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## European Seminar in Ethnomusicology



**INFO-5**

**june 1984**

### EDITORIAL

INFO is a newsletter intended for business communication and announcements related to the meetings of the European Seminar in Ethnomusicology. Editing such a leaflet may seem a simple job, but it will by no means be easy to meet the high standards set by our predecessors in this function, viz. Robert Günther and Barbara Schmidt-Wrenger from the Universität Köln, and Jos Gansemans from the Musée Royale Tervuren. We owe them a great debt of gratitude for their efforts and handsome results. It seems unwise to move the editorial headquarters to another country than that which embodies the next ESE meeting locale; on the other hand the work load should be spread over different hands and places. Moreover, as becomes clear in these pages, it is not at all sure that our next meeting will be in Belfast.

This issue, the first INFO since our meeting in Köln/St. Augustin consists mainly of reports of the Seminar and of the ensuing Business Meeting. Also, there is a contribution from Oskar Elschek on the state and teaching programme of ethnomusicology in Slovakia. The directory of paid-up members takes up about 1/3 of the space we had scheduled for it. Make sure your name is on, for INFO will be mailed only to those who paid their 1984 dues! Finally, ESE is still in a stage of defining itself; a process which needs active participation from all concerned. INFO should also serve as a common ground of co-operative thinking about and shaping of the European stand in ethnomusicology. This of course should be read as an invitation to all readers/members. Mail your communications to:

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THE NETHERLANDS

## **Meeting of the European Seminar in Belfast in 1985**

John Blacking has just been informed that a symposium on the work of Guido Adler and A. J. Ellis has been planned to take place in Vienna in March 1985. Although his own seminar was originally planned some eighteen months ago, he had not heard anything about the Vienna meeting, to be convened by Professor Dr. Rudolf Flotzinger of the Council of the International Musicological Society. He is, therefore, making enquiries about this symposium, in order to find out whether or not it would be appropriate for the European Seminar to meet at the same time, or to have the proposed seminar later in the Autumn or late Summer, or to have another topic altogether.

The Belfast Seminar would have taken place sometime between the 21st of March and the 4th of April 1985, and John Blacking's preference is at present for the period March 21st to 26th or 27th.

## **Report on the first meeting of the European Seminar in Ethnomusicology, held at Köln-St. Augustin from 20- 23 November 1983**

The Seminar was well attended by over 60 ethnomusicologists from 14 different European countries. There were four sessions on Improvisation organized by Bernard Lortat-Jacob (France), one Round Table on Teaching Ethnomusicology, organized by Francesco Giannattasio (Italy), and one Round Table on The Role and Function of Ethnomusicology in Europe, organized by John Blacking (UK). There was an evening devoted to the presentation of recently collected field material on tape, film and videotape, and on the second evening a concert of music from Iran, Sardinia, and Afghanistan, illustrating different kinds of improvisation.

It was the first time that many of the scholars present had met and heard verbatim accounts of each other's work, and it was also the first time that such a group of European ethnomusicologists had shared and discussed information about the teaching and research situations in the countries represented. If the Round Table on The Role and Function of Ethnomusicology in Europe was less successful and conclusive, perhaps it was because several different interests, emphases, and social, academic and non-academic contexts are loosely drawn together by the concept of ethnomusicology, but people are not exactly agreed on a common interpretation of its scope, aims and methods.

The first full meeting of the European Seminar therefore emphasized the richness and variety of what already exists in Europe, but at the same time reminded us of the Seminar's principle task of creating a greater sense of community and professional exchange among European ethnomusicologists.

The meeting was very generously hosted by the Institute of Musicology of the University of Cologne, and the local arrangements were organized magnificently by Professor Robert Günther assisted by a group of young colleagues. Professor Günther had enlisted support from the West German Radio, Cologne, as well as from the German Research Foundations and the Ministry of Science and Research in Nordrhein-Westfalen, so that excellent interpreters were present at all sessions, and a system of table microphones and headphones ensured that all ran smoothly. It will be very hard for subsequent meetings of the seminar to reach the same high standard of hospitality and efficiency.

At the Business Meeting it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Seminar in Belfast in Spring 1985, and to devote it to a reassessment of the contributions of Guido Adler and the British scholar, A.J. Ellis, who published a crucial paper in 1885, which earned him the epithet 'the father of ethnomusicology'. Likewise, Guido Adler has been credited with founding musicology. Thus the purpose of the seminar, which will be interlaced with evening performances of different musics, will be to see how research in ethnomusicology has brought the subjects together and pointed towards new directions for them both.

