 44,200 persons were counted alone at Keszthely.

### *Storage, preservation of stock, microrecording*

The shortage of space could be mitigated only slightly by a regrouping of materials. For the purpose of the future removal of the stocks to the new building, a new storage system was elaborated. The collection of death-announcements, theatrical posters and ex-libris labels was rearranged. The volume of binding and repair proved to be insufficient also in 1960. The photo-laboratory of the Library worked at a good pace; it continued the micro-recording work of the Library's valuable and rare materials and, at the same time, fulfilled the demands for microfilms coming from outside.

### *Inter-library services*

The Book Distributing Division distributed almost 100,000 volumes of surplus material among 222 Hungarian libraries. The Division was also charged with supervising materials prior to their pulping for industrial purposes. The outlines of a Hungarian storage centre were elaborated. The Inter-library Loan Service handled altogether 12,000 demands submitted to it from Hungary and abroad. 93,4% of (the) loan requests could be complied with. The Copyright Deposit Service supplied 124,520 books, periodicals, small-prints to the Library and distributed 650,000 items among other Hungarian libraries. A new decree was promulgated in 1960 regulating pending questions in this field. The reorganization of the Union Catalogue Service was continued, some of the backlog was liquidated. Important progress was achieved in compiling the Union List of Foreign Periodicals. A plan was elaborated to publish a National List of New Acquisitions from Abroad in 1961.

The Hungarian Service of International Exchange forwarded 20,375 books and 1,000 volumes of periodicals to its 400 foreign partners and received 19,073 books and 1,507 volumes of periodicals in exchange. The same service distributed 4,154 parcels coming from abroad. The Service was also responsible for the organizing of the Conference on the International Exchange of Publications in Europe, sponsored and partly financed by Unesco.

The foreign relations of the Library were equally taken care of by this division.

### *Centre for Methodology and Library Science*

The *Division of Library Science* made considerable progress in organizing Hungarian research work. A new large-scale research plan was elaborated, based on a nation-wide survey. In the autumn of 1960 a library science conference was organized by the Centre.

The Centre's special library took in 192 periodicals, translated 242 articles, issued the abstracting review „Könyvtári Figyelő” and with the help of the new reproduction equipment, displayed an intensive publishing activity.

The *Division of Methodology* compiled numerous guides for public libraries and gave expert advice on the spot. The collaborators of this division studied the best methods for acquisition, cataloguing and information work and transmitted their research achievements to the network of the Hungarian public libraries. New questionnaires were also worked out aiming at a unified planning and reporting system.

The *Educational Division* studied the best methods for professional training and organized several courses for altogether 380 librarians. The educating of librarians on different levels was continued, thus important progress was made towards eliminating the shortage of qualified personnel in many libraries. This division also edited several educational booklets.

#### *Publications of the Library*

Besides the publications already mentioned (Hungarian National Bibliography, Repertory of Hungarian Periodicals, Bibliography of Hungarian Bibliographies, Bibliography of French Manuscripts and about 25 brief methodological publications) the Library also published its 1958 Yearbook, a study about using the Hollerith method for the preparation of acquisition lists, another one dealing with the new library building in the fortress at Buda. The new selected list of Hungarian periodicals, the list of the Library's publications and a guide of the „Helikon” library at Keszthely were also published during the year under report.

Some detailed data regarding the activity of the single services are shown in the following tables.

#### *Additions to the collections, by source, in 1960*

1.

	By purchase	By gift	By exchange	By Copyright deposit	By photogr. repr.	Total
Books (volumes) .....	4,992	5,686	4,873	33,702	—	49,253
Periodicals .....	2,791	3,360	645	1,795	—	8,591
<i>of which current (vols.) ..</i>	405	61	376	1,795	—	2,637
<i>not current (pcs.) .....</i>	2,386	3,299	269	—	—	5,954
Manuscripts (pcs.) .....	4,353	176	19	—	—	4,548
Music (pcs.) .....	493	27	29	1,098	—	1,647
Maps (pcs.) .....	470	15	31	172	—	688
Posters, playbills (pcs.) .....	409	132	4	24,004	—	24,549
Smallprints (pcs.) .....	847	202	69	34,862	—	35,980
Standards, patents (pcs.) .....	—	—	—	7,836	—	7,836
Microfilm reels (pos.+neg.) (800 □) .....	1	12	3	—	546	562
Educational diapositive slides (50 □) .....	—	—	—	113	—	113
Photographic plates (pcs.) .....	—	—	—	—	532	532
Photographs (pcs.) .....	1,277	23	—	—	1,659	2,959
Gramophone records (pcs.) .....	69	2	6	227	—	304
Other documents (pcs.) .....	7,358	306	—	1,355	—	9,019
Special Collections in the country (museum-type libraries) .....	79	3,171	—	164	—	3,414
<i>Of which:</i>						
<i>Books (vols.) .....</i>	10	2,902	—	84	—	2,996
<i>Periodicals .....</i>	69	269	—	80	—	418
National Széchényi Libra- ry and provincial Collec- tions Total:	23,139	13,112	5,679	105,328	2,737	149,995

*Additions to book collections, by language\**

Language	1959	1960	Language	1959	1960
Hungarian .....	12,806	14,119	Dutch .....	17	17
German .....	2,790	3,201	Zyrian .....	3	16
English .....	1,702	1,668	Slovenian .....	32	15
Russian .....	1,104	1,249	Albanian .....	9	12
French .....	937	762	Cheremiss .....	2	12
Latin .....	1,114	736	Danish .....	9	12
Multilingual .....	590	690	Lettish .....	—	8
Czech .....	242	388	Greek .....	10	6
Rumanian .....	355	351	Norwegian .....	6	5
Polish .....	416	310	Japanese .....	—	4
Italian .....	140	309	Chinese .....	19	3
Slovakian .....	157	219	Esperanto .....	1	2
Hebrew .....	17	213	Old Slav .....	—	1
Croatian .....	84	172	Kirghiz .....	—	1
Bulgarian .....	85	143	Lithuanian .....	2	1
Serbian .....	92	125	Tadzhik .....	—	1
Spanish .....	105	68	Viet-Nameese .....	—	1
Ukrainian .....	48	51	Icelandic .....	—	1
Mordvinian .....	1	30	Armenian .....	3	—
Finnish .....	170	29	Chuvash .....	1	—
Votyak .....	2	27	Macedonian .....	1	—
Swedish .....	32	25	Modern Greek .....	1	—
Esthonian .....	25	23			
Portuguese .....	—	21			
Turkish .....	19	17	Total .....	23,149	25,065

\* The figures in this table include only the books proper; brochures, lecture notes, reprints and acquisitions of the provincial special collections have not been distinguished by language.

