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**Sylvia Kováčová, Elisabeth Macan: 10 years of librarian networking by Goethe-Institut in Central Europe and the Baltic States**  
**(10 Jahre bibliothekarische Netzwerkarbeit des Goethe-Instituts in Mitteleuropa und im Baltikum)**  
**In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 175-177**

Besides the Goethe-Institut libraries established after 1989 in Central and Eastern European countries, German reading rooms were founded. This was in response to public demand for current information and knowledge from the West. In the course of the past ten years, German reading rooms, as part of their host libraries, as well as Goethe-Institut Information Centres (the former libraries), have been integrated into the modern library networks. The Goethe-Institutes in the new EU-countries transmit ideas from the German library system, while the attention of German expert circles has been drawn to developments in Central Europe and the Baltic countries through common projects.

**Tiiu Valm: The Estonian National Library as a reflection of the Estonian Society**  
**(Die Estnische Nationalbibliothek als Spiegelbild der estnischen Gesellschaft)**  
**In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 178-183**

In Estonia the modernisation of the librarianship was performed rapidly. Today every library has internet access, approximately 400 public libraries could move into new buildings. The most important institution within the library network is the National Library with manifold additional duties such as parliamentary library, research library for the humanities and social sciences, professional and development centre for the Estonian librarianship, cultural centre. For the future exist ambitious plans to improve the user service further, to preserve the Estonian cultural heritage for the coming generations and to continue to meet the pretence as the central institution for information, science and culture in Estonia.

**Sandra Cirule: Changes in the work of libraries in Latvia: theory and practice**  
**(Veränderungen in der Arbeit der Bibliotheken Lettlands: Theorie und Praxis)**  
**In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 184-187**

During the years since the independence Latvia has undertaken huge efforts to develop and equip the libraries according to their new tasks. Many initiatives of the state, the local authorities and private foundations have been provided for that purpose. The most ambitious project is the concept of the „national uniform library information system“ (VVBIS, now called „lightnets“), to which all Latvian libraries shall be affiliated until 2007 and which is closely connected with the project of a new building for the National Library. The activity of Latvian libraries today is characterized chiefly by two main tendencies: decentralisation and democratisation as well as the transition from a holdings orientated to a customer orientated library.

**Audronė Glosienė: All what you want to know about library and information services in Lithuania**  
**(Alles, was Sie über Bibliotheks- und Informations-services in Litauen wissen wollten...)**  
**In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 188-192**

During the last decade our state and our nation have been subject to radical changes in all spheres of life – political, economical, cultural; and so as well the libraries and librarians. This article tries to articulate these changes and to trace the developments of library and information services (LIS) in Lithuania during the last 13 years, analysing as well the reasons and consequences of these changes. Of course, not all you probably want to know about LIS in Lithuania is included (mentioned), it is rather the beginning of a dialog with our colleagues. In retrospect to the evaluations made some years ago it becomes absolutely evident that the main features of LIS in Lithuania during the last decade are changes and dynamic.

**Ruth Muscat: Libraries and Librarianship in Malta  
(Bibliotheken und das Bibliothekswesen in Malta)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 193-196**

The Maltese archipelago has around 400 libraries, the bulk of which are school and public libraries. There is also one National library, one University library, and a number of special libraries of varying sizes. There are two professional bodies, the Malta Library and Information Association and the Malta School Library Association, which both organise short professional development courses for workers in the field. Locally available professional library education takes the form of a part-time Diploma course offered by the University of Malta. While libraries have undoubtedly been given a boost thanks to an improved telecoms infrastructure, increased local council involvement and their use in the delivery of e-government services, many are still held back from reaching their full potential by inadequate budgets, lack of professional status for qualified staff, and very little inter-library collaboration. New legislation in the pipeline may address some of these problems.

**Henryk Hollender: The research libraries in Poland  
(Die wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken in Polen)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 197-199**

The research libraries in Poland are based on good traditions and on the capability to tie up to the performances of librarianship in the world, although they get smaller funds than libraries in „old Europe“. They are maintained by different institutions, also by organisations of the regional autonomies. Their wealth consists in respectable special collections and in the fairly advanced computerisation, remarkable especially within the universities. During the last years, some of the university libraries obtained modern, well known buildings.

**Elżbieta Górska: Public libraries in Poland  
(Öffentliche Bibliotheken in Polen)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 199-202**

The article reviews the actions of public libraries in Poland after 1999. The legal basics for the activities of libraries are characterized as well as the numerical force of the public libraries networks and questions of bringing together the holdings and their usage by patrons. The changes based on the computerisation of libraries and those of the formation of librarians as well as those raised by the development of publishing by libraries are pointed out.

