

SUMMARY

Thematic issue about librarianship in Great Britain

Programme of the 2nd Hungarian-British Library Symposium. (Budapest, 26–30. IX. 1983.) [117.p.]

HOOKWAY, Harry and VÁLYI Gábor: Foreword to the thematic issue. [118–120.p.]

I.

THE LIBRARIAN AND THE NEEDS OF THE MODERN SCHOLAR

(From the lectures of the symposium)

WILSON, A.: National policy for collection development and preservation. – Neither a government-supported national programme for the development of the preservation of holdings, nor a country-wide plan exists for distributing the financial resources among the national, public, academic and special libraries. Both the acquisition and the preservation/restoration of materials are exposed to severe budget cuts. The libraries protect themselves against the increase of prices and the diminishing acquisition with voluntary co-operation (shared cataloguing, interlibrary lending etc.). For the time being the co-operation in conservation and restoration of materials is unorganized. The joint planning of preservation and acquisition is advisable for the libraries, on local and national level equally. It is unsure whether the attainable financial resources will cover the planning and running costs of co-operative networks. [121–130.p.]

PEGG, M. A.: Collection development and co-operation: the problems of diminishing resources. – Problems in collection development caused by diminishing resources are discussed by the author based on the experiences of the library of the University of Manchester. Cash restrictions do not only mean limitations on book purchase funds with direct implications for collection building and indirect implications for conservation and preservation, but it involves the restriction of staff resources as well, that has serious consequences for library management and for the service of users. Exchange programmes must ensure that documents sent are of undisputable value for the receiving institution; university teachers should give research tasks to their students based upon the collection of the local library, in order to avoid expenditures on expensive services of far away libraries; new approaches and attitudes are required in management, personnel management and service, if users are to be prevented from sensing the tensions created by the restriction of resources. [131–135.p.]

ALLEN, J.: **Co-operation between different kinds of libraries.** – There is a governmental programme dealing with the building of unified library network between libraries of all types. Libraries are interdependent in terms of materials and expertise, this is why the traditional forms of co-operation (e.g. cataloguing consortia, interlibrary lending, registers of translations) should be improved and obsolete services should be abandoned for the sake of concentrating resources. Efficient co-operation is hampered by the different systems of management, the various interpretations of the concept of co-operation and the expenses incurred. [136–141.p.]

SAUNDERS, W. L.: **Professional education and training.** – The author examines two problem areas, that of professional education (mainly theoretical) and that of training (concentrating on practice). In the future, professional education and training should be the shared responsibility of training institutions and libraries. Economic, social, demographic, and educational-technological factors, necessitating a new understanding of professional education and training, have created a situation in which the basic professional education of librarians cannot be looked upon as either complete or satisfactory any more. Education must move towards much greater specialization instead of the traditional "a bit of everything" approach. Training is more and more becoming the responsibility of the employer (in the form of pre- and post-library-school training, induction training and development training). User education should start at the lowest grades of the primary school. [142–146.p.]

BOURNE, R. M.: **Aids to scholarship: bibliography and bibliographic control.** – The author emphasizes the importance of standards and of the means of access. He mentions the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) as an example. The unified rules and the computerised file established in the British Library following a conference in 1976 were of assistance in its implementation. Information is held in MARC format which accommodates the provisions of AACR. The enterprise is worldwide: parallel projects are taking place in the USA, Australia, New Zealand and the FRG. The British Library will publish a microfiche catalogue of the ESTC material in 1983. [147–149.p.]

LEAMY, C. C.: **New technology in service of conservation.** – The task of protecting library materials is enhanced by the poor quality of paper of modern publications and damages caused by heavy use. It should be taken into account that some library documents will be conserved in their original form, only the information of others will be preserved, and there will be documents which will not be preserved at all. Beside traditional copying a new development in conserving library materials is their storing in digital form. The greatest storing capacity is provided by the optical disc. The discs can be handled by computer. The researcher can study them on tv- or video screen, but he can ask also for a hard copy in size of the original. Unsolved are still some questions of their use: where should be placed the screens within the library, who is to pay and how much for the digital or hard copies, how many displays are needed for optimal use etc. [150–152.p.]

MOON, B. E.: **Library design for future needs.** – If a scholar from the turn of the century visited an university library or a local library today, he would find many changes compared with his former image about the library. The author unfolds this idea listing the library resources available for modern scholars; the changes in library promotion; the obsolete elements of library services to be abandoned and the main tasks of future. [153–159.p.]

II.

INSIGHT INTO THE LIBRARARIANSHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN

British librarianship and information work 1976–1980. – Summary on the basis of the publication edited by L. J. TAYLOR, London, LA, 1982. 2 volumes. 297 + 304 p. (Sz. KISS CSABA) [160–167.p.]

Library Information Series. – Review of the series with varying topics published erratically by the Department of Education and Science. (MOHOR Jenő) [168–172.p.]

How to make guidelines? – Review of guidelines referring to different fields of library practice. Published by Library Association. (KISS Jenő) [173–175.p.]

BALÁZS Sándor: **Hungary and the English professional press.** – Analysis of English library journals used frequently in Hungarian libraries, too. [182–188.p.]

The BLRD Reports. – Review of the published research reports issued since 1965 by the British Library Research and Development Department. (PAPP István) [176–175.p.]

KELLY, Thomas: **A history of public libraries in Great Britain 1945–1975.** The book, published in London, LA, 1977. 582 p. is presented. (RÓNAI Tamás) [189–191.p.]

Tendencies in British library provision for children. – Review on the modern children's library services. (UZZSOKI Andrea) [192–195.p.]

Library services for handicapped readers. – Review. (GÁL NÉ BALLAGI Ágnes) [196–199.p.]

Prison libraries in Great-Britain. – Review. (KOVÁCS Lászlóné) [200–203.p.]

Women in libraries. – The special issue (vol.9. no.1. 1981.) of the Librarians for Social Change dealing with women in libraries is described. (TÉGLÁSI Ágnes) [204–207.p.]

The origin of complex culture centers. – Review based on the basis of D.W. DAVIES: *Public libraries as culture and social centers.* (Metuchen, Scarecrow, 1974. 167 p.) (UZZSOKI Andrea) [208–210.p.]