Commissions were set up to examine the conditions of membership and to propose new members; and to prepare a more precise manifesto of aims and future plans for the Seminar and to explore further the possibilities of forming a tighter professional Association and eliciting financial support from UNESCO or a similar body. A committee was appointed to assist Francesco Giannattasio in preparing a Directory of teaching establishments and courses in Europe, which could be brought up-to-date every year, and John Blacking agreed to compile a computerized Directory of members.

## **Minutes of the Business Meeting of the European Seminar in Ethnomusicology, held at Köln-St. Augustin, at 1530 hours on 23 November, 1983.**

### **Present:**

John Baily, Jerko Bezic, John Blacking, Jacques Bouet, Monique Brandily, Hein Calis, Diego Carpitella, Salwa El-Shawan Castelo-Branco, Anne Caufriez, Jean-Claude Chabrier, Vincent Dehoux, André-Marie Despringre, Philip Donner, Jean During, Veit Erlmann, Hormoz Farhat, Franz Fördermayr, Ingrid Fritsch, Francesco Giannattasio, Robert Günther, Schéhérazade Hassan, Manfred Hoffmann, Mahi Ismael, Felix van Lamsweerde,

Michel de Lannoy, Lin Ching Wen, Bernard Lortat-Jacob, Onno Mensink, Florian Messner, Ursula Michel, Sylvia Moore, Ilse Reuter, Gilbert Rouget, Pierre Sallée, Barbara Schmidt-Wrenger, Artur Simon, Micheál O'Suilleabháin, Birthe Traerup, Trần Quang Hai, Klaus Wachsmann, Susanne Ziegler.

**Apologies:**

Simha Arom, Gerd Baumann, Max Peter Baumann, François Berlinghi, Szilárd Biernaczky, François Borel, Rudolf Brandl, Bernard Broere, Peter Cooke, Anna Czekanowska, Frank Denyer, Geneviève Dournon, Oskar and Alicia Elschek, Jos Gansemans, Kenneth Gourlay, Andreas Gutzwiller, Ernst Heins, Ellen Hickmann, Gerhard Kubik, Josef Kuckertz, Wolfgang Laade, Claudie Marcel-Dubois, Jeremy Montagu, Erkki Pekkila, Ankica Petrovic, Robert Provine, Jan Reichow, Rosina Schlenker, Erich Stockmann, Gisela Suliteanu, Philip Tagg, Habib Hassan Touma, Hugo Zemp.

The meeting was chaired by Robert Günther, and John Blacking acted as Secretary.

1. **Commemoration:** After all present had been welcomed by the chairman and apologies were read out, silence was observed for the late George Herzog, Heinrich Husmann, and Bert Lloyd.
2. **Report on the year's work:** The chairman outlined a number of difficulties that had been encountered during the year, such as the lack of positive or negative response to the INFOs, the lack of contributions delivered for INFO 1-4 and concerning this seminar, the lack of cooperation in answering the chairman's call for papers, and the failure of many members to pay their subscriptions. 122 colleagues had been contacted, but only 9 had sent contributions, and only 3 had written to express positive reactions. He urged members to help those who might take over responsibilities for INFO and for the next meeting.

He also explained that there were difficulties in producing INFO in three languages; why INFO 2 appeared rather late and was rather scanty; and why the dates of the meeting had been changed to late November because of availability of accommodation.

3. **Treasurer's Report:** Barbara Schmidt-Wrenger reported a balance of DM 954.83 after an income of DM 1,703,00 but pointed out that the cost of producing INFO 4 had still to be paid. Moreover, the cost of a number of private telephone calls made by the organizing committee had not been included.

4. **Votes of thanks:** (a). The Chairman expressed his thanks to Barbara Schmidt-Wrenger and to his student assistants from Cologne University, he expressed the sincere gratitude of all members to the interpreters for their excellent work and to the chairmen of the roundtables for their great efforts and finally to those institutions who financed this meeting: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Westdeutscher Rundfunk Köln.

(b). John Blacking proposed a very warm and special vote of thanks to Robert Günther and Barbara Schmidt-Wrenger for their magnificent organization and administration of the seminar. The hospitality and the services of interpreters would be hard to equal in future meetings.

5. **Matters arising from reports:** (a). Philip Donner asked how the meeting had been financed. The Chairman pointed out that expenses had not been met from the subscriptions or from his own pocket. They had received assistance from the bodies mentioned in section 4(a).

