

## SUMMARY

### Thematic issue about interlibrary co-operation

**FUTALA TIBOR – HORVÁTH TIBOR – PAPP ISTVÁN: Co-operation or system organization?** – Co-operation is not the aim but the essential characteristic of the library and information system. This is the starting point of which the authors examine the state and the most important tasks of the three subsystems (management, central services, institutions and their connections), belonging to the mentioned system. The minimum tasks of the library system are described in accordance with the UBC and UAP programme but for the time being they cannot be provided for completely. If Hungarian librarianship will function as an actual system then the successful co-ordinating of the stock building can be expected, the shared processing realized, a co-ordinated collectivity of information services established and librarianship may be functionally connected with international information systems. [455–470.p.]

**ZSIDAI JÓZSEF: Basic principles and determining factors of interlibrary co-operation.** – The task of information service is twofold: the control and accessibility of information. Nowadays, it is obvious that in our age the universal programme held together with UNISIST, can be carried out only with a collaboration on a global scale and with a high-class co-operation. The greater part of present article discusses the basic principles, determining factors, regularities and conflict situations of interlibrary co-operation. [471–477.p.]

**VAJDA ERIK: Standardization – a prerequisite of co-operation. Co-operation – the basis of standardization.** – The co-operation and resource sharing of libraries and information centres is not a random action of volunteers any more but an increasingly essential condition of their existence, for they can survive only when forming part of coherent information systems. The main goal of standardization is to promote exchange of information by uniform methods, tools and products. From this point of view standards for document and information processing are of outstanding importance (however standards for the presentation of documents and for secondary information services are also essential). The present state of preparation and application of standards in Hungary. The effective application of standards requires improved co-operation and overall exchange of information. [478–483.p.]

**HEGEDŰS PÉTER: Some economic aspects of co-operation between libraries.** – Co-operation between librarians can be decisive in the successful solving of economic trou-

bles, threatening libraries. Economic surroundings and the economic managing system influence considerably the conditions for co-operation, that means economic considerations also play an important role in the establishment of co-operation. At the same time, methodological problems for the analysis of economicalness, concerning libraries, are not yet solved. The analysis of experiences is important. On the basis of it the required library policy becomes established in which both the direct directives and the economic motives are included. The recognition that information has the characteristic of goods emphasizes the role of economic incitation and a more effective attitude of libraries. [484–488.p.]

**MAZGON SÁNDOR: Possibilities and restrictions of data transfer in Hungary.** – Data transfer in Hungary – the utilization and the postal service – is going on over 20 years. This study describes the present possibilities of postal services: networks used for data transfer; speeds, modemes, interfaces applicable for data transfer; Hungarian data networks offering new integrated services; accessibility of Hungarian data bases. [ 489 – 515.p.]

**ARATÓ ANTAL: The council public library as manager of regional co-operation in medium cities.** – The city public libraries should take greater part in the organization of co-operation between libraries functioning in cities. The most important fields and possibilities of this work are: instead of the formal co-operation the acquisition checked continuously and a disclosing information work are needed. In this way the city library could also transmit the services of other libraries to the whole population of the settlement, moreover it could also contribute to their better services which would serve the interest of the city provision. All these require city political decisions: the city library should be charged and authorized to represent among libraries and their maintainers the interests of a uniform city librarianship. [516–524.p.]

**FOGARASSY MIKLÓS: Aspects of the co-operation between public collections.** – Collections and objectives of libraries, museums and archives are connected in many fields. The demerger of institutions, earlier often unified, caused a number of difficulties. Out of the problems concerning co-ordination the author emphasizes the co-operation of local public collections. The most reasonable possibilities of co-operation are: collective acquisition policy in the collecting of local information; local historical, local knowledge documents; the documents processed in central location catalogues, stored in city museums, in libraries of archives and hardly accessible for the public; and publishing of printed catalogues. [525–528.p.]

**STRAUB ELEK: Co-operation in providing information supply for the society and the economic management.** – A number of information systems (basically two kinds of them: textual and factographic) support the society and the high-grade management; they serve the different organs, organizations and functions of management. To ensure adequate information supply we have to rely on the co-operation of information systems. The development of this is a long-range programme promising us one of the most effective results. [529–536.p.]

**DÖRNYEI JÓZSEF: Connection with the statistical information system.** — The author describes a characteristically factographic information system: the problems and information methods of the statistical system. Those, working in library information must be get acquainted with the information forms and means released by the Central Statistical Office. It is an interesting recognition that such a system has also a number of common „bibliographic” features. In connection with them it would be worthwhile to establish closer methodological co-operation. [537–546.p.]

**KOVÁTS ZOLTÁN: Looking backward upon the destiny of the national model based on co-operation.** — The author has prepared in 1974 the models of the National System of Scientific Information. This was the first systematic getting up of a national model based on co-operation in interest of the effective and economic provision for the information demands of the Hungarian technical development and research. The author draws attention to three factors which have presently an actual role, too: division of labour must be better co-ordinated; literary services could be offered upon repayment; for the organization of central services a support of aim from the central funds is necessary. It can be laid down that a great part of trends from the year 1974 is already on the way to realization. [547–550.p.]

## ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

### Thematisches Heft über die interbibliothekarische Zusammenarbeit

**FUTALA TIBOR – HORVÁTH TIBOR – PAPP ISTVÁN: Zusammenarbeit oder Systemorganisierung?** — Zusammenarbeit ist kein Ziel sondern eine wesentliche Charakteristik des Bibliotheks- und Informationssystems. Die Abhandlung untersucht, von diesem Standpunkt ausgehend, die Lage und die wichtigsten Aufgaben der drei Subsysteme (Lenkung; zentrale Dienstleistungen; Institutionen und ihre Verbindungen) des erwähnten Systems. Die minimalen Aufgaben des Bibliothekssystems werden im Einklang mit den UBC und UAP Programmen angegeben, doch kann sie diese vorläufig nicht restlos versehen. Falls das ungarische Bibliothekswesen als effektives System funktionieren wird, dann ist die erfolgreiche Koordinierung des Bestandsaufbaus zu erwarten, die geteilte Bearbeitung kann verwirklicht, die im Einklang gebrachte Gemeinschaft der Informationsdienste entwickelt werden und das Bibliothekswesen kann sich organisch an die internationalen Informationssysteme anknüpfen. [455–470.p.]

**ZSIDAI JÓZSEF: Grundsätze und Grundfaktoren der interbibliothekarischen Zusammenarbeit.** — Die Aufgabe des Informationsdienstes ist zweifach: die Aufnahme der Informationen und ihre Zugänglichkeit. Gegenwärtig ist es klar sichtbar, dass in unserem Zeitalter das weltumfassende Programm der UNISIST nur mit Vereinigung im Weltausmass, mit hochgradiger Kooperation durchgeführt werden kann. Der grösste Teil des Artikels behandelt die Grundprinzipien, Grundfaktoren, Gesetzmäßigkeiten, Konfliktzustände der interbibliothekarischen Kooperation. [471–477.p.]