*Additions to book collections, by U. D. C. classification\**

	0	1-2	3K	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
1959	6,665	1,037	823	2,655	595	416	2,101	1,060	5,683	2,114	23,149
1960	7,370	1,184	1,476	2,806	532	398	2,311	1,087	6,427	1,474	25,065

\*The figures in this table include only the books proper; brochures, lecture notes, reprints and acquisitions of the provincial special collection have not been taken into consideration.

*Additions to Periodicals*

By place of origin										
	Domestic		Soviet Union		People's Democracies		Other		Total	
	Current	Not current	Current	Not current	Current	Not current	Current	Not current	Current	Not current
1959	2,003	845	58	25	189	68	316	297	2,566	1,235
1960	1,821	4,212	82	111	177	91	378	1,540	2,458	5,954

  

By source										
	Copyright deposit		Purchase		Gift		Exchange		Total	
	Current	Not current	Current	Not current	Current	Not current	Current	Not current	Current	Not current
1959	1,986	—	283	552	5	628	292	55	2,566	1,235
1960	1,792	—	327	2,386	45	3,299	294	269	2,458	5,954

*Development in additions to collections and holdings from 1958*

	Additions			Holdings		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Books (vols.)* .....	50,512	50,078	52,249	1,360,110	1,410,188	1,462,437
Periodicals (current vols. + not current pcs.) ...	4,172	4,125	9,009	146,164	150,289	159,298
Manuscripts (pcs.) .....	4,142	10,493	4,548	303,039	313,532	318,080
Music (pcs.) .....	1,540	1,988	1,647	50,657	52,645	54,292
Maps (pcs.) .....	338	460	688	70,338	70,798	71,486
Posters, playbills, small- prints (pcs.) .....	64,063	56,284	4,579		5,057	5,619
Microfilms (reels) .....	1,146	478	562	1,626,600	1,682,884	1,743,413
Other documents (pcs.)*	8,805	15,459	20,763	131,563	147,022	167,785
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>134,758</b>	<b>139,365</b>	<b>149,995</b>	<b>3,693,050</b>	<b>3,832,415</b>	<b>3,982,410</b>

\*Including figures for the provincial special collections

*Processing and Distributing work of the Book Distributing Division in 1960*

	Works	olumes	Pieces
<b>I. PROCESSING</b>			
Number of processed books and periodicals .....	103,407	124,200	27,522
Work phases:			
a) Simplified bibliographical entries .....	65,561	13,536	—
b) Simplified classification .....	—	55,217	—
c) Incorporation of entries into the catalogue in alphabetical order .....	—	—	10,168
d) Number of informations .....	—	—	224
<b>II. DISTRIBUTING</b>			
Number of distributed books and periodicals .....	88,547	101,408	94,102
a) Distributed among libraries:			
1. National Széchényi Library .....	7,722	8,761	6,667
2. State public libraries .....	8,964	9,964	138
3. Trade-union libraries .....	153	165	—
4. Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Institutes .....	4,758	5,481	122
5. Central Special libraries .....	4,675	5,642	414
6. University libraries .....	20,057	23,765	70,770
7. Museum libraries .....	6,149	7,639	3,276
8. Miscellaneous special libraries .....	8,745	9,717	143
9. Central Library of Pedagogics .....	1,338	1,495	877
10. Libraries of pedagogical institutes .....	1,463	1,606	—
11. High-school libraries .....	9,175	9,932	210
12. Other libraries .....	3,106	3,699	11,485
Total	76,305	87,866	94,102
b) For exchange and sale .....	10,659	11,560	—
c) Transferred to storage as surplus copies .....	1,583	1,982	—
<b>III. DISTRIBUTING OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT COPY REMNANTS</b>			
Remnants of copyright deposit copies taken over for distribution .....	—	—	22,726
Number of copies distributed, of which: received by			
a) Budapest libraries .....	—	—	7,566
b) Provincial libraries .....	—	—	6,298
Total	—	—	13,864
<b>IV. SURPLUS COPIES</b>			
Number of surplus copies taken over from libraries and other institutes .....	52,594	bibliographical units	
of which obtained from:			
a) Budapest libraries .....	44,256	bibliographical units	
b) Budapest waste-material utilizing centres .....	768	bibliographical units	
c) Provincial libraries .....	7,570	bibliographical units	

Inter-Library Loans in 1960

7.

1. Requests received:			
a) from Budapest .....	5,950		
b) from the country .....	4,415		
c) from abroad .....	1,372		
Total	11,737		
2. Requests sent:			
a) Domestic .....	6,348		
b) Foreign .....	9,781		
Total	16,129		
3. Requests fulfilled:			
I. Printed works and films on loan:			
a) Works received from abroad:			
for Budapest .....	2,570		
for the country .....	1,422		
Total	3,992		
b) Microfilms on loan from abroad:			
for Budapest .....	30		
for the country .....	10		
Total	40		
Total	4,032		
c) Works sent abroad .....	607		
d) Number of items sent by domestic library to domestic library through our intermediary service .....	1,996		
Total		6,635	
II. Microfilms, Photocopies:			
a) From abroad: for Budapest .....		1,905	
for the country .....	686		
Total	2,591		
b) Sent abroad .....	683		
c) Number of items sent by domestic library to domestic library through our intermediary service .....	1,051		
Total		4,325	
Total number of requests fulfilled .....			10,960=93.4%

*Statistics on international exchanges in 1960*

1. Number of items exchanged

(The figures include exchanges under cultural agreements, the exchange of official publications, duplicates and the National Széchenyi Library's own exchanges)

