

SUMMARY

UNGVÁRY RUDOLF: Application of thesaurus method in knowledge transfer. Modelling knowledge with semantic graphs. – With the help of labelled, guided graphs the connection between statements, train of thoughts, concepts producing the components of subject matters can be represented in a simple form. These semantic graphs can be interpreted as a model of knowledge and are also utilizable in transmitting knowledge – during education, in text, etc. – when ideas, train of thoughts are outlined. Their role is comparable with that of the list of contents. The semantic model represents the outline of the meaning of contents while the table of contents stands for the outline of the subject of contents. Adopting the thesaurus method, when teaching classification, knowledge connected with classification is transmissible with the help of the classification itself. [5–17. p.]

BUDAI TAMÁS – WEISZBURG JÁNOS: Possibilities of micropublishing in Hungary. – The article discusses three concrete fields of application in the Hungarian micropublishing activity: to publish some 10 000 pages yearly including the proceedings of the Scientific Society for Organization and Management, to launch a journal in microform, to publish writings which are valuable but lengthy and interesting only for a narrow circle, to develop a micropublishing version for technical information which can be spread quickly and widely. When investigating this problem more detailed, the micropublication seems to be competitive in each regards. It would be advisable to organize it as a national service in which the subject of the free-priced service would form collectively or severally the fixing of the customer's manuscripts, its publishing, distributing, transmitting on microforms or possibly other carriers for internal or external purposes. It is possible that micropublishing activity should function as a profitable venture, possibly already during the experimental period. [18–28. p.]

WALLESHAUSEN GYULA: The new reader's service model of the Library of the Karl Marx University of Economics. – The new library building differs from the traditional one as regards its organization and function. The change affected mostly the reader's service. Earlier there was one reading room while now 5 reading rooms are at the users' disposal. Each of them has different functions but their stocks complete each other. In the reading room rich stocks are arranged on open shelves. Owing to the new arrangement the readers' self-reliance has increased but the assistance for getting independent information should be ensured. The number of staff, working in the reading rooms, had to be deter-

mined as well as the qualification of librarians and the composition of other experts according to their qualification. Information is carried out by librarians with university and special qualification, the library assistants' tasks are: administration, attending the stock in the reading room, maintaining the catalogues. Opening hours: weekly more than 60 hours. [29–33 . p.]

PAPP ISTVÁN: The new building of the Library of the Karl Marx University of Economics. – We already reported on the new library building (see *KÖNYVTÁRI FIGYELŐ*, 1981, no.4. 262–271.p.). Now the positive and negative lessons ponderable in practice and noticed by the librarian specialist are considered which could be utilized for new buildings or reconstructions. E.g. the author considers it favourable that service areas are placed beside the readers' and storage areas while the storage area took up its place partly on the same storey as the readers' service area. The maximum flexibility of the storage and internal areas makes possible further changes. The number of readers' places is 480; that is convenient but the square form of tables in the reading rooms is not practical; research carrels would be needed, too; the location order on the ground floor is disturbing, etc. [34–43 . p.]

KAMARÁS ISTVÁN: Value and measure. – The article investigates the librarians' value-transfer activity connected with their daily work. These are e.g. acquisition of documents, fixing the number of copies, offering or discarding of books. The investigation included 70 librarians with university qualification, working in public libraries. They had to place 52 artistic works, authors and artistic forms in a three-dimensional category system. They had to rank the works on the basis of the supposed aesthetic value, popularity and cultural policy. As regards the aesthetic value of works, librarians have decided, in general, firmly but, at the same time, in the judgement of their cultural political qualification, there were a lot of uncertainties. The author considers the cause of confusion in unduly information and in inadequate orientation. [44–51. p.]

HÉBERGER KÁROLY: The development of technical information became a pressing necessity. – Contribution to the article by Mihály *Ágoston*: The state and development of national technical literary information. (*KÖNYVTÁRI FIGYELŐ*, 1983. no.6. 590–604.p.). The author completes the survey of the article with a more profound explanation of details in the interest of appropriate actions. He considers the roots of troubles in the low level of needs and illustrates the situation with examples. He emphasizes the importance of handling information as a commodity but points out also that one should take into account that charged information services are not ordered only by enterprises but also by state financed institutions with small resources and the state will hardly be able to raise continuously the budgetary reserves. [52–56 . p.]

BAJUSZ ÁGNES: The state of our current national special bibliographies. – The purpose of the study was to repeat the investigation carried out in 1972 by Mrs. P. *Fügedi*. The author lays down that the basic of the problems is the lack of a uniformed bibliographical

system. As a consequence there are subject fields where no bibliographical processing exists, in other fields 2–3 bibliographies are not rare occurrences. The use of bibliographic description, the data completing the description abbreviations, etc. are unsolved. Indexing is also not always adequate. The proportion of time lag is long. The complete and in depth processing of documents might be improved by a uniform bibliographic system, based on collaboration, central guiding, organized division of labour and quality work. [67–69 . p.]

Outlook

Strategies for meeting the information needs of society in the year 2000. (By Martha BOAZ, Littleton, Libraries Unlimited Inc., 1981, 197 p.) Summary prepared by NOVÁK István. [70–80 .]

TOTOK, Wilhelm: Wie lange können unsere Bibliotheken noch weiter wachsen? (Where are the borders of our libraries; increase?) The article published in *Buch und Bibliothek* (vol. 34. 1982. 11–12.no. 820–824.p.) is summarized by SZABÓNÉ TÖRS Hanna. [81–82 p.]

Gävleborgs-projektet: teori i praktik. (Library propaganda-experiment in Gävleborg). The article published in *Biblioteksbladet* (67.vol. 1982. 4.no. 63–77.p.) is summarized by DAMOKOS Katalin. [83–85 . p.]

Video-discs: a revolution that isn't. Published in *Canadian Library Journal* (39.vol. 1982. 6.no. 357–364.p.) and *The future: news technologies. Video in libraries 1979–1980.* (ed. by Alice BAHN, New York, Knowledge Ind. Publ. 1980. 87–95.p.) Summarized by SKALICZKI Judit. [86–88 . p.]

Reviews

Library management. Management by design. (Special Library Association, New York, SLA, 1980., 1982. 292, 62 p.) (Rev.: HEGEDŰS Péter) [89–92 . p.]

Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár évkönyve 1980. – (Yearbook of the National Széchényi Library 1980.) Ed. NÉMETH Mária. Budapest, OSZK. 609 p. (Rev.: SARLÓS Vera). [93–95 . p.]

Könyv és könyvtár. 13. 1982. (Book and library. 1980. Yearbook of the Kossuth Lajos University Library.) Debrecen, 1982. 210 p. (Rev.: LISZTES László) [96–99 . p.]

HIGHAM, Norman: The library in the university. Observations on a service. London, Deutsch, 1980. 205 p. (A Grafton book.) (Rev. MARÓT Miklós) [100–101.p.]