(b). A member asked if subscribers become members. John Blacking explained the background to membership; how the original idea of forming a strictly professional association had been shelved at the Strasbourg meeting in order to allow for a rather more open and flexible organization; and how a number of new members and student members had been recruited as a result of their being invited to take part in the sessions on improvisation.

(c). Artur Simon asked what kind of contributions are welcomed for INFO, and Robert Günther drew attention to INFO 1, where it was explained that field reports, news of publications and research, details of teaching etc., are invited.

(d). Peter Cooke suggested that it might be a good plan to collect subscriptions for the coming year, but the Chairman said that this should await the decision of the meeting about the future.

6. **Publication of proceedings of Seminar 1983:** John Blacking said that the Round Table on The Role and Function of Ethnomusicology in Europe had been quite lively and useful, but disappointing as far as positive results were concerned. He was not in favour of publication.

Bernard Lortat-Jacob said that plans for publishing the results of the sessions on Improvisation would be decided at the extra meeting of the participants on the following morning.

Francesco Giannattasio thought that a summary of the Round Table on Teaching Ethnomusicology in Europe should be circulated, but that a group would be needed to do it.

John Blacking **agreed to compile a Directory of Members** and to transfer the information to computer so that it could be regularly updated. Philip Donner offered to have it printed in Helsinki if a satisfactory solution could not be found in Belfast.

Sylvia Moore and Florian Messner asked for a summary report of the proceedings of the Round Table on The Role and Function of Ethnomusicology in Europe, and it was **agreed that this should be done.**

During the discussion, John Baily suggested that members who had submitted statements might like to have them published in INFO, but it was agreed that along and detailed report would not be appropriate at this stage.

During a long discussion about procedure for the publication of the sessions in Improvization, a number of points were made and motions proposed. Klaus Wachsmann urged that all-inclusive proceedings should not be published, and that anything that emanated from the Seminar should be of high quality. Veit Erlmann agreed with this, but proposed that a separate committee should be formed to look into the raising of funds for publication. Klaus Wachsmann warned of the legal problems that might arise in raising money for publication. Hormoz Farhat suggested that we might submit a manuscript to the Society for Ethnomusicology for possible publication in their Special Series, and he urged that a report of the seminars should go to the SEM Newsletter. It was **agreed that such a report should be factual and brief, and should also be sent to some other journals or newsletters.** Michel de Lannoy argued that both the content of a publication on improvization and the raising of funds should be determined by the contributors. Bernard Lortat-Jacob emphasized that not only must an Editor be found, but also it is necessary to start something that is essentially European.

It was **agreed that Francesco Giannattasio should convene a group to compile a summary of Teaching in ethnomusicology in different European countries.** It was suggested that this should be in loose-leaf format, so that it could be amended and expanded as more informations was received and courses change. Publication of this, like the Directory of Members, could be financed from subscriptions.

7. **Future meetings: topics and dates.** There was some discussion as to how frequently seminars should be held. Franz Födermayr suggested that they should be held every two years, so as to allow time for organization, and Salwa Castelo-Branco thought that they should be avoided during years in which there is an ICTM Conference.

Jacques Bouët took a different view, arguing that the purpose of the Seminar is to discuss and activate research problems, and that one meeting a year would not be too much.

John Blacking said that Belfast could host a seminar in Spring 1985, but that it would have to be devoted chiefly to a centenary reassessment of the 1885 contributions of Ellis and Adler, in the light of ethnomusicological data about the world's musical systems, and in particular their different tunings and ethno-theories. The same and closely related topics had in fact been suggested for future consideration at the Strasbourg meeting in 1982; and a meeting in the Spring would not conflict with the ICTM Conference.

Hormoz Farhat suggested that a separate meeting should be held in the autumn of 1984; but when an appeal was made for alternative and/or additional offers, none was forthcoming. Artur Simon and Jacques Bouët supported the Belfast proposal, but urged that the door should not be closed to a meeting in Autumn 1984.

It was **agreed that a meeting of the Seminar should be held in Belfast in Spring 1985.**

Robert Günther expressed the gratitude of the whole assembly to John Blacking for his being willing to function as a host for the seminar in 1985.

8. **Continuation of INFO** John Blacking said that, as prospective coordinator of the next seminar, he would be happy to edit and produce INFO. But he felt strongly that it should be done on the continent in a more central place, and ideally by someone who was able to speak and write all three working languages. He had hoped that there would be a flood of offers for the next seminar. Hein Calis promised to look into the possibility of editing and producing INFO in The Netherlands, but he had first to discuss it with Onno Mensink, who had had to leave the Business Meeting early. Robert Günther proposed that INFO should always be produced and issued where the next seminar is going to be held.