Country	Sent abroad			Received from abroad		
	Books	Periodicals		Books	Periodicals	
		No. of issues	No. of annual volumes		No. of issues	No. of annual volumes
Soviet Union .....	8,545	10,151	570	5,964	10,536	546
People's Democracies ...	8,538	24,999	1,649	5,945	27,847	1,009
Other .....	3,292	8,678	410	7,164	10,958	882
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,375</b>	<b>43,228</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>19,073</b>	<b>49,341</b>	<b>2,437</b>

2. Turnover in packages

Country	Sent abroad	Received from abroad
Soviet Union .....	79	5
People's Democracies .....	198	945
Other .....	424	3,204
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>4,154</b>

3. Turnover in gifts

Country	Sent abroad Books	Received from abroad	
		Books	Periodicals
Soviet Union .....	53	—	—
People's Democracies ...	283	227	—
Other .....	552	985	15,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>15,300</b>

4. Distribution of Hungarian publications among domestic libraries ..... 3,840 copies  
 5. Number of letters written ..... 1,939 pcs.  
 6. Packages made ..... 7,427 pcs.

## The Microfilm Service of the National Széchényi Library

B. BABICZKY

There have been attempts at the making of microcopies ever since photography had been invented, yet the history of the microfilm began unfolding only in the 20th century, after World War I. Photo-laboratories were set up by large libraries abroad already in the latter third of the 19th century. To satisfy the information needs of researchers, a photo-service was organized by the National Széchényi Library at the beginning of the thirties, when a photocopying apparatus was also operated. The work was carried on in a laboratory common with the National Museum. The negatives of recorded material were begun to be stored already in the forties, but serious efforts to classify and catalogue them were made only as late as in 1950.

The microfilming of the Library's stock of documents began in 1951, with the help of a Rekordac microcopying camera equipment donated by Unesco and set up in the premises of the National Technical Library. At that time, too, the Library installed an independent photo-laboratory and microfilm service, with a staff of three. The number of the collaborators increased to four in 1952 and to 6 by the end of 1954. Through budgetary allocation the Library acquired its own microcopying camera (*Micro-Jumma*) and developing equipment (*Kiton 136*) in 1959.

Within the first five years of its establishment (1951—1956) the stock of micro-images of the Microfilm Service grew to altogether 520,800; it consisted of 3,323 works that were recorded, mainly manuscripts and early printed works. At that time the Library's Inter-library Loan service was already able to meet extensive demands from abroad. At the time of the 1956 counter-revolution the stock suffered serious injuries, so that work in 1957 had to be devoted to the replacing of the losses, but from that time on a large-scale growth could be registered in the stock of positive microcopies.

In the time between March 1959 and April 1960, as a special assignment, the collaborators of the Microfilm Service performed an important photographing drive: 119,070 large-size catalogue-sheets were photographed and 285,320 enlargements made in standard catalogue-card size.

In 1960 the Service was allotted new laboratory space, so that at present the work is proceeding in 11 localities (studio, laboratories for processing and copying, photograph-reproduction room, black-and-white laboratory, special photo-laboratory, drying and sorting room, storage room for chemicals, 2 rooms where the microfilm reading devices and the catalogues are located, and where the clerical staff works.) At the time of this report the Service has a staff of seven.

The microfilms are stored in reels of 30 metres each, grouped in keeping with the arrangement of the Library's main collections. Within the reels the recorded works, as well as the reels themselves are provided with current numbers. The Library's call-number is photographed onto the film in cases where the Library's own material has been recorded.

As of December 31, 1960 the Service's stock of micro-images was composed as follows: manuscripts—1,326 works—278,400 exposures; old and rare printed works—1,217 works—155,200 exposures; newspapers—215 titles—730,000 exposures; musical compositions—1,152 works—91,200 exposures; maps—44 works—65 exposures; theatre-history—93 works—41,600 exposures; modern material 343 titles—68,000 exposures—altogether 4,390 works—1,364,256 micro-images (1,605 reels of 30 metres each). Positive microcopies were also made of the majority of the negatives, altogether 1,137 reels.

The following catalogues help guide the users of the available stock: 1. an alphabetical catalogue; 2. a classified catalogue; 3. a so-called topographical catalogue, compiled by the origin of the works recorded.

From among the Library's manuscripts the most precious pieces were photographed in first line. All the mediaeval Latin codices have already been recorded. From among the ancient and rare books, the collection of old Hungarian books stemming from the 16th century was recorded in first line. As to the Library's holdings of incunabula, only the ones pertaining to Hungary were microfilmed as yet. Efforts to acquire regularly „Hungarica” type material microfilms, available only abroad, are constantly being made; this material is incorporated into the Service's stock. Our collection of microfilmed newspapers is outstanding; the following deserve special mention: *Népszava* (1868—1944) complete in 216 reels; *Budapesti Hírlap*—1881 through 1913, this work still needs to be continued. The Service

also holds microfilm records of the revolutionary press dating from 1848 and 1918/19. The collection of microfilms recording musical and theatre-historical material is important, including, among others, microcopied autographs of 18th and 19th century composers.

Despite expressed achievements in the microrecording process of the Library's material, it must be confessed that the tempo of the work is not satisfactory. This is partly explained by the fact that—seemingly—the aims and importance of the microrecording work in our national library have not yet been fully recognized and the work has not received the support it deserves on part of the leading officials of the Library.

In evaluating the role played by the microfilm and the microcopy in the life of a library, the following two basic differences should be taken into account: *a)* does the microcopy serve as a replacement of the original in the holdings of the library, or *b)* is it a duplication of the original work.

On account of several facilities afforded by the microfilm, such as rationalized collecting of data, long-distance library research, elimination of making notes, etc., the indispensability of the microfilm in documentary and scientific research work has been generally recognized and appreciated. It leaves no doubt any longer that microcopying and reproducing processes are integral parts of library acquisition policies, insofar as they multiply the chances of acquiring publications not available up to then, or complements to fragmentary or defective works, — even if only in the form of microcopies. Another important role of the microfilm is allotted to it in the inter-library loan service, making it possible for certain requested works to be made accessible to the public without having to expose the original to the danger of injury through excessive use.

Most of the reservations in connection with microrecording as a means of protecting the stocks of the national library are heard on the grounds that the book itself is accessible to anyone who wishes to use it, since the national library is responsible for the archival preservation of the requested publications.

