

# ABSTRACTS

## STUDIES

### **Lectures for the sake of the national bibliography of articles**

NAGY Anikó

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 261–262.*

The Bibliographer Section of the Association of Hungarian Librarians held a professional meeting on 15 April 2003 on the national bibliography of articles. This problem has become urgent because the bibliographic processing of current periodicals was stopped on 1 January 2003 at the National Széchényi Library (NSZL). This means that the 2003 issues of journals and newspapers belonging under the scope of the Hungarian National Bibliography, Bibliography of Periodical Articles were not processed. The causes of this situation, and the possible solutions were dealt with by Barnabásné Berke, Péter Sonnevend, Magda Wolf, Ágnes Rácz and Péter Murányi.

### **The feasibility of a national bibliography of articles with complete coverage**

BERKE Barnabásné

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 263–270.*

The antecedents of the ceasing of processing of current periodicals: in the autumn of 2002 the management of the NSZL negotiated the possible rationalisation of periodicals' processing within the library, and the possible integration of the existing three databases of the NSZL (Hungarian National Bibliography, Database of Periodicals, Hungarica Information, Database of Hungarian and Foreign Articles) into one single database. The leaders of the article processing departments prepared a feasi-

bility study in which overlaps were analysed and made suggestions concerning the possible collection interests and the possibilities of common processing. Problems dealt with in the study were the following: how many departments are involved in article processing in the NSZL; what should be the collection interest of the NSZL with respect to article processing; what is required by law; has the Database of Periodicals needs so far; is it necessary to build a national bibliography of articles; if yes, who will participate in the work. According to the author, a MOKKA for articles would be set up (MOKKA is the national online union catalogue of monographs). She suggests that a library consortium should make a survey of existing article databases all over Hungary (preparing a list of periodical titles processed), and deciding which institution is responsible for the processing of a given journal. The level of processing and the number of articles processed must be agreed upon, and a common database of standardized authority data must be built.

#### **Problems of the bibliography of articles: past, present and future**

SONNEVEND Péter

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 271–283.*

The author used to be the leader of the editorial of the bibliography of articles, NSZL between 1983 and 1986 therefore he has a good inside view of the work of the editorial office, too. The current bibliography of articles was started in 1946 as a supplement to the Hungarian National Bibliography. The first ten years were characterised by an increasing coverage of articles, by individual indexing, and the building of indexes. By the seventies biweekly publication becomes regular, and the Hungarica bibliography of articles appears as a quarterly supplement. The coverage of the bibliography of articles was broadened with non-journals, and its title became Hungarian National Bibliography, Bibliography of Periodical Articles. In 1979 professional discussions were started regarding the status of the bibliography of articles, its development, and as a consequence of these three national scientific libraries (the technical, the medical and the agricultural) had brought about the new institutional bases of cooperation together with the NSZL. The libraries assumed responsibility for the preparation of the monthly bibliography of their field, while the NSZL was responsible for natural and social sciences. The article database has grown ever since then, and by 2001 it has become available through the Internet as well.

A national database of articles edited on a high professional niveau, built on cooperation, and meeting modern

requirements must by all means be maintained, and the national library is supposed to take a leading role in this. The possibilities of development in cooperation with the partner institutions are outlined in detail in the theses given as a supplement of the paper.

#### **From XT to full text services. Computerisation of the bibliography of articles in the National Széchényi Library**

WOLF Magda

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 285–294.*

The computerisation of the bibliography of articles was started in 1988, the indexes of current issues had been prepared by a computer since 1989, and the core material was entered in word5 first in 1992. In 1996 the IKER database came into being by the integration of the core material and index entries containing the articles processed since 1993. The database is available through NEKTÁR (the integrated system of the NSZL), and the card catalogue that had been built since 1946 was closed. The Hungarian National Bibliography Bibliography of Articles (together with the books and periodicals) is available on CD-ROM. Its web version is operational since 2001 ([w3.oszk.hu/rep.htm](http://w3.oszk.hu/rep.htm))

Some searches were performed as an illustration of the article.

#### **A database of book history and library science**

RÁCZ Ágnes

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 295–306.*

The bibliographic control of literature dealing with Hungarian book and library culture took place at different units so far. In the future it will take place in a single bibliographic database.

Library science literature has been processed in the Library Science Library of the Centre for Library Science and Methodology since the fifties (first in the journal *Könyvtári Tájékoztató*, then in *Könyvtári Figyelő*) first covering foreign literature, then, since 1962, Hungarian literature has also been included. The entries have been available in a database since 1989 (entitled Hungarian and Foreign Articles = MANCI), and retrospective processing was also started. The printed bibliography of Hungarian articles in library science called MAKSZAB is a quarterly one. The selected bibliography of foreign articles appeared in the publication „*Könyvtári és Dokumentációs Szakirodalom*”. Now it is included in the

„From foreign journals” column of *Könyvtári Figyelő* (Library Review).

