

ABSTRACTS INHALTSANGABEN

Meditation at the beginning of the academic year.

SZENTE Ferenc

Libraries organically belong to the intellectual development of humanity. Our present situation and our near future are determined by the global social crisis and the information revolution. For the management of information educated information specialists will be needed. Librarians and information specialists should put faith in their role and be committed supporters and masters of the profession. (pp. 553-555)

Hungarian Institutes abroad and their libraries 1.

Cultural diplomacy and its institutional system are part of the re-formulation of Hungarian external affairs. In this first part of a series the Hungarian Institutes in Berlin, Sofia, Vienna and Delhi, and their libraries are introduced. In the next issue the Institutes in Rome, Paris, Moscow, Prague, Warsaw and Helsinki will be described. It is common for the fate of these libraries that they are in want of room, their resources are limited, they have no full-time, professional librarians. The Institutes organize high-level programmes. To assist their work and the formation of an authentic image of Hungary consciously organized, professionally correct libraries providing up-to-date services would be needed. (pp. 556-576)

The libraries of Hungarian Institutes abroad.

GYÓRI Erzsébet (pp. 556-559)

The Institute of Hungarian Culture in Sofia.

KIRÁLY Zoltán (pp. 560-564)

The House of Hungarian Culture in Berlin.

HEGEDŰS Etelka (pp. 564-567)

The Hungarian Information and Cultural Centre in Delhi.

NYUSZTAY László (pp. 567-570)

The Library of the Collegium Hungaricum in Vienna.

SCHMÉL Ferencné (pp. 570-572)

**The Library of the Finno-Ugrian Languages
Department at the Vienna University.**

RIESE, Timothy (pp. 573)

**A documentation collection of Hungarian ec-
clesiastic life in Vienna.**

EMMERICH András (pp. 574-576)

The librarian's electronic environment.

KOKAS Károly

Thanks to the Hungarian Information Infrastructure Development Programme more and more libraries in Hungary can avail themselves of the benefits of computerized networks. The first part of the article discusses the use of electronic mail in libraries, and various electronic „clubs” (listserv). The access to bulletin-board systems and online public-access catalogues from Hungary is illustrated by the example of the British computerized academic information system JANET. Finally, from among public-access online services the ECHO system is presented as an opportunity to obtain basic online searching skills. (pp. 577-587)

The electronic mail system ELLA.

IIF Koordinációs Iroda

The ELLA system was developed in the Computer Applications Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with support from the Information Infrastructure Development Programme. With its help electronic correspondence can be carried on by personal computers linked with the X.25 network. ELLA can be connected with similar systems, and some well-known international mail systems (such as EARN, UUCP) can be accessed with its help. The article describes the structure of ELLA, the use of the software and some of its supposedly interesting functions. (pp. 590-593)

**ALEPH: A new integrated library system at the
Central Library of the Budapest Technical Uni-
versity**

REMZSŐ Gábor

The integrated library system ALEPH including the subnet-
work set up at the Central Library and the corresponding
new services are dealt with. The basic specifications of the
system are also described. (pp. 594-596)

**The Information System of Libraries in Zala
County.**

BARANYAI György

Public libraries operating in Zala county and the local founda-
tions for book promotion prepared a joint application for the
support provided by the Ministry of Culture and Educa-
tion in 1991 to community information services and to the
use of new communication technology. The application of
Zala public libraries had three aims: 1/ to maintain the al-
ready operating offline database services in the five biggest
libraries of the county and to extend their offer, 2/ to create
an open, offline accessibility of services via telephone, 3/ to
complement the system by an online service via telephone,
by disseminating the offer of local public libraries. From the
autumn of 1991 the ZALACOM-FRISSCOM Library Services
and Information System has already been operating. It pro-
vides access to major Hungarian databases (such as
PRESSDOK – a press articles database, KARTOTÉK – a
register of legal regulations, TEXTAR – a database man-
agement system) (pp. 597-601)