Microrecording as a means of protecting library holdings and for security considerations was made necessary throughout the world as disaster and war damage control. The evident aim was to find ways and means that made it possible for at least the text of a certain work to survive in the case of war, or damage by the forces of nature, or crumbling of the material. With this end in mind, microcopies should be technically perfect and time-resistant, they should be stored in a safe place, in fact, dispersed in storage, and as another safety measure, possibly more than one microcopy should exist of the same work. At the same time, the microfilm or microcopy make it possible to be used as substitutes for the original works, while these, not exposed to everyday use, serve the immediate protection of the holdings of a library.

With regard to the application of microcopies in our Library, at present several grave obstacles prevent this facility, among which not the least is the lack of the necessary number and type of reading devices. Also, as already explained before, users and even librarians, still have an aversion to using microfilms instead of original works. In the opinion of the author sooner or later the time will come when the application of microrecords will have to be made compulsory by the state of wear of originals, as for instance in the case of our decaying newspapers. It should not be forgotten that with time an ever growing part of our library stocks will be exposed to wear and tear and thus the chance of making readable microcopies will lessen. It is suggested, therefore, that the work of microrecording the Library's material be performed as rapidly as possible and the pace of the work stepped up.

In working out the detailed programme for the microfilming of the Library's materials, the most valuable historical material should be recorded first of all and — in the author's opinion — preference must be given to books already in a bad condition and used mostly. In the case of this category the originals should be given increased protection and the damages speedily remedied.

From among the known microrecording processes (microfilm, microfiche, microcard, etc.) the most suitable process should be chosen for the work without waiting first for the implementation of the programme, in fact, in view of the urgency it is suggested that the available method (35 mm perforated microfilm) be utilized and the best possible techniques applied in order to create at least a basic stock for future additional duplication, for example, with the help of the Copyflo process.

There are quite a few persons who are in favour of the microcard as a more practicable method of reproduction for library application, but it was found that owing to the comparative slowness of that particular method, it should not be used, especially not with regard

to recording newspaper material. (The Bibliothèque nationale in Paris reproduces its newspaper volumes on microfilm reels of 120 to 300 metres each).

Various views have been formulated in connection with the use of microfilms. Actually it is increasingly believed that the microfilm should not be considered as the end product, but simply as a tool in the service of archival storage and a helpful medium in the collecting of data; the microfilm is said to be the starting point for research and owing to all these divergent views, it is suggested that suitable processes should be introduced to be able to make cheap re-enlargements of those passages in the works concerned that are just required by the researcher (e. g. through the use of diazo-type materials, Copyflo process, etc.). —

In developing and improving the future photo-reproducing methods of our national library, special techniques must also be considered, such as for instance the application of coloured, infra-red or ultra-violet photography. All these factors should be taken into account when installing the Microfilm Service in the national library's future new home: up-to-date technical equipment is indispensable to solve the new tasks at the required high level. There is no time for tarrying: the microrecording of the Library's material should be continued at a rapid pace and with great intensity, in order to build up, already now, a suitable collection of negative microfilms to serve as a basis for the future.

## *The storage situation in connection with periodicals in the light of the layout of the new national library building*

I. NAGYDIÓSI

It is a great event in the history of the National Széchényi Library that a new home has been envisaged for it in the west wing of the former royal castle at Buda, which is to be especially reconstructed for the purpose of a library. The new accommodation which is to determine the life of the Library and its collections for many decades in advance, is posing additional problems to the Periodicals Division, in view of the fact that the handling and storing of periodicals differ in many respects from the rules ordinarily valid for books.

The Periodicals Division of the National Széchényi Library (a collection of newspapers and periodicals) is among the first of its kind throughout the world: with regard to the completeness of its holdings of „Hungarica” it has no equal among foreign institutions similarly custodians of material of a national character. In the beginning (from 1884 on) the Division was an independent library for periodicals, later (as of 1888) it was incorporated into the National Széchényi Library as one of its collections.

The material at present held by the Division can be grouped — by size — into four categories: octavo (up to 25 cm.), quarto (26—35 cm.), folio (36—50 cm.), large folio (over 50 cm.). The holdings of the Periodicals Division, in the four size groups, consist of the following:

Svo	= 1,510 metre run of shelving	(29.26%)
4to	= 1,520 metre run of shelving	(29.45%)
Fo	= 1,785 metre run of shelving	(34.6 %)
large Fo	= 345 metre run of shelving	( 6.69%)

and approximately 240 metre run of shelving of current material. The total quantity is stored in 9 stack rooms (of which three are equipped with „steel stacks”); there is such a shortage of space, however, that often the volumes are shelved in double rows.

Storage space requirements until the moving into the new library takes place, and in the 15 to 20 years thereafter, amount to 14,000—17,000 metre run of shelving; these figures take already account of the ever increasing importance of periodicals as scientific research and source-material, and their consequent numerical growth.

To help planning the periodicals stacks in the future home of the Library, the author discusses the advantages and disadvantages of stack types and storage systems and considers the possibility of a storage in rows without gaps, arranged strictly by size, as a means of ensuring the greatest gain of capacity. That type of storage would result in a gain of space

of approximately 20%, it would, however, involve the grave task of having to separate the entire stock according to size and amend all existing records.

The author of the study counsels that the new periodicals stacks and capacity needs in the Library's new quarters should be most carefully planned, in accordance with the special prevailing requirements. The large folio sizes require broad shelves and allow less tiers one above the other, than the rest of the material of smaller format. Taking these factors into account, the following storage space should be reckoned with: for large folio periodicals 172,5 m<sup>2</sup>, for folio sizes 535,5 m<sup>2</sup>, for quarto and octavo volumes 414 m<sup>2</sup>, which means that including the current material, a storage area of altogether 1300 m<sup>2</sup> capacity should be reserved for periodicals and newspapers. A growth in the stock of the periodicals is expected in all but the large folio size. Accordingly, the total stack space demand which emerges is 2900 m<sup>2</sup>. This storage area would have to be increased somewhat if we wished to store the largest size material horizontally (that is, lying on its flat side). Practical considerations and calculations in this respect are also discussed by the author.

