

## ABSTRACTS

**FUTALA Tibor: 70 years of Soviet librarianship and its effects on Hungary.** – The article looks at Soviet librarianship and its effect on Hungary since the fifties, in three aspects. Concerning the doctrinal effect, it makes a distinction between the controversial official effect and the very fertile informal one, which has been based upon the familiarization with Lenin's writings in the library and library policy field and upon their interpretation as a need. The effect of the material and spiritual accumulation in Soviet librarianship as a pattern was a considerable contribution in the years of expanding the library infrastructure in Hungary. Since then this effect is more differentiated, appearing in more concrete inspiration (such as the storage library concept, library centralization, regional planning, surveying the special information needs). The effect of the methods of reader recruiting, treatment and service in the fifties was not positive. Later Hungarian librarianship stopped to uncritically apply these methods, since the methods in question had become out-of-date. This fact is being increasingly realized also in today's Soviet Union. [pp. 353–359]

**KALENOV, N. E.: Complex computerization of library and information processes in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library of Natural Science.** – The NAUKA complex information/library system, run on an ES-1022 mainframe, has been operative in the Library of Natural Science since 1980. It includes three subsystems: information services; library technology; management. The document basis of the information provision is provided by the VINITI data bases, which are forwarded on magnetic tape, in machine-readable format, to the respective institutes. The library technology subsystem includes periodical and book acquisition, processing, computerized cataloguing as well as the automation of ILL requests. The future of the NAUKA system is a personal computer network to be developed within libraries. [pp. 360–364]

**BABICZKY Béla: On decimal classification again, with question marks.** – The tendencies of the revision, publication and use of the universal decimal classification (UDC) are changing. The revisory committees, in modernizing the structure and classification methodology of UDC, made various original proposals, i.e. concerning general auxiliaries and special auxiliaries. The pace of the UDC revisory work was uneven. This undoubtedly indicates the effect of unfavourable phenomena in culture, science and economy. FID has reorganized the old UDC committees and created a new directing board, with the tasks of co-ordinating the work and making it more effective, as well as increasing direction and support to the UDC editions in different languages. These changes in the organization and activities of FID will also have an effect on the future of UDC editions in Hungarian. [pp. 365–371]

**SUPPNÉ TARNAY Györgyi: Library programs in teachers' training colleges (1976–1986).** – An analysis and assessment of library programs in Hungarian teachers' training colleges. Describes the history of this training form, its spread as well as the changes in its objectives and legal regulation. Deals with the changes in the contents of training (based upon the curricula), with the problems of teaching aids and with the creation of the personal conditions of the training. Presents a suggestion for locating this form of training in the system of Hungarian library education and for its utilization more efficiently than before. The concrete data in the appendices support her conclusions. [pp. 372–381]

**FARAGÓ Tamás: Users and subjects in the Budapest Collection. Thoughts in connection with a survey of needs.** – The findings of an investigation made in the Budapest history collection of the Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library indicate that the majority of users are of university qualification, and most users come to the Collection for research purposes. Learning and recreation were found to be less important motives. However, most users are not professional but amateur researchers. It was an

interesting finding that the limited number of professional researchers did not primarily come to the library to study the special problems of the history of Budapest but to use the source materials available here. The use of non-book materials was less than desired. The use of information forms was found, as expected, to be closely interrelated to the users' education and library using habits. The author concludes with four hypothetic user types: „professional researcher”, „amateur researcher”, „student” and „general user”. Of these four, the first two are those who basically determine the use of the Budapest Collection. [pp. 382–395]

**FRICK Mária: Reading habits of the students of the József Eötvös Teachers' Training College of Baja.** – The paper analyses the reading-related data of a questionnaire survey, filled by 40% of students, as well as data from the related time budget sheet kept for two weeks. Seeks answers to the question of the place of reading in the structure of leisure-time and cultural activities of would-be teachers. Determines the quantitative and qualitative composition of belles lettres, special books and popular science literature read in leisure time; that of periodicals used regularly or occasionally; factors encouraging or discouraging reading; types of reader taste; the sources of materials read; as well as the effect of college years on the development of the students' reading culture. [pp. 396–408]

**KUN SZABÓ Tiborné: Industrial use of the bibliographic services of a university library.** – The Central Library of the Veszprém University of Chemical Industry not only supports university teaching and research but also offers bibliographic services to research institutions and industrial companies. Due to geographic factors, mainly the large industrial companies of Western Hungary ask for information to solve their problems in the fields of technological innovation and production. The changes in economic life have an extensive influence on the extent of the use of services, although decisions about this are not always farsighted nor prudential. The introduction of online searching has brought a qualitative change in the relationship of library and industry, which should be followed by a quantitative increase. [pp. 409–411]

**Hungarian National Bibliography: New Books—or a new practice? Comments on the 1986 thematic issue of Könyvtári Figyelő.** – The author brings up examples to prove the differences between the classification practice of Hungarian National Bibliography and that of the book selection tool „Új Könyvek” (New Books). (PREJCZER Paula) [pp. 412–416]

#### Abroad

**Papers of the 13th (Budapest) conference of library methodological centres of socialist countries:**

**Common planning and co-ordinating the work of learned libraries and information institutes in the German Democratic Republic (SCHWARZ, Gerhard, translated by Szalai G. Rozália).** – In the interest of the co-ordination of information work in the GDR, the Ministry of Colleges and Special Schools, the Ministry of Science and Technology as well as the Academy of Sciences held a joint central conference of special libraries and information institutions, where four groups of co-operation were determined: 1. making analyses, researches and forecasts; 2. system approach to the development of a co-ordinated computerized network; 3. training and extension training; 4. ensuring the necessary material-technological basis. [pp. 417–419]

**Central co-ordinated planning of the library and information system of the German Democratic Republic: the conditions and first steps of implementation (HÜLPÜSCH, Gisela).** – That co-operation in