

ABSTRACTS

APPLYING THE NEW STANDARDS OF FORMAL CATALOGUING: results and problems

VARGA Ildikó: Preface. – The guest editor's introduction. [pp. 575–576]

BACZONI Tamásné: **New standards and the future of the National Library's alphabetical catalogues.** – The introduction of the new standards will be a change in the Library's life of importance as great as that of the 1936 reform was. This progress was started by developing a computerized system for "Hungarian National Bibliography." In 1976, in association with computerization, the Hungarian National Bibliography department began to apply the new standards available. Since then, the deposit copies sent in have been processed parallel. Work in preparation of a "reunion" of processing started, but the question of integrated processing was postponed to the Library's move and became timely again as late as 1986. The change is planned for the publications from 1987 on: application of bibliographic description with alterations, regarding both form and content, necessary for the catalogues. At the same time, new standards also have to be applied in the Cataloguing department to foreign books. Because of the differences between old and new standards, the main alphabetical catalogues are to be frozen and new card catalogues are to be developed. [pp. 577–587]

KOVÁCS Mária: **Adoption of ISBD(M) by the Cataloguing Department of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.** – The author has lived in London for 18 years and worked at the British National Bibliography for 6 years using ISBD(M), Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2nd ed., and BLAISE (British Library Automated Information Service). She describes staff recruiting and training systems in the British Library including circulation of existing staff within the organization. Observing the general alarm in Hungary's libraries in connection with the adoption of the Hungarian ISBD standards, she believes its cause to be lack of organized training within the libraries and its coordination nationally. She then describes in detail the (part time) training system adopted throughout 1985 by the Library of HAS for its cataloguing staff ISBD(M), with the establishment of a new catalogue was introduced there (full time) from January 1986. [pp. 588–594]

KÖRMENDY Edit: **Application of the standards of describing and filing books in the Central Library of the Budapest Technical University.** – On January 1, 1985, the Central Library of the university began to apply the new standards of description, filing and catalogue maintenance in processing books. An in-house draft version of rules was elaborated in 1984. The author describes the basic principles of this draft as well as endeavours for simplification (within individual areas of description). She deals separately with the multi-level description of multi-volume books, and within this topic, with the problem of making what are called continuation cards. Describes a method of selecting the filing medium (first of all for personal names and conference names), applied in her library. Finally describes the changes in their system of catalogues resulting from the introduction of the new standards and how they try to create some concordance between the old and the new catalogues. [pp. 595–604]

MADERNÉ KISS Márta: **Catalogues in the Central Library of the University of Szeged.** – Describes the structure of the present catalogue system of the library, its basic principles as well as the functional relations of the system elements. In addition to the effective national standards, the computer-

assisted processing, introduced in the seventies, of the new accessions of the Library also had an effect on document processing and on the way of recording information. The Library aims at the creation of the conditions of joining an expected national computer-based library system (or systems), tries to bring its own processing practice into harmony with the requirements of a uniform national system of documents control. [pp. 605–609]

MAJKÓ Katalin: On school library catalogues: why they aren't and whether they will be. – The new curricula introduced into the elementary and secondary educational institutions expect much of the "teaching with more books", based on independent information gathering. However, most school libraries are still poorly equipped, they often do not even possess their own premises. Under such operating conditions, the cataloguing and indexing work in these libraries was of secondary importance, they remained intact of the new standards. Today all school libraries are expected (according to central guidelines) to have a basic catalogue and shelflist. The Central Pedagogical Library and Museum and the Library Supply Agency are organizing a catalogue conversion action in order to help school libraries build their-lacking-catalogues. [pp. 610–613]

SIPOS Márta – SZILÁGYI Tibor: New standards-viewed from the "New Books". – The central card distribution service is organically associated with the book selection tool "Új Könyvek" (New Books), which reviews every Hungarian book commercially available-with descriptions, UDC marks and subject words as well as recommendations for library types. The article describes the process of compiling the reviews as well as the way of making the descriptions (by the editorial staff of "Magyar Nemzeti Bibliográfia Könyvek", Hungarian National Bibliography: Books), mentions the complaints and problems in relation to the new standards of description, and discusses the question of the centrally printed catalogue cards, which, as a matter of course, cannot equally satisfy all users at the same time, but require deletions or additions, according to special needs. [pp. 614–627]

BERKE Barnabásné: The standard maker's responsibility. – The author provides an insight, based on her own experience, into the workshop of the makers of the new Hungarian bibliographic standards. The group of those who undertake the making of the standards is rather small, which can be explained by a triple burden: professional tasks at the place of work; standardization; teaching. The elaboration and publication of the rules necessary for reforming the catalogues took more than ten years. In the meantime, the courses intended to teach the new procedures, and organized first of all by the National Széchényi Library Centre for Library Science and Methodology, were begun. The central card distribution service started, "Magyar Nemzeti Bibliográfia" (Hungarian National Bibliography) and "Új Könyvek" (New Books) have also adopted the new standards. The methodology centre published aids and methodological guides. Standard makers admit that the needs of libraries for continuous information is justified but they have too little time for this. A cataloguing manual, intended to facilitate synthesis, is in preparation. [pp. 628–631]