Finally, the author reviews experiences with regard to the compact storage systems abroad and points out that under domestic conditions she considers the mobile stack arrangement (similar to the Ingold system) to be the most favourable library storage method.

There is another question which still arises in connection with the storage of periodicals: should periodicals currently not published any longer, better said „material not alive any more” be separated from that regularly published and if so, what factors should be guiding in the separate handling of that type of material.

Some guiding remarks with regard to practical arrangements for the removal proceedings, and some suggestions as to the proper transportation methods are also contained in the article.

## *New ways in the construction of large libraries*

T. TOMBOR

Starting with the twenties and thirties of this century, the social functions of the libraries have gradually changed. Various types of libraries were developed, quite a few with their holdings exceeding several million units. It goes without saying that a large library, with its grand collections and large-scale reader service, requires the modern organization of its manifold duties. The tasks of a modern library have expanded, it has to serve every class of the society. In consideration of the new duties incumbent upon the new-type library, new library buildings are being erected everywhere and important steps in this direction have begun also in Hungary. The national library (National Széchenyi Library) is to move into new quarters in the west wing of the former royal castle; numerous county, district and town libraries plan or build new homes. The author, who is the president of the Special Committee of Library Building of the National Council on Librarianship and guides the planning work in progress on the reconstruction of the new premises allocated to the national library of Hungary as its future home, is analysing new methods in the design and construction of large libraries.

According to the new architectural concept a library building is not merely a purpose-building, it is a specific cultural-building, which takes the motives for its formation from the functions of the library. An ideal solution can be realized or at least approximated only in the case of the erection of a new building. Every reconstruction involves a compromise, in vital questions, however, a compromise should not be permissible.

The study then goes on to discuss the horizontal and vertical possibilities of building and speaks about the chances for success of a modern, reasonably horizontal solution.

The building of libraries, today, has ceased to be a question of architecture; the professional librarian, as a good judge of his library as a working-unit, participates as expert adviser to the same extent as the architect himself in the functional planning of the library. The article continues by describing the activities of the Hungarian Special Committee of Library Building and similar committees abroad, as well as the efforts of FIAB exercised hitherto to ensure cooperation in this respect.

The characteristic features of 20th century library construction, as reflected by the „American way” and the „Scandinavian way” are also discussed in the study. The designs of libraries lately developed and the new conceptions which—at present—are the central problems of library building, are also described. Before analysing prevailing problems at length, the author discusses the theoretical conclusions he arrived at through his studies in the history of libraries and summarizes the characteristic features of the development of library building and design throughout the ages, beginning with ancient times, then continuing with the chained libraries in the Middle Ages, right up to the modern-age one-hall library. At this point the author also indicates the motives for and forms of the development of stack libraries; it is also explained why the stack has become the main problem on which library design must be focussed. The author investigates all the essential, theoretical questions in this relation and then gives a comprehensive picture of the „new way” in library design. The basic principles of that new way were first adopted by the libraries of the United States of America. A brief history of American library building follows, together with a description of the most characteristic designs that were the outcome of the American concept, such as the „departmentalized library”, the „divisional system”, the „modular type” of building construction by Snead, etc.; the importance of these systems from the viewpoint of library design in Europe is also explained.

The problems of the „European way” are discussed as reflected by library design in Scandinavia (in the first line Sweden), as well as in Norway, Finland, Denmark, Holland, England, France, Germany and also as shown by Soviet library design, which is beginning to play an increasingly important role in this field.

The author states that the classic threefold-division in the construction of large libraries in Europe today has lost its former importance and that this deviation from the previously adopted rigid system is being increasingly recognized, mainly in the neighbouring areas: stack and reading room. There are trends which show that a certain mingling of the areas used for the accommodation of the readers and books has taken place. The open-shelf system has triumphed also in the large libraries. The claims arising out of the open-shelf system are investigated in the light of the application of furniture and fittings and from the viewpoint of the supervision of the readers, use of the catalogues and standard of reference work. The „European type of library” is in the making. Throughout the world libraries are seeking and finding better ways and methods in the service of mankind. Librarians and architects should jointly strive towards the ultimate goal: better library service in the interest of the public, to be reached through better library design and improved equipment.

The study is provided with a special bibliography.

## *Theory of subordinated coding systems of the double-row marginal punched cards*

G. O R O S Z

In documentary work it is sometimes necessary that the hierarchical feature existing between the descriptors may be expressed in the storage and retrieval of information. The elaboration of coding systems expressing the subordination is hereby justified.

For double-row marginal punched cards—when we take a single code field as a base—coding systems of two grades i.e. containing generic and specific codes can be constructed. When constructing these systems the following principles ought to be taken into consideration:

the generic features are marked onto the card by deep notchings, the specific features by shallow notchings;

the generic codes contain only the factor expressing the generic feature; they thus consist solely of deep notchings;

the specific codes are complex structures which contain the factors of the generic as well as of the specific feature. For this reason the specific code is composed of the deep notchings of the generic feature and of the shallow notchings of the specific feature;

we obtain the part of the code field suitable for forming the specific component by subtracting the hole-pairs necessary for the generic code from the whole extent of the code field.

On ground of the code structure we can distinguish four types of coding systems depending on whether one or both of the generic or specific components in the codes are of direct or combinatoric construction.

For all types we determine the principles and the method of the construction of a code system to be formed for a coding field of any extent, as well as for the code system of maximum capacity. We establish the formulas necessary for the evaluation of the characteristic data of these systems. Tables show the important data of the code systems of all types. In the appendix we publish the whole stock of codes of the systems which may practically be taken into consideration.

## *Analysis of the research use of the Periodicals Division in the National Széchényi Library.*

G. KÓKAY

The necessity of an analysis of the research use of the Periodicals Division had arisen, on the one hand, owing to the recognition throughout the world of the growing importance of studying the library-user's information needs, on the other, due to the specific viewpoints of our domestic cultural and library policies.

The Periodicals Division of our Library is, at present, the second in the line of the most frequented collections: annually approximately 25,000 readers use more than 100,000 volumes of periodicals. Numerous difficulties marked the road until this large-scale utilization of the material was arrived at: one among the many was that the Periodicals Division, founded in 1884 by József Szinnyei, a man among the first in Europe to recognize the importance of collecting newspapers and periodicals, obtained a reading-room of its own only as late as in 1950. In the first ten years of its existence this special reading-room became very popular among scientific researchers and readers.

