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BÓDAY Pál

TO THE NEW READERS OF THE „KÖNYVTÁRI SZEMLE” (LIBRARY REVIEW). – This journal, launched in 1913, represented in the Hungarian library press a new voice, firstly, of librarians with a European intellectual horizon. In its first two volumes it pointed out the backwardness of library organization in Hungary of that time. It urged with special emphasis to establish the current Hungarian national bibliography. Despite the war-time difficulties and the attacks from the side of conservative librarians the journal transmitted all the time the news and results of the progressive foreign librarianship. Its five volumes – the last issue had been published at the beginning of 1919 – did not only prepare but also precisely elaborate in many details the librarianship of the Hungarian Soviet Republic (1919): this was the first attempt in the world to establish a socialist library system regulated by laws and rules. The present article represents this process flashing some important phases of the history of the journal.

117–123. p.

TOLNAI György

DATA INPUT PROBLEMS OF THE COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SYSTEMS. 2. Part. (The 1. Part of this article, discussing theoretical questions, was published in 1978. 5. no. issue of this journal). – The second part analyses the data sheets, data structures and correcting systems of seven mechanical information systems, adopted in Hungary. The examples demonstrate the way from the simple to the most complex solving. The rich illustration presents the various technical solutions and those of comfort too. The survey offers possibilities to the planning of input-questions and to the existing solving.

124–145. p.

I n l a n d i s h P a n o r a m a

BÉNYEI Miklós

PUBLICATIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES. 1973–1977. – Periodicals represent an important element of public library services. The five-year data of the national register

give evidence of a steady development and a planned publishing policy. The scope of institutions undertaking publishing activity, increased. The publication programme draws more and more nearer to the actual demands. In the field of active information a spontaneous division of labour is beginning to take shape. Publications are divided functionally into four larger groups: 1. propaganda-compilations; 2. products of active diffusing information (bibliographies, catalogues, data banks, document collections); 3. scientific products (studies, source materials, annuals); 4. guides and bulletins aiming at the theoretical-methodological founding and support of library work. As regards the topics, the publishing programme is social and literary scientific minded. Deficiencies can be eliminated in a short time by an interlibrary collaboration and concentration of forces.

146–153. p.

LUCKHAM, Bryan

DISPARITIES BETWEEN HUNGARIAN AND ENGLISH PUBLIC LIBRARIES. –

The author in his article summarizes his experiences gained during his study tour, in 1978, in Hungary, lasting two months. He compares the number of library buildings, their division between the province and the cities. He appreciates Hungarian village libraries, trade union libraries, some old library buildings and the results of struggle against illiteracy. The separation of youth and children's libraries from adult libraries was a surprising experience for him, the more so as in England this tendency goes in the opposite direction. Comparing the stock of Hungarian and English libraries it is evident that in Hungarian libraries more classical works are available than in England where publications belong mostly to light art genre or cover practical knowledge and are of ephemeral character why the period of their obsolescence is shorter. The author compares library training of Hungary and England emphasizing in this field the precedence of his country. He mentions the library systems of both countries, their opening hours and the new building of the Hungarian national library being in preparation.

154–157. p.

Chronicle

KOVÁCS Ilona

UNIVERSAL AVAILABILITY OF PUBLICATIONS. – The central topic of the IFLA yearly conference in 1978 was the UAP of publications. The purpose of the programme is to curtail the channel between the information, lying in the publications, and the user as effective as possible. In the interest of this a new professional attitude and development of new methods are necessary. Resources, tools and users should be considered as part of a whole system wherein the librarians' deliberate and initiative role is essential. Lectures delivered on the IFLA conference described – among others – the new UAP conception, the universal methods which ensure the realization of the programme and the technical opportunities encouraging the effective and economical solvings.

158–164. p.

RÓNAY Tamás

KENT UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (Kent State University Libraries, Kent, Ohio, USA). – The study dealing with the building up of the library, with its collection, activities, is based on the author's self-experiences As participant of the Gombócz scholarship, set up by the University, for the training of Hungarian librarians, he has spent one year in the United States. In addition to the presentation of the library system he is going to write in his further articles about the interlibrary cooperation and the library training going on at the university.

170–178. p.

SZ. NAGY Lajos

SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTRES (BLAZEJEVKO, 1978).

179–181. p.

Outlook

KOLESOVA, Rimma Vladimirovna

CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSLATION ACTIVITY IN THE SOVIET UNION. – The large-sized translation activity, going on in the Soviet Union, is co-ordinated by the National Technical Translation Centre, established in 1973. This Centre is in charge of the central record keeping, hands out the permissions, processes the translations on the basis of legal deposit copy service, renders information and issues bibliographies. It works side by side with the State Public Scientific and Technical Library where the country-wide collection of translations is available. The Centre is the leading organ of the Interinformperevod service of the International Scientific and Technical Information Centre and, at the same time, the leader of the international co-ordination of translation activities. As a research institute it has the following duties: to correct the traditional forms of translations, to establish mechanical translation systems and to mechanize information on translations.

182–186. p.

CHANGE AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. – Summary of the article published in LC Information Bulletin (37. vol. 1978. 15. no. 245–252. p.)

187–191. p.

WHITE, H.D.

TOWARD A NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA FILES. – Summary of the article published in Journal of the American Society for Information Science (28. vol. 1977. 6. no. 313–321. p.)

192–194. p.

KÖNIGOVÁ, Marie

GENERAL, SELECTIVE AND INFORMATION EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION CENTRES AND SYSTEMS. – The study entitled „Effektivnost informačních středisek a jejich systémů, published in Praha by UVTEI, 1978. 70 p. is summarized.

195–198. p.

Reviews

NATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES: A handbook for planners. Ed. by PENNA, C.V. – FOSKETT, D.J. – SEWELL, P.H. London – Boston, Butterworths, 1977. 231 p. (Rev.: BOBOKNÉ BELÁNYI Beáta)

199–202. p.

WILLIAMS, J.G.: Simulation activities in library, communication and information science. New York – Basel, Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1976. 246 p. (Rev.: MARÓT Miklós)

203–204. p.

HICKS, W.B. – TILLIN, A.M.: Managing multimedia libraries. New York – London R.R. Bowker Company, 1977. 264 p. Bibliogr. 223–243. p. (Rev.: PÁLVÖLGYI Mihály)

205–208. p.

KENT, A. – GALVIN, T.J.: Library resources sharing. New York – Basel, Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1977. 356 p. (Rev.: KOVÁCS Katalin)

209–212. p.