

SUMMARY

FÖLDI TAMÁS: Social science information and social practice. – Social science information is able to be at the service of social practice, if its activities are connected with the decision making processes of the society and adjusted to the specifics of management and decision mechanisms as well as to the needs of advanced organizations. Current services on own initiative and the fulfilment of occasional orders by the user both play a due role. Much depends on the speed of services. The present dispersed and confused structure of data and their registration delimitates the demand on data and the efficiency of use. A mission-oriented and multidisciplinary approach, manifesting itself in services of synthetic nature and a direct and steady access of the user to the data base, is required. [341–349.p.]

KOMÁROMI SÁNDOR: Problems of information on world literature. – Information on the universal world literature and literary scholarship is one of the most specific sub-systems of the Hungarian social science information. Establishing systematically its system, its thematical complexity, its common features with Hungarian literary information and the expansive needs towards the services ought to be considered. The future structure of services can be based on co-operation and on the already existing but scattered practice. One important element of this structure, the central registry of original publications, is already carried out by the Gorkij Library. The system should be developed, step by step on the basis of the collaboration of already existing services, of the commission establishment of the basic conception and of the investigated needs concerning special services. [350–359.p.]

SKALICZKI JUDIT: Video in the library. – According to the forecast for the 90s, only 50 percent of the information will be published in printed form. This is why libraries have to collect various information carriers. The author deals in detail with video services. She surveys the foreign practice, then describes the tasks of Hungarian libraries where the collecting of such documents begins just now. A central recorder base should be established (its tasks are: multiplication, transcriptions, standardization of video-cassettes having different sizes) and a video-record system of library centres should be developed. The library handling of video-documents has to be integrated in the already existing library working processes. [360–368.p.]

GEREBEN FERENC: About the functioning of book-transmitting channels. – The study, taking a 1978 national sample on reading sociology on the basis of the gained experiences, examines from which sources are the readers informed, respectively how they get the different types of actual reading materials. According to the investigation the more active and developed readers' attitude as well as the more valuable reading materials, requiring greater receptive activity, in general, go hand in hand with pre-active information and acquisition methods demanding personal search. This argument, however, is valid in the first place for the book trade and only in the second place for library sources. Libraries play a direct role in the selection of some one tenth of the current reading and 15 percent in their acquisition. [369–383.p.]

FERENCZY ENDRÉNÉ: Plan of the new readers' service system in the National Széchényi Library. – During the planning period of the new building of the Hungarian National Library, lasting more than 20 years, the whole function system and within it the conceptions concerning the functioning of readers' service have changed and became up-to-date several times. For the time being, prior to the opening, planning cannot help but face the reality of to-day's financial and staff provision. The establishment of the readers' service system is determined by modern fulfilment of research needs based on the national collection, by assuring of the national library's archival function, by consideration of the architectural capabilities of the Palace in Buda, which originally was not built to house a library. The article presents the reader categories entitled to use the library, the rules for using several stock parts, the division of reading areas and the aspects for the compilation of 75 000 volumes to be placed on open shelves as a reference library, the solution of a free traffic system between the reading areas and reference libraries, the forms of information activities. [384–394.p.]

(The following two articles are contributions to the study by HORVÁTH TIBOR: Question marks of subject departments, published in no. 4, 1982 of our journal)

KOLOZS IBOLYA: Contribution to the question marks. – Public libraries perform their duties if they are able to renew continuously themselves and to fulfill demands for specialized literature on higher level, too. The fulfilment of new functions is possible through cooperation, through adapting themselves into the national information system and to develop technically as soon as possible. The direction of development is unambiguous but it would be incorrect to shape libraries of various capability, of different information interest, motivated by the local surrounding, to one model. Subject departmentalization cannot be realized in itself but only if based on an effectively functioning subject specialist system. [395–397.p.]

URSZIN SÁNDOR: Worries of subject departmentalization in Miskolc. – In 1972, the county library in Miskolc received a three-level new building where a subject department system was instituted. The established system – partly due to the shaping of the building – had a number of inadequacies: the club zone was isolated from the readers' service areas and remained relatively unused; beside the subject departments the general department did not develop; the task of general information fell to special librarians in the

language-, literature- and artistic subject departments. In interest of improvement the stock of the club zone increased and the information of public interest was set here. The language laboratory is separated from the overcrowded music department. Instead of establishing new subject departments the already existing ones are accomplished. [398–400.p.]