The analyses, carried out with the aid of statistical methods, have given a clearer picture than any up to now of the number and composition of the users and the aims they followed in visiting the collection; the statistics also afforded a good insight into the volume and type of material used. A comparison of similar data relating to the other collections of the Library revealed that in the number of visitors to the Library, scientific researchers were prevalent among those using the material of the Periodicals Division. Statistics for the last three years have shown that 30% of the readers of the Division were researchers, 20% university-, high-school or other students, 50% belonged to miscellaneous professions. Random tests, however, proved that even in this latter category a part of the readers who visited the Periodicals Division did so for the purpose of scientific research or the assembling of information, while the other part of the users pursued a more practical reason in coming to the Division by searching for old laws or the announcements of appointments in old volumes of newspapers, they wanted to read articles long ago published, etc.

Regarding the type of newspapers and periodicals used by visitors, compared with available data for similar divisions in the other Budapest libraries, in the National Széchényi Library the demand for older volumes of newspapers and periodicals was predominant; also periodicals not available elsewhere were much sought for. The material used was mainly of a literary, historical of sociological nature.

The author asserts that the results of these analyses should be taken into consideration in the future formulation of the Division's reference work.

## Remarks to division 93/99 of the UDC: History.

E. WINDISCH

The author examines division 93/99 of the Universal Decimal Classification from the standpoint of the discipline of history. It is known that the basic principle of the UDC is classification by subjects, and the period to which the subject is relevant is only a secondary aspect. The history of any subject is to be classified to the respective subject with form subdivision (091), and division 93/99 contains only works of general and political history.

This dispersal of historical works causes difficulties to the historian looking for material in the classified catalogue. The author cites examples from the 1956—1958 volumes of *Magyar Nemzeti Bibliográfia—Bibliographia Hungarica* to show how historical works correctly classified according to the UDC are intermingled with works of quite an other character in their respective classes, and at the same time several works coherent from the historian's standpoint are assigned to separate classes.

The difficulties result from the subject being exclusively the basis for classification in the case of historical works. Many historical works deal with political, social, economic and ideological questions combinedly, having as their main task the demonstrating of the interdependence of the different fields. Such works cannot be defined satisfactorily by one, or even more class numbers indicating the respective subjects, as it is shown by examples. The author sees a solution to this problem in making it a practice that works of any historical reference besides their subject proper be also placed in division 93/99: History.

The author makes a proposal of how to limit the field coming under the heading of history. As the history of philosophy, language, the arts, and literature became independent branches of learning, works in these fields should not appear in division 93/99. But works from main divisions 3, 5, 6, with historical character should also be represented in 93/99 without exception.

Arrangement of older material of the library stock in the classified catalogue too requires consideration, referring now partly to such books which merely by their antiquity acquired a historical character, and partly to the books which became irrevocably obsolete after a certain lapse of time. These categories could have their separate places parallelly with their respective classes. The question of these is related to the reclassifying and redistributing of the classified catalogue due to the passing of time („the march of history”) itself.

Finally, the problem of division 92 Biography is touched upon, and siding with *Ambartsumian*, it is proposed that in this division there should be only cross-references to the various persons, the entries themselves should figure in those classes, to the field of which the persons involved belong. The paper ends with some concrete suggestions for handling the above-mentioned problems in Hungarian catalogues and bibliographies.

## Some questions relating to the training of librarians in the Soviet Union

E. BESENYEI

Since the promulgation of the 1959 Resolution of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union entitled „Resolution about the status of the country's librarianship and appropriate measures for its improvement”, still greater emphasis has been laid on the training of librarians. Increased attention is being given to the subject in all the relative periodicals on librarianship.

Facilities for the training of librarians are provided by colleges and high-schools for librarianship, by the faculties of librarianship and bibliography in several universities and pedagogical institutes, and also by training courses in some of the country's largest libraries.

After the publication of the Party Resolution the tendency to broaden professional training and a desire to bring it closer to real life strengthened in every form of instruction. For this purpose a new library school was set up in Ulan-Ude (Soviet Mongolia) and additional faculties for librarianship and bibliography were established in still further universities

and high-schools. With the above aim in mind the teaching of the following subjects was introduced into high-grade and medium-grade professional library training: „The fundamentals of modern natural science”; „The fundamentals of industrial production”; „The fundamentals of agricultural production”. The original high-school study time for the training of librarians was prolonged by a year and a combined day correspondence course established. The time devoted to practical training was also increased.

Night-schools and correspondence courses were established for the training of technical librarians at the universities of Moscow and Leningrad. That was the first measure towards realizing the training of scientific and specialized librarians; the methods of best achieving the goal are still much discussed in many professional journals.

The promotion of librarianship and the training of librarians must go parallelly with the increased demands made upon the building of communism in the Soviet Union. For this reason, in addition to the steps described above, appropriate measures will be taken to establish the best equilibrium in the teaching of professional and general subjects, as well as to speed up the publishing of text-books and simultaneously improve their quality.

## *Problems and solutions in codex research*

L. MEZEY

The author discusses the two basic methodological problems that arise in connection with manuscript research, and attempts at their solution. These problems consist in the establishing of the date and the place of origin of a given manuscript. The following examples are cited.

Auxerre was designated by *Bartoniék* as place of origin for one of the codices in the holdings of the National Széchényi Library (Clmae 3.40), whereas another researcher, *P. Radó*, stated that it stemmed from Lorsch. Finally, a palaeographic and textual investigation established the south of France, more precisely, Carcassone as the place of origin for this manuscript; it was even found that the codex represented a breviary previously owned by the Carcassone Monastery S. Sauveur et Notre Dame.

The examination of the other codex (Clmae. 33) which is of Hungarian origin, on the other hand, made the determination of the time of the archetype possible; as a result it was revealed that the codex, which most probably stemmed from the „Szerémség” (formerly Syrmium, now part of Croatia), but at all events from the territory of the archdiocese Kalocsa-Bács, was copied, in the latter half of the 14th century from a specimen copy originating from the 13th century and with such close adherence to the sample, that almost every essential textual feature of the 13th century codex was left untouched.

