

CONTENTS

MOLDVAI Jolán

ACQUISITION AND COMPUTERIZED PROCESSING OF TECHNICAL REPORTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICS OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—First the article introduces to the typology of technical reports, then on the basis of the work carried out in the Central Research Institute for Physics it outlines the most effective way of acquisition of these documents, i.e. establishing an international network of exchange of publications. It mentions briefly also the draft including computerized registration and output possibilities of the network. Describes the processing of the technical reports and the results of this procedure, the simple and reliable achievement of which is ensured by a system based on the computer UCS 1040.

343–355.p.

SZEPESVÁRY Tamás

SOME PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SERVICES ON SPECIAL LITERATURE.—First the author outlines the basic functions of the services on special literature. 1) information about the documents, 2) information about the particulars and data comprised in the documents, 3) provision of documents in the form of original, copy or translation; then he describes the tendencies characterizing our days in this field. Beside the information systems oriented on disciplines, special fields and types of documents there have been formed further interdisciplinary, multi-disciplinary and problem-oriented information systems. The consequence of this development is the fact, that: 1) users raise higher demands on the existing – bibliographic, abstracting etc.—services, 2) there are developing newer analytic-synthetic types of services—critical reviews, prognostic essays etc.—3) closer co-operation comes into being among the existing information systems in the field of dissemination of services.

356–362.p.

DIENES Gedeon

CULTURAL DATA BANK FOR EUROPE.—The work of organization of the Cultural Data Bank for Europe was started on the basis of the recommendations of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Bucuresti (2–4 March, 1977), where under the auspices of the Documentation and Information Department of the Division of Cultural Development at UNESCO 19 experts from 13 countries made their first proposals. On the second meeting (Brussels, 3–7 June, 1978) 27 experts from 23 countries continued to discuss the determination of those fields of culture which on the basis of the common interpretation of European nations without doubt belong to the sphere of collection. The conference elected a Co-ordinating Committee under Belgian leadership (among the eight members Hungary and the Soviet-Union are also represented). The committee on its first meeting (Liège, 11–12 December, 1979) discussed its statistical, bibliographical and institutional problems within the frame of special committees. Thus the statistical work of UNESCO could organically be involved in the collecting activity of the bank.

363–369.p.

ZOLTÁN Imre

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ESPERANTO.—One of the crises of our age is the information crisis. The main reason for this is perhaps the lack of a common language, the unsolved problem of multilinguality. The unread treasure of the values accumulated in libraries, the inefficiency of exchange of experience on international meetings, the flood of expensive interpreting equipment and translations—all these call for a creation of an indifferent, common language. From the planned languages linguists found only Esperanto appropriate for being the common denominator of documentation. In the past few years computer technique specialists have made efforts both in theory and practice to contribute to the solving of the problem of multilinguality by creating a programming language based on Esperanto. (Résumé in Esperanto see on page 387.)

370–387.p.

Chronicle**FÉNYES Miklós**

ABOUT THE ACTIVITY OF THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY DIRECTORS IN 1978–1979.—The Council of University Library Directors has been enlarged during the past two years, it has involved in its work the libraries of colleges

of a university nature. It aims at ensuring unity, common fundamental principles and practice in Hungarian university libraries' network. It dealt first of all with the following main questions: 1) library training and extension training, 2) elaboration of standards concerning university libraries, 3) problems connected with the new manner of delivery of deposit copies. It paid special attention to the problems of university libraries of a technical character. The Council held its meetings in different libraries and this method seems to be an excellent opportunity for the exchange of experience.

388–390.p.

BILINCSI Lajos

ABOUT THE ACTIVITY OF THE COUNCIL OF COLLEGE LIBRARY LEADERS, 1978–1979.—The Council of College Library Leaders examined and processed the decree of the Ministry of Culture on the organization and functioning of the Hungarian library system, and tasks falling from it to the college libraries. Through the elaboration of model rules the Council rendered assistance to the college libraries in compiling their new statutes of organization and functioning. It discussed the problems of college libraries' network and those of co-operation circles concerning college libraries. The working committee made an analysis about the situation and activity of three college libraries and these reports were discussed on section meetings. The situation analyses provide preliminary material for the development directives to be published.

391–394.p.

Outlook

HÜLPÜSCH, Gisela

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TASKS IN THE ACADEMIC INSTITUTES OF GDR.—The author wrote her article for "Könyvtári Figyelő" on the basis of a research carried out in Methodisches Zentrum (GDR) the aim of which is to improve the provision of information and literature for the academic institutes. The basic question of the research is the following: is it advisable to combine the information organs of the departments with the departmental libraries or should they be subordinated to the central library of the college; its intention is to model the rational co-operation of librarians, information specialists and researchers-teachers. The article presents the methods and results of the research, describes the models and outlines the tasks and services of the scientific information departments of the university and college libraries.

395–408.p.

DEUTSCHES BIBLIOTHEKSINSTITUT (GFR)—PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT.

—Review based on the data of *Bibliotheksdienst* (1978. 10.no. 591–602.p.).

409–415.p.

KISS Jenő

THE ROLE OF AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ADULT EDUCATION.

—Review based on the works DALE, Sheila: *The Adult Independent Learning Project: work with adult self-directed learners in public libraries* (Journal of Librarianship. 11.vol. 1979. 2.no. 83–106.p.) and MILNER, Arthur: *Lifelong Learning Center: An experiment in counseling succeeds* (American Libraries. 10.vol. 1979. 1.no. 32–34.p.).

416–419.p.

Reviews

Zur Theorie und Praxis des modernen Bibliothekswesens. *Theory and practice of modern librarianship*. München, Verlag Dokumentation, 1976. 1–3 Bd. (Rev. by KATSÁNYI Sándor.)

421–424.p.

BAHR, Alice Harrison: *Book theft and library security systems, 1978–79*. New York, Knowledge Industry Publications, 1978. 128 p. (Rev. by SÁRDY Péter.)

425–430.p.

BALÁS Judit—KOVÁCS Katalin

LIBRARY STATISTICAL DATA IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SYSTEMS OF DATA SUPPLY.—The review was made on the basis of statistical issues comprised in the stocks of the Library and Documentation Service of the Central Statistical Office and the Library Science Library of the National Széchényi Library

ZSIDAI József: *A szakkönyvtári integráció gyakorlata és elmélete. Practice and theory of integration of special libraries*. Budapest – Miskolc, Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Könyvtártudományi és Módszertani Központ – Nehézipari Műszaki Egyetem Központi Könyvtára, 1979. 102 p. (Rev. by HÉBERGER Károly.)

442–444.p.

Centre for Library Science and Methodology. After outlining a brief general situation in the first part it presents by countries the sources of library statistics and in the second part those of cultural statistics.

431-441.p.