The bibliographic control of articles regarding book history takes is realised in several places parallelly: in the editorial office of RMNY (Old Hungarian Prints), who also have relations to the international article database of book and library history (ABHB). At the Library Science Library related articles are included in the library science bibliographies, until 2002 they were also included in the Hungarian National Bibliography, Bibliography of Periodical Articles, and in its database version, as well as in the book history database of the Carpathian Basin.

Annual current bibliography appears in the Hungarian Book Review (Magyar Könyvszemle).

In the database to be created the Hungarian book history and library science literature would be covered completely, as well as Hungarica in this field (with special emphasis on the Carpathian Basin), and foreign literature selectively. The bibliography of library history is prepared in international cooperation. Literature is catalogued on the bases of Hungarian standards, and indexed according to the thesaurus of librarianship and documentation. The database has to be built within the Nektár system of the NSZL using the Amicus software.

The products that can be derived from the database: bibliography of Hungarian library history, bibliography of Hungarian library literature, Hungarian Library and Information Science abstracts, From foreign journals (column of the Library Review), the bibliography of book and library history in the Carpathian Basin since 1000 on CD-ROM. The conversion of CD-ISI databases must be solved. The study details the preparation and building of the database in Amicus, and specifies the staffing and material requirements of the work.

### **"Holmi" some philosophy, psychology, ethics, art and music**

MURÁNYI Péter

*Könyvtári Figyelő* (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 307–331.

The article is related to the lecture of the author held at the meeting about the feasibility of the national bibliography of articles on 15 April 2003 in the NSZL. Since the review of the author, prepared on the basis of his contribution, has already been published in the May 2003 issue of *Könyvtári Levelező/lap*, this paper focuses on two problems related to the Hungarian National Bibliography, Bibliography of Periodical Articles covering natural and social sciences according to its subtitle.

Natural sciences do not have a database in Hungary. The article proves with tables that in most of the natural sciences the HNB BPA stopped the processing of professional journals in the middle of the 1990s, and somewhat later that of popular periodicals was also ceased, thus only some scattered items of literature are included, and the bibliographic control of technical journals depends on whether they are included in applied sciences' databases or not. Mathematics is covered best in the database of articles, but since international databases (MathSci, file 239 in DIALOG) cover English language journals published in Hungary much more currently and deeply, and make the material of several decades searchable, and since the Internet version of the database is also available in Hungary, processing should not necessarily be carried on in the article database.

As opposed to natural sciences, some social science disciplines (e.g. law, education science, literature) do have separate databases in Hungary. This results in considerable duplications, as a matter of course. The author focused on literary science this time. Comparing the journals processed in the literary database of the Municipal Ervin Szabó Library and the sources of literary articles in the database of periodical articles three groups could be identified. There are many, mainly foreign language, journals that have been processed by the IKER database only, which do not need to be included in the future. Only journal that ceased to appear and that are published over the borders are included only in the literary database. However, most of the sources are shared, and the majority of entries come from the same journals. From among the journals which never contain only literary pieces the author has surveyed the processing of a year of the journal *Holmi* in the databases mentioned and in some other ones. Beside the duplications (literary studies in both databases) and gaps (criticism of non literary works, belles lettres are not included anywhere with the exception of the translation database of the National Foreign Language Library) that could be expected on the bases of experiences it can be stated, that the studies of the disciplines mentioned in the title, and also some other ones are included only in the database of periodical articles, and if this ceases they will not be searchable anywhere.

## **Library provision of small settlements in Vas County**

PALLÓ SINÉ TOLDI Márta

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 334–339.*

The 260 thousand inhabitants of Vas County live in 216 settlements. 54% of the inhabitants live in 10 settlements, and 33% live in settlements with populations less than 1000 (in 182 villages). In the majority (83%) of the settlements the local government maintains a library. Due to the large number of small settlements it should be considered how the library provision of people living in small settlements could be organised more efficiently to meet their special needs better. Is it worth maintaining a library in settlements with less than 600 people? If not, how and what alternative library services can be offered? The author outlines the library provision system of the county, and specifies the tasks of the small regional provision. However, in order to make library services more efficient new approaches are also required both at the level of library policy, and on behalf of community governments and librarianship.

