

SUMMARY

MÓNUS IMRE: Stock turnover in trade union libraries. – The holdings of trade union libraries are surveyed by an analysis of the statistics for the years 1979–1981; stock turnover between network centres and deposit libraries is also examined. The number of trade union libraries has increased, although the worker population these libraries are to provide has decreased. The disproportionately large number of trade union libraries is due to the fact that in their statistics – as contrasted with other networks – branch libraries are considered independent units. This involves difficulties in terminology and data compatibility. Services to readers are improving in towns, but are growing worse in villages. The rate of acquisitions has slowed down. The number of changes of deposits per library, of the volumes received and returned fall behind the guidelines set for trade union libraries. [229–243.p.]

RÓNAI IVÁN: Automated information services development in the Library of the Parliament. – The Library offers a computerised information service on international politics since 1974. SDI cards serve for current information and a permuted KWIC index for retrospective search. The punch tape writing automation previously used was in 1980 replaced by Floppymat data recorders. At present Floppymat SP is used, which has the qualities of microcomputers. The terminal is a matrix printer for SDI card print-out. Search for a specific subject is made from the descriptor disc, for a general subject – from the catalogue disc. The descriptor chains resulting from search hold the serial numbers of SDI cards as well, thus abstracts can be found. [244–248.p.]

SZABÓ ÉVA: Reading interest and reading structure of students the József Attila University Library (Szeged) study. – In 1981 a questionnaire survey of 426 students was made to analyse the structure of their reading and interest relying on what they read for the last time and on their favourite authors. 3/4 of their reading was fiction (its half represented real literary values). Their favourite authors include contemporary Hungarian and foreign authors, this indicates an interest in current social problems. The tastes of men and women do not show significant differences; it is the order of their preferences that differs. [249–255.p.]

VAJDA GÁBOR: The pre-conditions of system organization. – A contribution to the article by Futala Tibor – Horváth Tibor – Papp István: Co-operation or system organization (Könyvtári Figyelő. 1983. no.5. p.455–470.). – The author sees the main problem

in the lack of a realistic judgement of domestic possibilities. He considers that the article which inspired him to make comments had criticized the library system and the level of central services detached from reality. For the time being the database of the Hungarian National Bibliography, the technique of access, the terminals allowing own input have not reached the level that would enable online use of the database. Planning and theoretical modelling are necessary (and are being done), but there is a need too for a real judgement of the state of the art. Instead of the wide use of online technology first an up-to-date card service should be organized and a smooth daily routine should be developed. [256–259.p.]

HEGEDŰS PÉTER: Information brokers and the information by the brokers. Some thoughts on small enterprises in information transfer. – A contribution to the article by Balázs Sándor (Könyvtári Figyelő. 1983. no.4. p.405–419.). – The author analyses some economic aspects of the information mediatory function. The socialist society does not exclude private sector and "small property" from this activity either, and what is more, offers further possibilities. Financial, technical and personal conditions are available, thus with the growth of entrepreneurial skill small information mediatory enterprises can spread and eliminate blank areas of information supply. Analysing the changes in information exchange and in the library/information profession as a result of the development of "information economy" points out that the opportunities inherent in information mediatory enterprises must be seized at any rate. [260–265.p.]

Activities of the Hungarian Council of Libraries in 1983. – The subjects discussed at plenary sessions and by the presidium included library R+D, central services of the national library, state of the art and development of technological information, tasks of network centres of special libraries. The most frequented topic in the first half year was the co-ordination of "hard-currency" periodical and book acquisitions. The elaboration of the tasks envisaged in the programme for 1982–1985 has started, most of the tasks were postponed for 1984. Sections were not convened because the subjects discussed were of nationwide importance. The draft of the Council's new statute was prepared. Two new committees were set up: on classification and on research policy. [266–272.p.]

Work plan of the Hungarian Council of Libraries for 1984. – Its main part consists of tasks derived from the programme for 1983–1985. Topics to be put on the agenda of plenary meetings include the state of the art and development of education for librarianship, its supply with instructional materials; the activities of the Library Supply Agency; the role of libraries in major research trends concerning national culture, etc.; co-operative library ventures; supply with foreign journals, etc. The Section of information and special libraries will discuss among others the situation and development of teachers' training colleges' libraries and the case of the national storage centre. The Section of public and school libraries will discuss the medium-size public libraries integrated with cultural houses. "Other tasks" in the programme include the computerised central file of "hard-currency" journal acquisitions, the use of small computers in the local collections of county libraries. [272–276.p.]

