

CONTENTS

TÓTH Gyula

THE STATE OF CADRES IN LIBRARIES, TRAINING AND EXTENSION TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS.—Library training did not keep abreast with the increase of staff number who are working in the field of librarianship and literary information, further on with the development and growth of knowledge necessary for both the librarian and the information specialist. This is the reason why in the last years those discussions flared up again which aimed at the content, organizational and quantitative development of library training. The Hungarian Council of Libraries discussed the proposals prepared by a working committee in order to solve the suggestions and tasks. Present article is the abridged version of them.

85— 93.p.

SZABÓ Sándor

THE STATE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY IN HUNGARY.—In spite of the progress, experienced in certain fields, the principal statements of the national bibliographic working conference in 1961—according to which in our bibliographic system there are great gaps and co-ordination is lacking, too—(the 7th volume of the series—science of Hungarian literature—is already published), are still fundamentally valid. A serious result of the general national bibliography is that the retrospective bibliography of the period 1921—1944 will be published before long, the current issues are prepared by computer and further modernization is going on. The processing of periodicals is not yet solved satisfactorily. Our retrospective special bibliographies are sometimes oversized, the form of guide is missing. There is a great number of overlappings in our current bibliographies while, at the same time, the registration of important special fields are missing, e.g. bibliographies of mathematics, physics, biology do not exist. In recent years an important progress took place in the bibliographic processing of literature, sociology, jurisprudence and economics.

94—100.p.

MOHOR Jenő

QUESTION-MARKS ROUND THE CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVEALING OF FOREIGN HUNGARICA-LITERATURE.—The current bibliographic revealing of foreign Hungarica-literature has started 10 years ago. In its present form it undertakes more than what it can perform reliably. It is questionable whether bibliographic processing of Hungarica is needed in each special field and in each kind (linguistic, personal, contents). Functions of present Hungarica-bibliography are not made clear, conformity between the contents of bibliography and users' demands toward it does not exist. The recently elaborated comprehensive plan of the bibliographic registration of Hungarica documents in libraries suggests the development of the current Hungarica bibliography. In order of development it is necessary to reword functions and to establish forms complying more with the users' demands.

101–109.p.

LUCKHAM, Bryan

INFORMATION IS POWER: LIBRARY AS RESOURCE.—The author examines, in a rapidly developing and steadily changing world, the role, division and re-division of information and of the accumulated human knowledge. In this connection he lays down that their division is uneven, the possession of information means power. The librarian's role is to eliminate the unevenness with the help of up-to-date services—or at least to act in the direction of the elimination—since this unevenness affects the society. According to his statement the library functions must be extended and library training developed. He expects positive results, the earliest, from the local information systems.

110–114.p.

Outlook**ZOLTÁN Imre**

VITAL INTEREST OF LIBRARIES—PUBLIC RELATIONS AN AN ESSENTIAL ISSUE.—*Review* of the articles: GALBRAITH, J. K.: Are public libraries against liberty? (*American Libraries*. 1979. 8.no. 482–485.p.) and CURZON, S.: Survival strategies for library managers (*Wilson Library Bulletin*. 1979. 4.no. 225–229.p.).

115–124.p.

N. RÁCZ Aranka

THE CONCEPTION OF THE UNIVERSAL AVAILABILITY OF PUBLICATIONS AND ITS PRACTICAL RESULTS.—The study presents in short the more important phases of spreading the UAP programme emphasizing that the UAP programme is not a Utopia. She analyses the connection between the UAP and the interlibrary lending. She considers important the improvement of availability from the standpoint of quickness, economicalness, simplicity. She outlines the conceptual problems of a model in the system of national interlibrary lending and, at the same time, presents four basic models—pecifying their advantages and disadvantages—and informs on the *practical results of UAP in relation of Brasil, Bulgaria, France, GDR, Malaysia, Norway, the United Kingdom and the USA.*

125–135.p.

WELLSICH, H. H.

CYBERNETICS OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL: TOWARD A THEORY OF DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS.—*Summary* of the article published in Journal of the ASIS. (31.vol. 1980. 1.no. 41–50.p.).

136–137.p.

Reviews

CORBETT, E. V.: Fundamentals of library organization and administration. London, Library Association, 1978. 291 p. (Rev.: NOVÁK István.)

138–141.p.

VADÁSZ Ferencné: A középfokú könyvtárosképzés története és dokumentumai 1945–1976. *History and documents of middle-grade library training 1945–1976.* Budapest, OSZK KMK – NPI, 1980. 000 p. (Rev.: CSAPÓ Edit.)

142–143.p.

PATTE, Geneviève: Laissez-les lire! Les enfants et les biblioghèques. *Let them read! Children and libraries.* Paris, Les Éditions ouvrières, 1978. 293 p. (Rev.: KÁROLYI Ágnes.)

144–148.p.