## **ABROAD**

### **From strategy to action. British-Hungarian conference on the strategic development of libraries (1-2 April 2003, NSZL, Budapest)**

#### **DAWSON, David: Common content provision – International aspects of digitisation projects.**

(Transl.: Murányi Lajos)

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 342–348.*

In the United Kingdom the amount of investments into the creation of cultural contents is permanently increasing. A large-scale programme was started in 2001 with the financing of Resource and the DCMS for the development of information technology in museums. Another significant support comes from the New Opportunities Fund, NOF: so far they supported 152 projects of more than 500 different institutions. In the framework of this programme more than 1 million digital objects and 400 educational packages will be prepared. It is also planned that all the government services will be made available online. The People's Network program (Resource) plays an important role in ensuring public Internet access, there are huge investments in the development of information and communication technology in

public libraries, in the formation of education centres, and the Internet training of librarians and the elaboration of training material are also included in the program. The article deals with the European digitisation efforts (eEuropa 2002), and with the problems of international cooperation as well.

### **HOPKINS, Henrietta: International activities: strategic plans for the period 2002-2006**

(Transl.: Murányi Lajos)

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 349–357.*

Resource, the council of museums, archives and libraries has already devoted a conference to the international role and tasks of UK public collections. The consortium of cultural heritage was asked to survey which UK public collection and institution is involved in international cooperation and what tasks are assumed by them. The strategic plan reinforces the significance of international roles, presents the most important international efforts, describes the state of cooperation in the EU (regional agencies, partnerships, action plans), formulates strategic goals and problems, mentions the role of politics, underlines the importance of the promotion of interests, lobbying, deals with the problems of financing, and finds the creation of an information portal for widespread information spreading important.

### **DIPPOLD Péter: Libraries in the EU's IST (Information Society Technologies)**

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 359–366.*

East and Central European countries may also join the programs of the EU since 1994. The European Commission made a contract with 10 countries about the participation including Hungary. The most important project of the 5th Framework Programme (FP5), finished in 2002, ran under the title „Information Society Technologies” (IST). The eEurope (containing the eContent) programme is also worth mentioning. The report describes the DIGICULT (digitisation in EU countries) programme, and subprogrammes related to it (Delos, Cultivate, Pulman) which dealt with the support of digital libraries, the creation of user friendly access, the documentation of regional cultural heritage, and the development of information technology. FP6, started in 2002, makes efforts for the development of the research and technological development of member countries (ERA, European Research Area). The ITC programme offering possibilities to libraries can be found among its seven

major topics. The DIGICULT programme focuses on learning the ensuring of availability in this phase. Hungarian librarianship was represented properly in the EU programmes so far, and it is its interest to remain active in the future, too.

**STOJANOVSKI, Jadranka: A unique venture of a small country: Croatian scientific publication between 1997 and 2001. (Abstr.: Dudás Anikó)**

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 367–372.*

The CROSBİ (Croatian Scientific Bibliography) project, started in 1997, intended to build a database of scientific publications using digital technology and web applications. The primary aim of the database is to cover publications coming from state financed research, and provides access and data related to it. The information system including technology, medicine, social sciences and arts is the joint venture of 80 academic and scientific research libraries. The article summarizes the experiences of the first four years of CROSBİ.

**ISPÁNOVICSNÉ CSAPÓ Júlia: Ten years of bibliography: experiences of a special (literary) bibliography in Voivodina**

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 373–381.*

The author, a bibliographer, enumerates the most important bibliographic tools prepared and available in Voivodina, then tells the story of the bibliographic venture entitled: „A jugoszláviai magyar irodalom [...] évi bibliográfiája” (Bibliography of Yugoslavian Hungarian literature from the year...) . Being the editor of the bibliography, she describes the state and problems of making such a bibliography at present.

**ZÁGOREC-CSUKA Judit: The state of Hungarian book publishing in Slovenia.**

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 382–389.*

Hungarians living in Slovenia give 0.5% of the population of the Slovenian Republic. The constitution allows them to use their mother tongue, still the preservation and use of the Hungarian language, the maintenance of

Hungarian publishing, cultural life and arts is vital for the Hungarian minority living in about 30 settlements near the River Mura. The study outlines the history of book publishing in the Mura region from the 1960s till now, the problems of the cultural life, and presents the work of cultural institutions, organisations and publishers. It gives a good example of the richness of Hungarian publishing in the Mura region.

## BOOK REVIEW

**Magyar sajtóbibliográfia 2001. (Hungarian Bibliography of Periodicals. 2001)**

(Ed. Nagy Anikó). (Rev.: Fügedi Péterné)

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 395–398.*

**The reception of the novel „Iskola a határon” (School on the frontier) by its readers**

**Kamarás István: Olvasó a határon. (Reader on the frontier)**

(Rev.: Péteri Rita)

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 398–400.*

**A late review of the problems of the renewal of the British National Bibliography**

**The future of the National Bibliography. (Ed. Cynthia McKinley, Peter Robinson)**

(Rev.: Kürti Afrodité)

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 400–404.*

## FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS (ABSTRACTS)

*Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) 13. (Vol. 49.) 2003. No. 2. pp. 405–483.*