## *Old Armenian printed works in the National Széchényi Library*

O. SCHÜTZ

Recently some Armenian books printed in the first half of the 18th century in Venice and Constantinople came to light from the book stack of the National Széchényi Library. In connection with them the author gives a summary picture of the transitional period in Armenian printing which lasted till the beginnings of printing in the old country (Echmiadzin 1771).

Before the Mechitarist press was established on the St. Lazarus Island in Venice, it were Italian printers who met the demands of the Uniate Armenian clergy, chiefly for scholastical-theological works. This was the case, too, with the works of Abbot Mechitar Sebastatsi and his disciples.

In Constantinople, as an important Armenian cultural centre, there were excellent Armenian printers, whole dynasties and family firms with high professional standards and

efficiency, who worked for the Gregorian Church, and printed even old sources and documents.

The recently found books were the property of Transylvanian Armenians according to the names inscribed in them. There is an ex libris too in several copies bearing the name of P. Zacharias Wertan de *Donogan* (*Tonokanian*), whose person was unknown till now. The author found that he was a Transylvanian-born Mechitarist (1782—1840) who taught Armenian children their mother-language in Dumbraveni (former Erzsébetváros) from 1808 to perhaps 1810.

### *Additional material to Vols I—III. of „Régi Magyar Könyvtár” (Old Hungarian Bibliography) by K. Szabó*

Titles in the National Széchényi Library bibliographically not yet described.

J. FAZAKAS

In the 1959 volume of this yearbook we have begun to publish descriptions of hitherto unknown old Hungarian publications from our library, i. e. of such works, which did not appear in the fundamental bibliography of Károly Szabó (*Régi Magyar Könyvtár. Bibliographia Hungarica Vetus*. Vols. 1—3. Budapest 1879—1898).

In the present study we describe five publications written in Hungarian, eleven in Latin, and two in German. The Hungarian ones all are calendars, the others are mostly occasional publications, some in verse. There is also a Latin pharmaceutical book among them.

The Hungarian calendars are only fragments, from the end of the XVIth and the first half of the XVIIth centuries. The identification of three of them was by no means easy, because their respective years could only be determined by the indications of the lunar phases. These phases were computed by the calendar-makers through astronomical calculations with validity for a certain geographical place. The data did not agree, of course, with the respective positions of the moon according to the new moons in the Gregorian calendar. We had to make extensive investigations to determine the relation between the various lunar indications, in order to reach the definition of the individual years. The procedure may contribute to the methods of determining the dates of fragmentary old calendars from Hungary. (The results in detail are specified under item no. 24.)

We wish to continue our descriptions in the next volumes of the yearbook.

### *Persecuted poetry*

Suppressed, confiscated and prosecuted books of verse during the  
Horthy-régime

G. MARKOVITS

The study describes the conflict between Hungarian poetry and censorship in the period between 1919 and 1944. It shows how the most outstanding Hungarian poets of that time defied the ruling classes and the state organs, using their own special means of expression: poetry. Intimidation was the main tool of the state and censorship. More than fifty „cases” indicate the way in which terrorization was used as a means of silencing the speakers. Though sham results were achieved by the censors, the struggle became increasingly acute: neither legal proceedings, nor bans and confiscations could bring a solution to the social problems of the era.

1919: Bonfires of books and black-lists mark the beginning of „censorship”. The twenties were dominated by the persecution of the poets in emigration and their works, the more so, as at that time the literary life of Hungary was almost at a standstill. The thirties bring the annual reappearances of law-suits against that generation of Hungarian poets hallmarked by the names of Attila József, György Radnóti and Gyula Illyés. The reviving activity

of the communist party made itself also felt in poetry, so that the persecution of the poets of the age was, in fact, the fight of censorship against communist influence.

The study follows events in a chronological order. To illustrate the conflict between poets and censors, documents of contemporary law-suits, incriminated poems and press-cuttings are quoted. As a motivation for the instituting of legal proceedings, the censors advanced one or all of the following pretexts: attempt at the overthrow of the existing social order, abuse of religion, outrage upon decency, but most frequently of all, incitement to class hatred. The men themselves, against whom the legal machinery was directed, did not make an organized stand against the régime. They were poets, some of them very outstanding ones, whose works may be called classic by now; there were also other less-talented among them. They were united in their criticism of the grave social conflicts existing during the *Horthy*-régime. Some of these men are not alive any more: by the end of the era, censorship did not any longer use the tool of intimidation, but showed its real face: Attila József, Miklós Radnóti, László Fenyő and many others were driven to death.

The indirect aim of the study is to paint a realistic picture of an era deemed „free” by many.

## *Printed documents connected with the indulgence proclaimed in Hungary 1500—1503.*

G. BORSA

In Hungary the Church several times preached crusades against the Tartars and the Turks towards the end of the Middle Ages. From 1450 onwards jubilee indulgence (during the jubilar „holy year”) was brought into connection with such crusades, and this was the case in 1500 also.

The occasion was a coalition formed against the Turks by the papacy, France and Venice. They also wanted to draw Hungary into it, as the main bulwark against the Turks. As the king of Hungary, *Wladislas II.*, was badly in need of financial support, the members of the coalition promised him such help. So the pope levied a tithe on all the ecclesiastical benefices in Europe for a period of three years to enable the covering of expenses of the planned crusade, and assigned considerable amounts to Hungary, among others from the income of the jubilee indulgence for the year 1500. After such preliminaries the indulgence was being announced in Hungary in the summer of 1500.

The large-scale joining of forces against the Turks got slowly under way. But the Turkish military successes in the summer of 1500 aroused public feeling. The College of Cardinals decided to send out legates to the various European countries with the task of speeding up the income from the jubilee indulgence. To Hungary they sent Peter Isvalies, archbishop of Reggio. He arrived to Buda at the end of January 1501, and soon brought about a preliminary agreement between Hungary, Venice and the papacy about the terms of their military alliance.

In the meantime Cardinal Isvalies, as supreme commissioner for indulgence in Hungary, in March of 1501 solemnly preached crusade against the Turks, and prolonged the propagation of the jubilee indulgence. The conditions of receiving indulgence are described in detail, based on surviving documents. As the king received a share in the income, he was greatly interested in both, propagating the indulgence and collecting the money for it. This accounts for his numerous arrangements and orders urging the diffusion of the indulgence.