Hormoz Farhat expressed bewilderment that there was a large participation from France, but that there had been no volunteers for a seminar or for producing INFO. Gilbert Rouget explained that he was retiring and felt incapable of organizing a meeting, and that he was also concerned about competing with ICTM and was worried that the Seminar's objectives were not sufficiently clear. He felt that there should be an Association, underlining the specificity of Europe, a technical organization that would enable different people and institutions to pool their resources and training, and especially to develop closer cooperation with Third World countries. It should not be our objective to hold large meetings with large programmes, but firmer funding was necessary for success, perhaps through UNESCO, or IMC, or the Council of Europe.

A highly professional organization was needed, with meetings devoted to technical problems such as archives, the music of South or East Asia, or transcription.

John Blacking said that the original intention had indeed been to form such a professional association, but at Strasbourg the general feeling had been that it would be premature. He also said that they had been led to understand that if they were funded by the Council of Europe or the Common Market, it would be impossible for East European colleagues to participate. He would look into the matter again.

Klaus Wachsmann said that the seminar needed justification for what was being done and was to be done. He proposed that a small group should thrash out the problem of being European. It was agreed that Sylvia Moore and some colleagues should compile a short Memorandum on the aims and character of the seminar and submit it to the membership through the pages of INFO.

**It was also agreed that John Blacking would consult representatives from different countries about membership criteria and submit a report.**

The following agreed to contribute to the inquiry:  
Gilbert Rouget (or alternate), Francesco Giannattasio, Salwa Castelo-Branco, Robert Günther, Micheál O'Suilleabháin, Andreas Gutzwiller, Franz Födermayr, Hein Calis, Anne Caufriez, Anna Czekanowska would be asked to help with membership in the East European countries.

**It was agreed that the following should serve as a Committee for the next seminar or seminars (if one should be proposed for Autumn 1984):**

John Blacking  
A representative from France  
Francesco Giannattasio  
Salwa Castelo-Branco  
Jerko Bezic  
Robert Günther  
Barbara Schmidt-Wrenger

Subscriptions would continue as before and should be sent to John Blacking at the Queen's University of Belfast.

There being no other business, the Chairman closed the meeting at 1830 hours.

## **Ethnomusicology in Slovakia - state and teaching programme**

Ethnomusicological work started in Slovakia after 1918 when the Ethnographical department of the Matica Slovenska and the State Institute for Slovak Folk Song was founded (1919) with the intention for a systematic documentation of folk music. Teaching work in the field of ethnomusicology was introduced in 1951 at the Institute of Musicology at the Comenius University in Bratislava as well as when the Ethnomusicological laboratory was established at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. An exhaustive programme in documentation, analysis, classification, editorial work and cultural-sociological and comparative work was developed.<sup>1</sup>

Re-editorial publications with ethnomusicological studies, papers and articles from 1851 to 1960 were prepared in a 6 volume series.<sup>2</sup> Intensive contacts were established with international organisations, especially with the International Folk Music Council (conferences and studygroup sessions were organised in Czechoslovakia in co-operation with the IFMC-ICTM in the years 1962, 1964, 1967, 1974, 1982, e.g.); a European special bibliography for ethnomusicology was edited in Bratislava in 1962<sup>3</sup>, the Ethnomusicological section of the Slovak Ethnographical Society was founded, and in 1958 the Ethnomusicological commission under the auspices of the MKKKB (International Commission for the Research of the Culture of the Carpaths and the Balkan) had to co-ordinate ethnomusicological work in this great folk music area of Eastern and Southeastern Europe<sup>4</sup>.

Projects were developed and realized without having a sufficiently educational basis. In all three university musicological institutes in Czechoslovakia (Prague, Brno, Bratislava) did not work ethnomusicologists, so that special ethnomusicological programmes had to be realized by external teachers and outside the frame of the musicological institutes. That does not mean that dissertations in the field of ethnomusicology are not preferred, but they are mostly managed outside these musicological institutes. So per year 2 to 3 magister works, or dissertations, are accepted in the field of ethnomusicology. This field is represented also in ethnographical and folkloristic institutes on the universities in Prague, Bratislava and only in Brno is acting in the educational work a special ethnomusicologist (Dr. D.Holy). Some educational work in this field is included in the pedagogical universities (e.g. in Trnava where a special programme of folk music research in co-operation with the students takes places under the leadership of Dr. A. Mózi). Many of the ethnomusicological themes which are chosen by the students are realized in the ethnomusicological laboratory of folk songs, folk music instruments and folk dances, where a special degree, Candidate of Sciences, can be gained also in the field of ethnomusicology.