SEREGI ISTVÁN: Activity of the Directors' Council of the Central Trade Union Libraries in 1981–1982. – The main difficulty in the trade union library network is the contradiction between the network dispersion (in conformity with the industrial structure) and the centralizing efforts of librarianship. It is suggested to liquidate libraries functioning under inadequate circumstances and to re-group the financial and spiritual energies. It is time to integrate libraries on working places (public, special libraries and in certain cases patient libraries). It is an important task to hinder the continuously decreasing number of readers. Services must be enlarged and made colourful. [401–404.p.]

Outlook

BALÁZS SÁNDOR: Intermediaries in information transfer. (Seeking ways or increasing the information spectrum?). – Author surveys, on the base of foreign literature, problems arising in direct information access in transmitting and obtaining information, in the labyrinth of sources and services. [405–419.p.]

DIENES GEDEON: The first five years of the European Cultural Data Bank. – On behalf of Unesco the main documents of the ECDB were published recently (introduced by the author). Now this introduction, in version of an article, reports on the present state of works going on in the data bank. [420–425.p.]

Reviews

RAY, S. G.: Library service to schools. The Library Association. 3rd ed. London, 1982. 64 p. (Library Association Pamphlet. 32.) (Rev.: UZSOKI Andrea) [426–430.p.]

SMETAČEK, V.: Lidé a informace. (People and information). Praha, Albatros, 1981. 337 p. (Rev.: RÁCZ Ágnes) [431–432.p.]

MORRIS, J.: Managing the library fire risk. 2nd ed. Office of Risk Management and Safety. University of California, Berkeley, 1979. 147 p. (Rev.: ZOLTÁN Imre) [433–434.p.]

Ausleihverbuchungssysteme im Vergleich. Methode der Wirtschaftlichkeitsuntersuchung für öffentliche Bibliotheken. Comparison of lending systems. Methodology for investigating the economicalness of public libraries. Publ. Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut. Berlin, DBI. 1980. 200 p. (dbi-materialien 2.) (Rev.: KOZMA László.) [435–436.p.]

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

FÖLDI TAMÁS: Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Information und gesellschaftliche Praxis. – Die gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Information ist nur dann fähig den Dienst für die gesellschaftliche Praxis auszuüben, falls ihre Tätigkeit sich an den Entscheidungsprozessen der Gesellschaft anschliesst und sich den Spezifika der Leitung und des Entscheidungsmechanismus, wie auch den Ansprüchen entwickelter Organisationen, anpasst. Sowohl die fortlaufenden Dienste, basiert auf eigener Initiative, wie auch die Dienstleistungen, geboten aufgrund fallweiser Bestellungen, und für Benutzer, spielen eine entsprechende Rolle. Es hängt viel von den raschen Dienstleistungen ab. Die gegenwärtig diffuse und unübersehbare Konstruktion und Organisation der Daten und ihrer Nachweise, beschränken die Ansprüche den Daten gegenüber und auch ihre wirksame Benützung. Die Aufgaben-orientierte multidisziplinäre Annäherung, wie auch die Dienstleistungen synthetischen Charakters, desweiteren die unmittelbare, ständige Zugänglichkeit zu den Daten seitens der Benutzer, setzen den entsprechenden Dienst für die Praxis voraus. [341–349.p.]

KOMÁROMI SÁNDOR: Über die Probleme der weltliterarischen Information. – Die universelle weltliterarische und literaturwissenschaftliche Information ist das eigenartigste Zweigsystem der einheimischen gesellschaftswissenschaftlichen Information. Bei der planmässigen Entwicklung ihres Systems muss man ihre thematische Zusammengesetztheit, ihre gemeinsamen Züge mit der ungarischen literarischen Information und die Dienstleistungen berührenden weitläufigen Bedürfnisse in Betracht ziehen. Die zukünftige Struktur der Dienstleistungen kann auf die Zusammenarbeit und auf die bereits bestehende, jedoch zerstreute Praxis basieren. Ein wesentlicher Teil dieser Struktur, nämlich der Zentralnachweis selbständiger Veröffentlichungen, wird bereits in der Gorkij Bibliothek durchgeführt. Das System soll aufgrund der Vereinigung der auch gegenwärtig aktiven Dienstleistender, der kommissionellen Entwicklung der Grundkonzeptionen und der sich auf speziellen Dienstleistungen beziehenden Anspruchsuntersuchungen, schrittweise ausgebaut werden. [350–359.p.]

SKALICZKI JUDIT: Video in der Bibliothek. – Den im voraus anzeigenden Nachrichten gemäss, wird in den 90er Jahren nur 50% der Informationen in gedruckter Form veröffentlicht werden. Daraus ergibt sich, dass auch die Bibliotheken vielerlei Informationsträger sammeln müssen. Die Verfasserin beschäftigt sich ausführlich mit den Video-