SUMMARY

HANGYÁL ZS. ANNA: **Career of Géza Káplány**. — Géza Káplány (1880—1952) was an outstanding personality in the history of technical librarianship. He started his work at the Technological Library, which was the first legal predecessor of the National Technical Information Centre and Library. The development of documentation services is associated with him; this was the basic condition for the institution to become a modern technical library. His activity within the Hungarian librarianship and international organizations, as well as his professional publications furthered the development of modern technical librarianship. These activities are described in detail in the study. [566—576.p.]

JÁNSZKY LAJOS: **Scientific-technical information services in the National Technical Information Centre and Library**. — The article summarizes the development of information publications, their present state and future outlooks. It presents in details the abstracting of special literature which includes in addition to articles of journals and monographs, also research reports, conference reports, patents covering all branches of industry. The author presents several of types published by the National Technical Information Centre and Library but does not mention, e.g. computerized services of other types. The long-term plans include the publishing of a new „compound" journal, entitled Magyar Elektronika (Hungarian Electronics) which will publish, in addition to studies adopted from Hungarian journals, digests translations and news describing foreign practices. [577—584.p.]

BÁRDOSI MÁRIA — FUTALA TIBOR: **Computerized data base of foreign journals in the technical libraries**. — The computerized data base covers the location data of foreign serials arriving in libraries of the technical library network. For the time being, it includes data of 7 300 journals and 400 location marks. It serves, at the same time the objectives of the inventory (it fixes the effective stock of a year) and the tasks of advance acquisition (including the stock to be expected for the next year). It was organized parallel with the union catalogue of foreign journals edited by the National Széchényi Library; a detailed regulation lays down the co-operation and division of labour between the two union catalogues and so the duplication became solvable. The complete output will be published on COM fiches but libraries can order in other form too. [585—587.p.]

BERKE BARNABÁSNÉ: **Catalogue on COM format — union catalogue of technical journals**. — This article is closely connected with the previous one. It describes the wor-

king-phases of the catalogue in preparation to be published on COM fiche. This yearly publication is attracted by the small demand for place, the cheap multiplying costs and the possibility of frequent renewal. [588–589.p.]

ÁGOSTON MIHÁLY: State and development of the scientific-technical literature in Hungary. – The study concentrates on the state of the technical university education and on the information provision for the industry. It summarizes the Hungarian situation, outlines the tendencies of development and makes proposals for up-to-date Hungarian document record; ensuring of accessibility; widening of international exchange relations; increasing accessibility to Hungarian and foreign computerized data bases; modernization of Hungarian information and documentation processing methods and services; development of information service on information; further widening of the reprographic base. [590–604.p.]

MÁNDY GÁBOR: Where subject departmentalization begins. – The author contributes to articles related to the „subject departmentalization debate", rectifies mistakes in critical comments upon his former work and clears up misunderstandings. The main point of his view is that component elements of the model can be applied independently in libraries of different sizes, and should be, too, for these elements result in more comfort of readers, a better service to them and an improvement of collections and information activities. Subject departmentalization can assimilate the results of the information revolution and can be linked with library and information networks. The tripartite library is considered as a variant of traditional public library, which offers a lower performance than the subject departmentalized library – due to lack of subject knowledge as well as to the traditional arrangement of holdings in the middle-distance area. [605–616.p.]

HORVÁTH TIBOR: Once again about the subject departments. – This time the author who initiated a discussion on this topic (no.4. 1982. 384–388.p.) does not argue separately with each of the authors but much more raises the general problems. He points out that subject department is not identical with the classified arrangement of the stock, with the subject specialist system, neither with one or more collection(s) functioning in a library when the whole of the library is not arranged according to departmentalization. He considers as a fundamental problem that great many people are handling this question as an organizational one and they are expecting the solving of this task from the organization instead of clearing up the functions. As regards quality the problem is not how large a library is but how large the document basis is on which each subject department may be built, further on on which level are services offered. The most important thing is that the user entering in any point – e.g. in the subject department, too – should have the possibility to use the whole system and to receive a high level provision. [617–619.p.]

BENDA MÁRIA: Territorial and subject field co-operation in the medical sciences. – In the field of public health and medical science three forms of co-operation took shape: territorial-regional, subject field and group co-operation. In five regions the medical li-

brary regions were organized, too, which can be considered as compounds of territorial and subject field co-operation. The seats of these centres are identical with the „general regional" centres. The principal purposes of co-operation are: comprehensive comparison of stock; regulation of acquisition; widening of journal assortment; quick ensurance of accessibility; publishing of location lists; current periodical catalogues. They try to prevent overlapping of work among the three cooperative groups through strengthening of relations. [620–627.p.]