Activities of the National Széchényi Library Centre for Library Science and Methodology in 1983. — The tasks and organization of the Centre have changed. Functional tasks (personal, international matters, housekeeping) have been referred to the National Library, but the director's right for decision has remained. From among national tasks the computerisation and library research management have been given over to the National Library. The national library supervision has been added to the traditional functions of the Centre. The Centre fulfilled its tasks in the fields of network development, co-ordination and supervision, stock development, bibliographic advising, methodology, research, extension training, organization and propaganda, as well as the tasks concerning its special library including documentation of librarianship. The tasks reported in the work plan were fulfilled to 95%, and there was much work one though unplanned (advising, supervision and on-demand services). [277–284.p.]

O u t l o o k

DIENES GEDEONNÉ: Broad System of Ordering. — The system outline, combination areas and scheme of the unified indexing language for UNISIST are shown according to the BSO manual (The Hague, FID, 1979.157.p.). [285–293.p.]

SZ. KISS CSABA: A review on withdrawal. — A review of literature on the ideal size of library holdings, the selection of obsolete material, the relocation of passive stock into external depositories, the problems of book weeding. The withdrawal of books should be approached not from the aspect of cultural values but from that of library economy and should be regulated at the level of the whole system. [294–301.p.]

"Networking". IFLA conference. Montreal, August 1982. — Summary — based on IFLA papers — of the different interpretations of the concepts "network" and "networking" and of the different practices of different countries. (Summary prepared by FEIMER Ágnes.) [302–308.p.]

KAMARÁS ISTVÁN: Chances of the reading researcher. Fifth conference of the reading researchers of socialist countries. Tallinn, October 1983. — Report on the conference, the main themes of which were: the utilization of reading research findings in public libraries; the typology of readers, the methodological and organizational principles of research; the improvement of international co-operation. [309–314.p.]

R e v i e w s

WARNKEN, Kelly: The information broker. How to start and operate your own fee-based information services. New York — London, Bowker, 1981. 154 p. (Rev. NOVÁK István) [315–317.p.]

Kniga, čtenie, biblioteka. Zarubežnye issledovaniâ po sociologii literatury, 1940–1980. (Bibliography of foreign literature on the sociology of literature.) INION AN SSSR – Gos. b-ka im. V. I. Lenina, Moskva, 1982. 402 p. (Rev. BUZA Domonkos) [318–320.p.]

The first 1000 issues of the New Library World. (Rev. KÖVENDI Dénes) [321–323.p.]

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

MÓNUS IMRE: Bestandumsatz in Gewerkschaftsbibliotheken. – Mittels Analyse statistischer Angaben wird der Bestand von Gewerkschaftsbibliotheken und der Umsatz der Austauschbestände unter Netzzentren und Zweigbibliotheken untersucht. Die Zahl der Gewerkschaftsbibliotheken wird immer mehr, obwohl die Zahl der zu versorgenden Werkstätigen nimmt ab. Die Ursache von ihrer unproportioniert grossen Anzahl ist, dass in ihrer Statistik die Zweigbibliotheken – im Gegensatz zu anderen Netzen – als selbständige Einheiten betrachtet werden. Dies zieht Schwierigkeiten in Terminologie und in der Vergleichbarkeit der Angaben nach sich. Die Versorgung der Leser verbessert sich in den Städten, verschlimmert sich aber in den Gemeinden. Das Tempo der Anschaffung hat sich verlangsamt. Die Anzahl der Austausche pro Jahr und der bekommenen und zurückgegebenen Bände stehen den Direktiven für Gewerkschaftsbibliotheken nach. [229–243.p.]

RÓNAI IVÁN: Die Weiterentwicklung der maschinellen Information der Parlamentsbibliothek. – Vom Jahre 1974 ab gibt es in der Parlamentsbibliothek einen computer-gestützten Informationsdienst über Weltpolitik. Laufende Information wird mittels SIV-Karten, retrospektive Information – mittels permutierten KWIC Index gewährleistet. Der Lochkartenschreibautomat wurde 1980 durch Floppymat Datenschreiber abgelöst. Zur Zeit wird Floppymat SP benutzt, der die Eigenschaften eines Mikrocomputers hat. Endgerät: Matrixprinter für Zetteldruck. Vorteile: Texteingabe ist einfacher und automatisiert. Bei Recherche spezifische Themen können vom Katalogdisk, globale Themen vom Deskriptordisk abgerufen werden. Deskriptorketten als Ergebnis der Recherche enthalten die laufenden Nummer der SIV-Karten. So können auch Referate der einzelnen Themen gesucht werden. [244–248.p.]

SZABÓ ÉVA: Leseinteresse und Lesestruktur von Studenten. Untersuchung in der Zentralbibliothek der Jozsef Attila Universität zu Szeged. – In 1981 wurde eine Fragebogen-erhebung über die Lesestruktur und Leseinteresse von 426 Studenten geführt,