In general is ethnomusicology thought in an 8 to 10 semestrial study not more than 2 semesters, with 2 to 4 hours per week including lectures and seminars on slovak folk music and an introductory lecture on ethnomusicology- its methods and techniques. Sporadically was realized a lecture on ethno-organology and excursions in field work.

What refers the whole situation in Czechoslovakia and also in Slovakia the teaching programme for ethnomusicology is quite unsatisfactory as well as for musicologists in general so for the special training of ethnomusicologists. That was the reason that some ethnomusicological educational work was concentrated in pedagogical universities- in the departments of music education, where also some study material was edited, especially for Slovak folk music<sup>5</sup>. Other ethnomusicological and educational programmes were established by the Educational institute in Bratislava in the form of three year training programmes in the field of folk music and folk dances, connected with special publications and study materials<sup>6</sup>.

In 1970 a series was started, called Ethnomusicological Seminars with educational and scientific intentions. Seminars on which yearly for a week have met about 50 ethnomusicologists from Czechoslovakia and from 1972 also from other European countries in order to discuss and to practice methodological, theoretical as well as practical problems of the applied ethnomusicological work. As in 1983 13 seminars took place in Slovakia on the following themes, to which were devoted the following single seminars:

- 1970 The present state of Ethnomusicology in Slovakia<sup>7</sup>;
- 1971 Folk music and art music;
- 1972 Methods of field work and documentations;
- 1973 Ethnomusicological technique of transcription;
- 1974 Analysis in ethnomusicology<sup>8</sup>;
- 1975 Classification, systematisation and data processing<sup>9</sup>;
- 1976 Music and dance culture of the shepherds in the Carpaths and the Balkan<sup>10</sup>;
- 1977 Editorial techniques in the field of folk songs, folk music, and folk dance;
- 1978 Teaching programmes for ethnomusicologists and ethnochoreographers at the Universities in Czechoslovakia;
- 1979 Film and videotechneque in ethnomusicology;
- 1981 Interinstitutional cooperation and ethnomusicological works in progress;
- 1982 Methods and projects of regional and local research in ethnomusicology;
- 1983 Performers and creators of folk music.

On each of these seminars were presented about 15 to 20 special papers, discussions, round tables, seminars and field trips refering to the special themes. The seminars were organized by the Ethnomusicological laboratory of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in co-operation with many other Slovak and Czech organisations and institutions; for students as well as for guest-ethnomusicologists from abroad special stipendia were available. On the 9. Ethnomusicological seminar in 1978 devoted to the teaching

programmes for ethnomusicologists was shown, that beside the music historic specialisation, the systematic branches of musicology and ethnomusicology are insufficiently represented in the educational programmes for musicologists in the Czechoslovakian universities. This seminar accepted a memorandum, after discussing a set of analytical papers on this subject, directed to universities and other coporations, signed by representatives of the musicological and ethnographical institutes. The main points of this memorandum are:

1. At present there is a shortage of specialists from the field of ethnomusicology and ethnochoreology in the scientific, educational, cultural institutions as well as in the massmedia.
2. Referring to the importance and the place of folk and traditional music in our contemporary music culture we devote in the university education to ethnomusicology no or under average attention.
3. In musicology we can see in our universities a remarkable lack of specialized education in general, as well as ethnomusicology, so in the fields of systematic and theoretic musicology-it prevails a onesided orientation to European composed art music. That is clear from the teaching programmes, which are in contradiction to the modern and universally directed music culture of the present.

For improving this situation we proposed:

1. In the teaching plans of musicology, ethnography and dance theory it is necessary to include essential information on folk and traditional music culture, european and extra-european.
2. In the field of ethnography, anthropology and folkore research the music and dance problems have a complementary character; we mean that the ethnographical institutes on the universities realise successful educational work in this area.
3. It is expected that the combination of the fields of musicology and ethnography (also in the form of an external complementary course), for which it is necessary to establish the technical and organisational conditions, will be meaningful.
4. We expect that it is necessary in the course of rebuilding the educational programmes of the Czechoslovakian universities to give the possibilities to learn in the 1st to 4th semester the basic data from the field of ethnomusicology in the form of introductory courses, and in later semesters to grant possibilities for a special selective lecture of methodological and theoretic nature, connected with a seminar and practical training, leading the students to special thematic works and dissertations directed to the field of ethnomusicology.
5. We think that it is inevitable to realize obligatory in all musicological institutes introductory lectures as in the fourth semester about Slovak and Czech folk music, because the knowledge of the graduated students in this field is quite unsatisfactory.
6. Our starting point is the idea that in the prepared rebuilding of the musicological teachingprogrammes of musicology it is inevitable to present to the students a basic information and orientation programme about all fields of musicology, to give at their disposal essential knowledge in the field of systematic musicology, music history and ethnomusicology.

