SUMMARY

FÜGEDI PÉTERNÉ: **Adoption of the international identification codes in Hungary.** — The article deals with the introduction and use of the ISBN functioning in Hungary for ten years and of the ISSN system used since 1977. Following a historical survey it describes the Hungarian adoption of the international standard and the possibilities of its use. The difficulties connected with the determination of the ISBN of certain books are reported, too..The library-bibliographical use of the international identification codes is linked, first of all, to central services. Best-known are two fields of their application: they are used as identifiers for national bibliographies as well as for union catalogues, and in interlibrary loan connected with it. [229—238.p.]

ARATÓ ATTILA: **Contributions to the central services of the National Széchényi Library.** — The author comments on the thematic issue of Könyvtári Figyelő (no. 6. 1982) dealing with central services, in the first place on problems touching upon public libraries. 1. Changes taking place in the editorship of the Repertory of Periodical Publications of the Hungarian National Bibliography affected unfavourably the acquisition the cataloguing and information work of public libraries (because of a profile restriction they have to scan three more article bibliographies); 2. It would have been easier to introduce the new bibliogaphical description if the collection of examples and guides, helping its adoption, would be published prior to the introduction of the standard; 3. In connection with the computer based library information systems, one should pay attention, in addition to the productive side, to the receiving, consuming side, too. It is necessary to start with the preparation of librarians to receive such services and with the planning of necessary of technical and financial investments. [239—244.p.]

The following two articles are contributions to the article: HORVÁTH TIBOR: Interrogation marks in the matter of subject department *(published in no. 4. 1982.)*

TAKÁCS MIKLÓS: **Subject departments without labels?** — The author, knowing the public libraries' development trends and having practical experiences, comments on the discussion of subject departmentalization. He considers inconceivable the autonomy of libraries outlined by T. Horváth and thinks it unlikely that libraries „could live" without the services of other libraries. According to him, subject departmentalization is not a result of an autonomous development but it is just the other way round. In the

course of subject departmentalization the stock is re-organized in order to achieve better services for social and user demands. This involves the organization of information on a higher level, the expanding of inter-institutional connections, the development of a technical basis. He also disagrees with Horváth's statement which queries the level of cataloguing and professional information. Referring to the example of the University Library in Graz he defends the importance of lending and reading services which are both prevailing and massive forms of library services. The purpose of the contribution is to avoid the establishment of needless misunderstandings and library doctrines. [245–249.p.]

SZITA FERENC: **Subject departments in practice.** – The article presents the functioning of subject departments established in 1977 in the County Library, Kaposvár. The reason is given why this solution has been selected. It describes the quantitative and qualitative changes which were brought about from the reorganization of library services. How competent were the professional informators, to which extent can the county library provide for special library functions. On the basis of 6 year experiences the advantages and disadvantages of subject departments are well-marked. It was proved that such a reorganization requires at least 4–6000 m^2 library space because in case of a smaller basic surface pressing storage and troubles raise difficulties in the functioning of subject departments. [250–255.p.]

DIENES GEDEONNÉ: **Reflexions on the problems of classification.** – Following the 4. International Conference of the FID Classification Research Committee in 1982. the author surveys the theoretical and practical endeavours and actual problems of classification theory which were discussed on the previous conferences. Lectures were given on the problems of general classification theory, on the semantic and conceptual basis of classification, on the possiblities of systematization and on the computerized information systems using a natural language. The development work of the generally used classification systems are summarized; the BLISS (or BC) and the BSO systems are presented in short. [256–261.p.]

PAPP ISTVÁN: **Activity of the National Council for Librarianship in 1982.** –According to the already established practice, the Council's secretary summarizes and evaluates the themes treated by the plenum and the sections. He sizes up the effectiveness of their activity and points out the factors which further a more effective activity. He lays down that, in order to make more successful the library political advisory role of the Council, it is necessary to re-word the Council's functioning, scope of duty and competence. He reports on the great venture of the Council in 1982 which resulted in the co-ordination of hard currency based journal subscriptions and in the decreasing number of copies. It can be considered as a result that on the Council's initiative 100 copying machines arrived in the country. They have been placed in libraries with significant foreign periodical stock. The long term programme of the Council was also elaborated. [263–265.p.]