The planned alliance having been sanctioned by the participants, the treaty was signed ceremoniously on 12th May 1501 in Buda. Of both the ceremony and the festivities following it thereport of an eyewitness is extant, with the title „Die Ordnung zu Ofen wider den Türken”, surviving in two various printed editions, one of which, according to its imprint, was made in the Strasbourg printing office of Matthias Hupfuff, the other, after a study of its types, was determined as a product of Schaur's press in Augsburg. As to the war, military action was going on very languidly in the second half of the year 1501. *Wladislas II.*, himself did not move against the enemy despite of his having undertaken an obligation. The indulgence for the cause of the crusade having been propagated throughout Europe, public opinion showed great interest for the latest news in connection with it. This is also indicated by the

printed report which relates the incidents of the war during the last two months of 1501. Its text appeared as a broadside under two different titles, "Ain brief an den ... herren Raymunden ..." and "Das ist abschrift von dem brief den der Hertzog von venedig ..." respectively, without imprints, and it is proven that the variants were made in the Augsburg press of Johann Froschauer, and the Nuremberg press of Ambrosius Huber, respectively.

The results of the war lagged far behind the expectations, but its dragging on afforded a good chance for the repeated renewal of the indulgence. So in January 1502, by order of the papal legate in Hungary, a renewed effort was made for the diffusion of the indulgence, i. e. for an increase of the income from it. Those who fulfilled the conditions for it received a certificate of their having gained full indulgence, a so-called letter of indulgence. The problem of a great number of copies with a uniform text called early for the solution of printing them, and this led also in the present case to the use of printed forms for letters of indulgence. After studying ten such prints, preserved in various letters and archives it can be stated that they represent five different compositions, two in black letters and three in Roman type, on the whole with the same text. Two editions in Roman type show the year 1501 as their date, the others the year 1502. According to the evidence of the types all five editions were products of the press of Johann Winterburger, Vienna. As there were no printing offices in Hungary at that time, and this was the nearest one, it was an obvious choice to employ Winterburger, who printed several other documents too, showing traces of relations to Hungary. Besides a detailed description of the printed letters, the paper gives data about the persons whose names appear on them.

Soon the Venetians did not see their interests served by the continuation of the war, and from the summer of 1502 on there were diplomatical soundings about the possibilities of an armistice. The Venetians secured Wladislas's consent by promising him further financial support, if only on a somewhat reduced scale. The pope had to acquiesce in it, and in August 1503 the Hungarians and the Turks concluded an armistice for the period of seven years.

The Cardinal-legate Isvalies paid a visit also to neighbouring Moravia to help the king in suppressing the movement of the Waldenses. Nor did he neglect the propaganda for the indulgence either on this occasion, as we can see from the letter of indulgence which he ordered at the Baumgarten printing house in Olomouc and which was printed on the back of a handbill advertising a book written against the Waldenses.

With the war over, Isvalies's mission became superfluous and therefore in September 1503 he left the country. From the various sources it can be established that on account of support for the crusade, Wladislas II. received almost 360,000 ducats in these years, of which 60,000 ducats proceeded from the income in the letters of indulgence sold in Hungary. (For the sake of comparison: the king's income averaged 100—150,000 ducats a year.)

A supplement contains the description of the five printed letters in the manner of the GW.

## *Public reaction to the first Hungarian bibliographical attempt „Magyar Könyvesház” by István Sándor*

Z. ISZLAI

The work entitled „Magyar Könyvesház” compiled by István Sándor was published in 1803; it was the first Hungarian attempt at a retrospective Hungarian national bibliography.

The article examines the importance of the bibliography in the light of contemporary cultural and scientific activity. It reveals the social background of the reviews that appeared (in German) following immediately upon the publication of the work, and describes the opinions of F. Kazinczy and his followers in this connection. The study also tells about the views of István Sándor himself on the critiques of his work, and about the evaluation given to it later, at the end of the 19th century.

In terminating his study, the author shows, on the basis of the example cited by him, that one among the inconsistencies of the Hungarian cultural policy then was the fact that not official social organs but only individuals were capable of understanding the social needs of the times.

## *Spurious prophecies attributed to the poet Csokonai*

B. VARGHA

We have knowledge of a series of prophecies in manuscripts since 1830, which refer to various years of the XIXth century and predict the Last Judgement for the end of the century. The earliest version is in Latin and its deliberately obscured title tells that it was found in the Benedictine monastery in Naples. A German version existed also. From the 1840's on the versions attribute the authorship to Mihály *Csokonai V.*, the greatest Hungarian poet of the Enlightenment, though nothing in his life or works gave the slightest foundation to it. From 1876 on these prophecies are printed as trashy literature, always under the name of *Csokonai*. We know of eight editions up to 1918, but there must have been considerably more. Presumably these publications were the chief source of the belief among the peasants that *Csokonai* predicted certain events.

## *Problems about the ideological preparing of the Austrian revolution of 1848*

M. LENGYEL

The revolution of 1848 was the most important stage in the Austrian people's struggle against feudal absolutism. The least elaborated part of its history is its preparatory phase, which took place almost exclusively in the field of publicism. Because of the many hampering circumstances under the Hapsburg monarchy, even the weapon of the press could be used only with great difficulty. The writers of Young Austria partly were obliged to emigrate, partly to have their manuscripts smuggled out of the country and to publish them abroad, mostly anonymously or under a pseudonym.

The polemical literature of the opposition in the thirties and forties (abt. 125 pamphlets by about twenty-odd authors, and the journal *Die Grenzboten*) severely criticized the whole political system of the absolutistic state, the Church and many other obstacles of social and economic progress, and discussed Austria's international position, the nationality problem and the question of German unity. As to the standpoints, this literature divides into numerous shades of opinion, and to be able to differentiate fairly among them, a lot of preliminary spadework has to be done, such as unravelling the pseudonyms, identification of anonymous authors, examination of the lives and class backgrounds of the persons involved, etc. After the achievement of such studies it will be possible to evaluate rightly the ideas in question, which would also contribute to a better knowledge of the Hungarian history of the period.