The 7th to 10th semester have to give enough possibilities of specialisation. 7. It would be desirable among the Czechoslovakian musicological institutes at the universities to find a way of co-operation and co-ordination in the special teaching programme, for specializing the students.

8. From the teaching programmes which were at our disposal it was clear that at none of the musicological institutes the students can gain an essential information about the contemporary non-european music cultures or the written traditions of non-european music.

According to this memorandum, some of the institutes brought some changes in their teaching programme but without changing the whole concept of the fragmentary educational programme of musicologists. Therefore as today there exists no special study programme of a systematic education of ethnomusicologists in Czechoslovakia and we are as in the future restricted to find ways of complementary courses and educational programmes as well as in the form of seminars gain, stipendia for specialists in scientific institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (Institute of Art, Ethnomusicological Laboratory or the Ethnographical Institutes).

It has to be said that the situation in other European countries is only slightly different, in quantitative and in qualitative parameters. In the years 1975 to 1978 we have analysed the teaching programmes of musicological institutes and those devoted to musical education in German speaking countries, those realized in Poland, Hungary and some others, and in general the situation is for ethnomusicology in the musicological institutes-historical and eurocentric. The results of these comparisons I have presented in lectures in Poznan and Graz and it seems that the chances of ethnomusicology in the present concept of musicological education are restricted, because there is no essential programme of musicological education in general, but only one concentrated to the specialisation of European music history. Oskár Elsček, Bratislava

#### Notes

1. O. Elsček, Methodological problems in Slovak Ethnomusicology, in: Ethnomusicology 10, 1966, p. 191-198; dito: Charakteristické znaky súčasnej slovenskej etnomuzikológie (Charakteristische Merkmale der gegenwärtigen slowakischen Ethnomusikologie), in: Slovensky národopis 20, 1972, p. 253-273; A. Elsčeková (edit.): Súčasný stav etnomuzikologického bádania na Slovensku (Der gegenwärtige Stand der ethnomusikologischen Forschung in der Slowakei). Bratislava 1973.
2. J. Potúček (edit.): Hudobná folkloristika a etnomuzikológia v rokoch 1851-1960. Bratislava 1965-1970. 6 volumes.
3. Annual Bibliography of European Ethnomusicology (edit. I. Macák a. o.) vol. 1-10, 1966-1975. Bratislava 1967-1981.
4. V. Gaspariková, O. Elsček: Interetnické vzťahy vo folklóre karpatskej oblasti. Bratislava 1980;

- A. Elsčeková (edit.): Stratigraphische Probleme der Volksmusik in den Karpaten und auf dem Balkan. Bratislava 1981.
5. L. Leng: Slovensky ľudový spev a ľudová hudba. Bratislava 1956; dito: Slovensky hudobný folklór. Bratislava 1961; L. Leng, A. Mózi: Nauka o slovenskom hudobnom folklóre. Bratislava 1973.
6. A. Elsčeková, O. Elsček: Úvod do štúdia slovenskej ľudovej hudby. 3 vol. Bratislava 1962; dito, Slovenské ľudové piesne a nástrojová hudba. Bratislava 1980, 1982/2.
7. See note 1 Elsčeková.
8. Abstracts edited Bratislava 1975.
9. Abstracts edited Bratislava 1976.
10. O. Elsček: Das Bildungsideal in der gegenwärtigen Musikwissenschaft und Musikethnologie, in: Musikethnologische Sammelbände 5. Graz 1983.

O. Elsček

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Sylvia Moore requests to draw your attention to the following: With reference to point 8 in the minutes she wishes to be informed about opinions on the aims and character of the Seminar held among its membership. Would any colleague kindly write to her: Sylvia Moore, P.O.B. 129, 1850 AC HEILOO, THE NETHERLANDS

Colophon:

#### EUROPEAN SEMINAR IN ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

INFO is published occasionally by the Committee for the 1985 meeting

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