

ABSTRACTS

KONDOR Imréné: New standards and the Union Catalogue: introducing the new standards for book processing into Hungarian libraries. – The National Széchényi Library Union Book Catalogue Dept. (KKK) is going to start a new catalogue including the descriptions of books published after 1985. This programme needs information about what major libraries plan relating to the application of the new standards. It has been found that many libraries with considerable foreign holdings and acquisitions do not plan to apply these new standards in the near future, which endangers the operating (and the authenticity) of this central service, as did incorrect descriptions, which are illustrated by examples, observed. **EPILOGUE:** The author provides comments on the article „Cooperation or systems organization?” by T. Futula, T. Horváth and I. Papp (Könyvtári Figyelő, vol. 29, no. 5, 1983, pp. 455–470), criticizing their view and statements. (pp. 127–148.)

BÜKY Béláné: The provision of Hungarian linguistics with foreign periodicals. – Under the auspices of the National Council for Librarianship (OKT) there was a survey in autumn 1983 concerning the provision of linguistics with western periodicals. It was found that the nationwide presence of linguistic periodicals was at the average level. Budapest was better provided than the provinces, with duplicates concentrating also here. The situation could only be improved by a more effective cooperation. A reliable and up-to-date file, a central institution with competency enough money and equipment, as well as the cooperative efforts of librarians and the research workers involved are needed. (pp. 149–159.)

RÓNAI Tamás: Subject catalogues at county libraries. – The state of subject catalogues at 16 county libraries has been surveyed, covering general user's catalogues as well as the retrieving facilities for local history and sound materials. It has been found that subject retrieving systems vary both in their ways to be compiled and in their outputs. There are catalogues based on the UDC and applying no structure within main groups (of cards), there are ones following strictly the hierarchy of UDC, and ones with a mixed structure. Subject catalogues are generally applied for local history. Sound materials can be retrieved either by UDC or FZO, a special system (flexible musical classification). There is a variety in the usage of references and in following the modifications of UDC in the old card catalogues. The indexing depth and the „tidiness” of the catalogues are poor. The subject catalogue reconstruction programme has started, or been completed too, in four of the counties. (pp. 160–168.)

KOVÁCS Mária: Education for reading and elementary school curricula. – The new central curriculum was published in 1977. The author examines how much this new curriculum, as opposed to the previous one, encourages the education for reading in the framework of individual subjects and in the curriculum as a whole, and what role is designated in it for libraries. The new official curriculum considers the use of books an important task, but limits it to lessons, first of all to Hungarian lessons. Collective library visits and complex literary lessons are given a bigger role. School libraries should provide, in collaboration with children's departments of local public libraries, for educating children for reading, while assisting the realization of curricular requirements. (pp. 169 -176.)

KAMARÁS István: Social reaction to reading research in Hungary – There exist a few minor reading research workshops in Hungary, the most important one being in the National Széchényi Library Centre for Library Science and Methodology. Research results are rarely published by some central publisher, the majority of studies are not distributed in a wide enough circle. Some questions of reading research are often covered by mass media, but the conveyance and availability of the findings are poor. Publications in this area are insufficiently treated by professional criticism, and neither education nor professional management relies on the results of reading research as required. These results are unevenly included in library education. The situation in further education is some better. In spite of the poor social reaction, research work should go on. (pp. 177 -187.)

A b r o a d

SEBESTYÉN György: The Fourth ECSSID Conference in Athens. – A report of the conference held on 21–23 October 1984. Papers mostly dealt with the theoretical and practical problems of social science information. (pp. 188 -191.)

COTY, A. A.: The status of audiovisual materials in networking (*Special Libraries*, vol 74, no. 4, 1983, pp. 246–253). Abstract by SKALICZKI Judit. (pp. 192–194.)

UZSOKI Andrea: Children's libraries in Norway, Finland and Sweden. – Review based on articles between 1976 and 1981 in *Scandinavian Public Library Quarterly*. (pp. 195 -199.)

(IFLA news): based on IFLA Journal, no. 4, 1984. (PAPP István.) (pp. 200–201.)

R e v i e w s

BÜKYNÉ HORVÁTH Mária: A periodikumok használatának alakulása az Akadémiai Könyvtárban (1966, 1973, 1980). (*Changes in the use of periodicals in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: 1966, 1973, 1980.*) Budapest: MTA, 1983. 242 p. (Rev.: SOMKUTI Gabriella.) (pp. 202–204.)