SZABÓ A. SÁNDOR: **Endeavours of co-operation in the library network for agriculture and food industry.** – The steady increase in the price of documents and the difficulties of present economical situation are decreasing continuosly the information apparatus in the library network for agriculture and food industry. This has an effect – even if indirectly – on the development of the whole branch. The increase of network development can have a positive effect which is based on the identity of interests among members, equality of partnership and ability of a reliable service. The increased co-operation is desirable, first of all in the fields of periodical acquisition and library mechanization. [628–632.p.]

FUTALA TIBOR: **Some words about co-operation.** – The author examined the various occurrences of the word „co-operation" in our professional public life, so in the statutory rule no.6. (1956.) on librarianship, in the basic legal regulations from 1976 and 1978, as well as in the articles of the journal „Könyvtáros" (The Librarian). It can be stated that the word „co-operation" appears more and more in the documents though one couldn't achieve a definite answer as regards its meaning and use. It is often used as a filling or fashionable word. The author presents some alarming examples in order to illustrate the conceptual confusion. Finally, he states that for the co-operation minimal functional conditions, identity of interests and adequate motivation are needed. [633–637.p.]

Outlook

Review on the basis of the report „Future of Library Networks". edited by A. H. HELAL, J. W. WEISS, Essen. Gesamthochschulbibliothek, 1982. [638–645.p.]

HEGEDŰS PÉTER: **Co-operation between libraries and information institutions. Experiences of an international conference,** Vienna 5–7. May, 1983. – Report on the FID/SD conference (Social science information and documentation committee). The main topic was: problems of networks, network building and development. [646–649.p.]

Reviews

History of the National Technical Information Centre and Library. 1. 1883–1949. (By László MÓRA, Budapest, OMKDK, 1980. 331 p.); 2. 1950–1983. (By Jenő BENEDEK, Budapest, OMIKK, 1983. 348 p.). [650–653.p.]

Abstract Journal on Industrial Economy and Management. (Ed. in-chief Erik VAJDA) Budapest, OMIKK, 1983. 1. vol. — [654–656.p.]

International Congress on the Universal Availability of Publications. (Paris, 3–7, May, 1982. Final Report. Paris, PGI–UNISIST–Unesco–IFLA, 1982. 17 p.) [657–658.p.]

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

HANGYÁL ZS. ANNA: Géza Káplánys Laufbahn. — Géza Káplány (1880–1952) war eine hervorragende Persönlichkeit in der Geschichte des technischen Bibliothekswesens. Er begann seine Tätigkeit bei dem ersten Rechtsvorgänger der Nationalen Technischen Informationszentrale und Bibliothek, d.h. in der Technologischen Bibliothek; die Entwicklung der Dokumentations- und Informationsdienste ist mit seinem Namen verbunden. Dies war die Grundbedingung dazu, dass die Institution sich zu einer modernen technischen Fachbibliothek entwickelte. Mit seiner Arbeit auf den Gebieten des ungarischen Bibliothekswesens und der internationalen Organisationen, wie auch mit seiner fachliterarischen Publikationstätigkeit — dies wird von dem Artikel ausführlich beschrieben — förderte er die Entfaltung des modernen technischen Bibliothekswesens. [566–576.p.]

JÁNSZKY LAJOS: Fachliterarische Informationsdienste in der Nationalen Informationszentrale und Bibliothek. — Der Artikel fasst die Entwicklung, den gegenwärtigen Stand und die zukünftigen Perspektiven der fachliterarischen Informationspublikationen zusammen. Die referierte Erschliessung der Fachliteratur wird ausführlich dargestellt, die sich nicht nur auf Zeitschriftenartikel und Monographien erstreckt, sondern auch auf Forschungsberichte, Konferenzberichte, Patente; die fachliterarischen Bulletins, die sämtliche Industriezweige umfassen, werden präsentiert (diese Bulletins treten in der Stelle der früheren technischen Presseschauen). Der Verfasser stellt die einzelnen Sorten der fachliterarischen Informationsveröffentlichungen vor, die seitens der Nationalen Technischen Informationszentrale und Bibliothek publiziert werden, doch geht er nicht auf die sonstigen Typen. zB. Magnetbanddienste, ein. In den Zukunftsplänen wird über die Veröffentlichung einer neuen Type von einer „Jegierten" Zeitschrift unter dem Titel „Magyar Elektronika" (Ungarische Elektronik) berichtet. Diese Zeitschrift wird nebst den Studien, übernommen aus den ungarischen Zeitschriften, auch Zusammenfassungen — die ausländische Praxis darstellend — Übersetzungen und Nachrichten publizieren. [577–584.p.]