PINTÉR László: A subjective standard-historical review. – The author gives outlines of the Hungarian adoption of ISBDs, the changes of standards of description and application as well as the reactions to these changes. Discusses both international and national antecedents. Finds the MSZ 3424 Hungarian standards of description easy-to-use and necessary, while the applications standards are less successful and less easy-to-use, the time lag is too long. He says their introduction has resulted in much confusion in catalogue maintenance in public libraries. Protests against arguments that the changes were justified by a spreading over of automated data processing, especially in the case of the applications standards, following MSZ 3424/1 (on the description of monographic publications). Recollects questions and requests raised by public librarians. Calls the publications explaining the introduction of standards tardy, loose and gratuitously imperative. Asserts that catalogues, with the introduction of the new standards, can perform the identification function excellently, but the information function poorly, with errors. Finally makes suggestions for clearing up the situation and, in the interest of an enhancement, wishes a consistent application of the existing standards, instead of new ones and a further debate. [pp. 632–646]

FÜGEDI Péterné – KURUC Imréné: **Another short Hungarian history of standards.** – In order to prove that the new Hungarian cataloguing standard did not mean an unnecessary alteration to a practice already well regulated, the authors give a detailed analyses of the 1960 standard repelled by the new. Point out that out of the functions of descriptive catalogue, the old standard was only suitable to make the described publication identifiable; several rules in relation to personal names were incorrect; prescriptions related to the uniform names of corporate bodies were gratuitously complicated, on the one hand, and deficient, on the other; the use of uniform titles was restricted to classical anonyms. Finally, the inconsistent and inaccurate terminology of the standards required a correction in itself. Consequently, the application of the recommendations of the 1961 cataloguing conference in Paris did not mean unnecessary alterations to details but a justified and sweeping reform. The recommendations of the conference were published as early as 1962, and the Hungarian translations of ISBD/M and Outline ISBD/M were published in 1977 and 1975, respectively, including comments and instructions; consequently, the Hungarian library community was given authentic information about the alterations under preparation, well before the publication of the drafts of the new Hungarian standards. [pp. 647–657]

NAGY Zsoltné: **Standard thoughts.** – Standards regulating various procedures of library processing have been continuously published since 1978. The application of these means a considerable task for librarians, as every alteration means after all a responsible alteration to the catalogues. The new standards are necessary, their aims are the elimination of traditional uncertainties and deficiencies as well as an adaptation to the international practice. The proper interpretation and use of the standards require more than special courses: certain terms misunderstandable or misunderstood have to be cleared up also in library literature. [pp. 658–665]

BERKE Barnabásné: **Comments on L. Pintér's subjective standard-historical review.** – Corrects a few statements she feels false, especially in relation to the comparison of the prescriptions of the old and the new standards; she also adds some new aspects to what has been written about the responsibility of standard makers. [pp. 666–669]

INHALTSANGABEN

DIE ANWENDUNG NEUER STANDARDS IN DER FORMELLEN ERSCHLIESSUNG: Ergebnisse, Sorgen

VARGA Ildikó: **Vorwort.** – Einleitung der Gastredakteurin. [S. 575–576]

BACZONI Tamásné: **Die neuen Standards und die Zukunft der alphabetischen Kataloge in der Nationalbibliothek.** – Im Leben der Bibliothek wird die Einführung neuer Standards, ähnlich zur Reform des Jahres 1936, eine Wandlung von grosser Bedeutung sein. Diesen Prozess hat das Zustandekommen des komputersierten Systems der Ungarischen Nationalbibliographie in Gang gesetzt. Zusammen mit der Automatisierung stellte sich die Ungarische Nationalbibliographie im Jahre 1976, auf die Anwendung der sich in Arbeit befindlichen neuen Standards um. Seitdem wird die Bearbeitung der Pflichtexemplare parallel vorgenommen. Die Vorbereitungsarbeiten zur Wiedervereinigung der Bearbeitung wurden eingeleitet, jedoch wurde die Frage der integrierten Bearbeitung, wegen Übersiedlung der Bibliothek, nur im Jahre 1986 wieder aktuell. Wir planen die Änderung wirksam für die Publikationen, veröffentlicht in 1987: wie können wir die Beschreibungen der Ungarischen Nationalbibliographie mit inhaltlichen und formellen Umänderungen, die für die Kataloge notwendig sind, benutzen. Gleichzeitig soll man auch in der Abteilung für Katalogisierung und auch bei der Bearbeitung ausländischer Bücher, die neuen Standards anwenden. Wegen den Unterschieden zwischen den alten und neuen Standards, muss man auch die alphabetischen grossen Kataloge abschliessen, und neue Zettelkataloge anfertigen. [S. 577–587]