**The state of the art of conservation and pres-
ervation in Eastern and Western European
libraries.**

POPRÁDY Géza

The essay is an abridged version of a lecture held at the
conference „East and West European dialogue between na-
tional libraries” (Vienna, April 1991). Comparing the state of
the art of conservation in Eastern and Western European
libraries, the author found that in the Western countries the
application of intensive methods is more advanced, i.e. they
can preserve large quantities of materials by making invest-
ments, developments, with minor costs of preliminary work.
Eastern European countries on the other hand have gone the
way of the extensive, i.e. classical development of resto-
ration. These two methods have evolved because in devel-
oped Western countries funds for investment can be more
easily obtained, they can also pay the staff working in resto-
ration well, although they seldom get a new staff post. In
Eastern countries the manpower is cheap; it is, however,
more difficult to get investment, development capital, and
even librarians do not adequately realize the importance of
conservation. (pp. 602-607)

**State of the art of the information infrastruc-
ture of higher education and research in Hun-
gary.**

ENGLONER Gyula

The Hungarian administration decided that higher educa-
tion should catch up with the European level. The Ministry
of Culture and Education compiled a report for the govern-
ment on the state of the art and development of the infor-
mation infrastructure of institutes of higher education and
of public collections. The article is an abridged version of the
report and includes a comparison with more developed
countries. The situation of Hungarian higher education from

the point of information has been supported by a number of programmes, such as the Information Infrastructure Development Programme or the Electronization Economic Development programme. The HUNINET association operating since May 1990 provides a good framework for cooperation too. At present its members include 25 universities, college faculties, colleges. We shall come back to the fate of the report in a later issue. (pp. 608-618)

Computer technique in Hungarian academic libraries. A conference. (Miskolc, 27-28 August, 1991)

The Miskolc University Library organized a two-day conference for university libraries and large libraries with national responsibilities in order to discuss their developments in the field of computer technique. The participants stated that up-to-date information technology is indispensable for controlling, cataloguing and classifying and making available Hungarian and international materials. In this field Hungary has a considerable backlog. The deficiencies in the establishment of computerised bibliographic information systems and in joining international systems should be eliminated by the end of the century. The measures to be taken to this end should be elaborated in 1991, and later the information system on special literature based on large Hungarian research libraries be established. For this purpose a national database should be set up, the Information Infrastructure Development Programme should be developed, the internal electronic network of large libraries should be created, and international networks be joined. (pp. 619-622)

Abroad

Optical information storage. A review

TÓSZEGI Zsuzsanna (pp. 623-629)

Cooperation in automation in German research libraries.

TREMKÓ Györgyné (pp. 629-634)

Librarianship in Germany after the unification. A review.

HEGYKÖZI Ilona (pp. 635-641)

On study tour in the USA.

PRÓHLE Éva (pp. 642-646)

The Scottish Libraries Cooperative Automation Project (SCOLCAP)

GALLIVAN, Bernard

(Transl.: Novák István) (pp. 646-651)

Book reviews

On Hungarica collections abroad at an international conference.

19. ABDOSD-Tagung. (Budapest, 11-14. Juni 1990.) (Rev.: Kovács Ilona) (pp. 653-656)

Library automation in the EC countries 2.

State of the art of the application of new information technologies in libraries and their impact on library functions. Final report. (Publ. by the Commission of the European Communities. Project code LIB-2)

France (Rev.: Gyimót Ágnes) (pp. 657-659)

Luxemburg (Rev.: Kovács Katalin) (pp. 659-661)

Greece (Rev.: Gyimót Ágnes) (pp. 661-663)

(The previous volumes of the series were reviewed in no.3-4, 1990)

Library automation in North America – new technologies and networks.

HILDRETH, C.R.

Library automation in North America. (Rev.: Mohor Jenő) (pp. 664-666)

On the bibliographies of articles of individual Hungarian periodicals.

KERTÉSZ Gyula

A magyar időszaki kiadványok egyedi repertóriumai. (Rev.: Dippold Péter) (pp. 667-668)

In short about the Slovakian reading culture of belles-lettres.

LESNÁK, Rudolf

Horizonty čitateľskej kultúry. (Rev.: Futala Tibor) (pp. 668-669)

INHALTSANGABEN

Meditation zu Beginn des Schuljahres.

SZENTE Ferenc

Bibliotheken gehören organisch zum geistigen Aufschwung der Menschheit. Unsere heutige Lage und unsere nächste Zukunft werden von der globalen sozialen Krise und von der Informationsrevolution bestimmt. Zum Informationsmanagement werden fachkundige Informationsfachkräfte benötigt. Die Bibliothekare und Informationsfachkräfte sollen auf die Wichtigkeit ihrer Rolle vertrauen, und sollen verpflichtete Anhänger und Meister des Berufes werden. (S. 553-555)