Programme of the National Council for Librarianship. 1983—1985. — This programme follows the recommendations of the 4. National Conference for Librarianship. It consists of three parts: 1. Themes submitted to the plenum of the Council. 2. Themes submitted to the Information and Special Libraries Section. 3. Themes of the Section of Public Education and School Libraries. The programme includes only the designation of the themes the names of the responsible persons and the dead-lines. [265—268.p.]

Report of the National Széchényi Library Centre for Library Science and Methodology. for 1982. — The report outlines objectively and descriptively, without making evaluative or subjective comments the work of the Centre for Library Science and Methodology, following the order of the working plan (network development, public library provision, development of providing children and young people library technology, public relations, information on library science and informatics). [269—276.p.]

ARATÓ ATTILA: Activity of the Council of County Library Directors. 1981—1982. — The Council on its meetings has discussed different themes dealing with library policy, management, readers' movement, as well as the reports prepared by guiding organs. A summing-up was made on the state of special libraries in offices. Further on the probleme for establishing a modern county library model, to hasten the scientific qualification of county libraries were dealt with. Such persistent themes were treated, too, as are the supplying systems, the institutions of multi-functional and collective maintenance the problems of legal regulations, etc. [277—281.p.]

Outlook

New book-library and reading political programme in France. — *Review,* based on the „Rapport Pingaud-Barrau 1—5." published in *Livres Hebdo,* 1982. 6. no. 6—10. p. [282—286.p.]

SAG, GEORGES: Law programme for the guidance of scientific and technical research and development in France. — *Report* sent to our journal by the author. [287—289.p.]

FUGMAN, ROBERT: *Summary* of the article „Role of Theory in Chemical Information Systems". published in *Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences.*22. vol. 1982. 3. no. 118—125. p. [290—295.p.]

DE RIVÓ MÁRTA: The mechanized information service system of the British Library. — The author *reports* on her experiences gained in Great Britain. [296—301.p.]

KLINGNER, HELGA: **Processing of the foreign library press in the socialist countries. Preliminary report of a survey.** – Prepared on the basis of the article „Raskrytie soderžania bibliotecnyh žurnalov socialisticeskih stran." published in *Bibliotekovedenie i bibliografiâ za rubežom.* 1982. 86. no. 78–94. p. [302–308.p.]

R e v i e w s

A Budapest-gyűjteményről. Budapest története képekben. (1493–1980.) On the Budapest Collection. The history of Budapest in pictures. 1. vol.) Ed. in chief: Berza László. Published by the Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár. Bp. FSZEK, 1982. 912 p. (Rev.: PÉTER László) [309–313.p.]

HOGEWAG-DE HAART, H. P.: **Characteristics of Social Science Information.** A selected review of the literature. Ed. International Federation for Documentation Social Science Documentation (FID-SD) Committee. Bp. Economic Information Unit, Hung. Acad. Sci., 1981. 82 p. (FID Studies in Social Science Information and Documentation. FID Publ. 606) (Rev.: SZABÓNÉ TÖRS Hanna) [314–317.p.]

GOLUBEV, L. K.: **Modelirovanie bibliotecno-bibliograficeskih processov.** (Modelling of library, bibliographical process .) Leningradskij Gosudarstvennyj ordena Družby Narodov Institut Kultury im. N. K. Krupskoj, Leningrad, LGIK, 1981. 106 p.(Rev.: HOPPÁN Géza) [318–319.p.]

EDSALL, Marian S.: **Library promotion handbook.** Phoenix, Onyx, London, Mansell, 1980. 244 p. (Rev.: BUDA Júlia) [320–322.p.]

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

FÜGEDI PÉTERNÉ: Die Anwendung der internationalen Identifikationsnummern in Ungarn. – Der Artikel befasst sich mit der Einführung und Benützung der Internationalen Standardbuchnummer (ISBN), welche in Ungarn seit einem Jahrzehnt funktioniert und mit dem seit 1977 benützten Internationalen Standard „Serial" – Nummer System (ISSN). Nach einem historischen Überblick stellt der Artikel die Adaptierung und Anwendungsmöglichkeiten des internationalen Standards dar. Auch die Schwierigkeiten verbunden mit der Festsetzung der ISBN bei einzelnen Büchern werden beschrieben. Die Bibliotheks-bibliographische Benützung der internationalen Identifikationsnummern sind vor allem mit den zentralen Dienstleistungen verbunden. Zwei Anwendungsgebiete