**Artur Paszko: The „Wojewodschaft Libraries“ in Poland as regional libraries  
(Die Wojewodschaftsbibliotheken in Polen als regionale Büchereien)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 203-204**

The „Wojewodschaft Libraries“ in Poland are cultural institutions underlying the control of the self-administration organs of the Wojewodschaft. Their main duties are to collect, to handle and to make accessible library materials, especially materials containing information about the own region. They play a major role as library and bibliographic information centres, they organize inter-library loan and deal with the elaboration and publication of regional bibli-

ographies. The „Wojewodschaft Libraries“ take part in the formation of state policy concerning the reading needs of citizens, and they take care of the professional level in the library activities of districts and local authorities.

**Štefan Kimlička: The library system in Slovakia after 1990  
(Das Bibliothekssystem in der Slowakei nach 1990)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 204-209**

The transformation of the library system in Slovakia from a severely hierarchic and ideologically unilateral constructed system to an open and integrated system of public services for the information society can be followed for four fields: structure of the system and legislation, cooperations, technological development, education and research. All these fields which penetrate and influence one another, can be described in a chronological development before the background of national and international cooperation. Described as well will trends of further development of libraries in all fields which are gathered in the „Development strategy of the Slovak librarianship up to 2006“.

**Eva Kodrič-Dačić: The library system of Slovenia  
(Das Bibliothekssystem Sloweniens)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 210-216**

About 900 libraries of different kinds exist in Slovenia, connected by an uniform library system. The development of libraries is appraised and advised by the National and University Library. The work of public libraries is governed by the uniform law about librarianship. All kinds of libraries take part in the bibliographic network COBISS, which is attended by the Institute of Information Science.

**Jarmila Burgetová: The library system in the Czech Republic today  
(Das Bibliothekssystem in der Tschechischen Republik heute)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 216-221**

The author describes the actual situation of the Czech librarianship, with special regard to the changes and the development of public libraries during the time after the reversal. She reports in detail about the library system, which is based on the new library law of 2001. At the end the author appreciates the entry of the Czech Republic to the EU and hopes that the new situation will motivate the librarians to further the development of library and information services.

**Miklós Fehér: Short description and strategic planning of the Hungarian librarianship  
(Kurzbeschreibung und strategische Planung zum ungarischen Bibliothekswesen)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 221-226**

After the political reversal a dynamic and still enduring change started within Hungarian librarianship. The usage of modern information technologies enables the widening of access, the warranty of electronic access and the organisation of qualitative provision. The library law, passed in 1997, which forms the framework for the maintenance and financing, declares: „The library system and the undifferentiated access are basic conditions for the informa-

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tion society“. The article describes the specific process of conversion, the strategy of Hungarian librarianship, its maintenance and the involved persons.

**Antonis Maratheftis: Libraries in Cyprus  
(Bibliotheken in Zypern)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 226-229**

Librarianship in Cyprus is still characterized by serious deficiencies, although there exist positive developments as the foundation of the Library of Cyprus and the exemplary development of the University Library of Cyprus as well as the increasing demand by the population in regard of public libraries shows. There is a lack of qualified librarians, a deficient technical infrastructure and a lack of networking.

**Anke Bruns: The Max Planck Virtual Library  
(Die Virtuelle Bibliothek der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft  
/ Max Planck Virtual Library: Konzeption und Perspektiven)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 229-251**

The Virtual Library is a portal for the researchers in the Max Planck Society, which gives them an overview of the information resources available to them and makes it pos-

sible to search these resources simultaneously. A context sensitive linking system provides access from the search results to further relevant services. This article describes the implementation of the Max Planck Virtual Library and its services.

**Thomas Riplinger: The significance of the Eppelsheimer method for the theory and practice of subject cataloguing  
(Die Bedeutung der Methode Eppelsheimer für Theorie und Praxis der bibliothekarischen und der dokumentarischen Sacherschließung)  
In: Bibliothek 28 (2004) Nr. 2, S. 252-262**

The article calls attention to the unique contributions of Hanns Wilhelm Eppelsheimer (1890-1972) to the theory and practice of faceted classificatory subject cataloguing. Hallmarks of his method are the clear distinction between discipline-specific topical relationships represented in the classification scheme and document-specific aspect relationships expressed in a standard subdivision scheme („Schlüssel“).