

## ABSTRACTS

**SZENTE Ferenc:** Model change. - Having analysed some types of Hungarian libraries, the author states that structural changes must take place in librarianship as well. This requires computerisation of library work. Economic potentialities, however, question in many places even the possibility of maintenance. The author says that the present circumstances demand open policy making. In November 1989 the propaganda campaign of the Society for the Protection of Libraries was launched, so that citizens of small means may retain their right to obtain information, for which library services provide equal chances. The author holds the view that for the government a new concept of librarianship must be offered. This concept should not be based on the sacrifice of weak libraries, but on the organization of the environment and on the protection of existing libraries. It would be good if in the library-related parts of the law on public collections, now being prepared, these aspects were reflected as well. (pp. 461-464)

**AMBRUS Zoltán:** The Economic Council of Libraries – a possible form of co-operation. - The Economic Council of Libraries, comprising county libraries and three large libraries with the functions of networking and methodology, tries to help its members with economic means. This venture has tried so far first of all the advantages of co-ordinated acquisitions in its computerisation programmes. A software for automated circulation has been prepared and the setting up of a database of books sold in the booktrade in Hungary in the period 1965 to 1989 has started, headed by the Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library. Computerisation is considered as a central task for the future as well. This open organization - now named as Library Union - is waiting for the joining of other libraries too. (pp. 465-470)

**HORVÁTH Tibor - NEMESI Lászlóné:** The first results of OPIR. - In the National Educational Library and Museum (abbreviated in Hungarian as OPKM) the first phase of the National Educational Information System (OPIR) has been realised. The Library's processing system has been modified and fully computerised, so was - as an operating service - the entire output that can be produced in batch and precedes the setting up of the database, namely a/ the production of various kinds of catalogue cards, b/ a special bibliography and an abstracts journal (MPI and KPI) are produced from the same input, c/ the bibliographical records of MPI and KPI are provided on floppy, in a machine-readable form, d/ the entries are available on streamer in an archived form for a future database. The system used in indexing is PRECIS, it appears in the indexes to the bibliography and the abstracts journal. The format of items meant for exchange meets the requirements of international standards. The authors discuss some organizational considerations. (pp. 471-482)

**RÓNAI Iván:** Information in the Library of the Hungarian Parliament. - Computerisation in the Library of the Hungarian Parliament has covered first of all information and documentation activities. The library now provides its information service on world politics (exploring and making accessible the best of foreign literature on politics and economy) with the MicroIstis software. In 1989 the Library launched a new information service, the Hungarian press documentation, distributed on floppy discs. In the near future online cataloguing will start as well. (pp. 483-490)

**FEJŐS László:** State of the art of computerisation in Hungarian public libraries in 1989. - In the survey by the Centre for Library Science and Methodology 16 county and 41 town libraries provided information in the summer of 1989 on the hardware in their possession, on the software applied and on the types of data involved, as well as on related plans for the future. The main findings were the following: it is only in a very small amount of libraries that the selection of hardware is adjusted to the requirements of the task to be computerised; libraries apply a great variety of individually elaborated systems which differ substantially in their methods of data processing; the quantity of materials, information processed is not as yet considerable. The analysis of data provides an opportunity to formulate tasks waiting to be solved in the library application of computers, in the field of distributing computer literacy, of methodological help, of shared cataloguing. (pp. 491-498)

**RÁCZ Ágnes:** The R&D Information Infrastructure Development Programme (IIF). - The review describes the way done and the results achieved so far by the IIF in the four years of its existence. Since 1986 the IIF programme, directed by the National Committee on Technological Development and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, has attracted considerable attention. The aim of the programme is to develop information infrastructure based on a network of computers to support R&D activity; to develop the equipment park of computer technology; to build out local systems of organizations and to include PC-based workstations in the system. The author describes the structure of the system, its software tools, services (separately listing databases), publications and development plans. (pp. 499-508)

**SZINAINÉ LÁSZLÓ Zsuzsa:** The new handbook of book collectors. - The Acquisition Department of the National Széchényi Library acts as an authority: it decides whether printed and manuscript materials may be taken abroad or should be preserved in Hungary. To make their work easier, staff members have prepared an aid which will be soon published. A precedent for this work was the book "A magyar könyvgyűjtő kézikönyve" (The handbook of Hungarian book collectors), published in 1939 with data of rare books and handbooks having shown up in Hungary at auctions in the period 1888 to 1938. The new handbook describes the Hungarian and Hungarian-related offer of the last 20 years, on the basis of auction catalogues (till end-1988), without selection. The main part of the handbook is arranged alphabetically. Search is facilitated by a detailed index. (pp. 509-516)

#### Abroad

**STOCK, Karl F.:** Today's solutions by computer - tomorrow's problems. (Summ.: SZINAINÉ LÁSZLÓ Zsuzsa) (pp. 517-521)

**HERING, Jürgen:** The bibliographic control of old books by retrospective cataloguing in the research libraries of the FRG. (Summ.: KÖVENDI Dénes) (pp. 523-530)

**LUIF Miklós:** Automation of cataloguing in Switzerland's large libraries. (pp. 531-537)

**GYESZLY, Suzanne D.:** The role of computers in large libraries of the USA. (pp. 539-544)

**SZEPESVÁRY Tamás:** Education of information specialists in Europe - and Hungary. (pp. 545-553)

**KOVÁCS Lászlóné:** How to obtain information on the European Communities? (pp. 555-562)

**PAPPNÉ FARKAS Klára:** Libraries and information services in a changing world. Report on the 53rd general conference of IFLA. (pp. 563-569)

#### THE RESEARCH LIBRARY AS AN INTEGRATED INFORMATION ORGANIZATION.

International conference, Budapest, 13-15 November 1989. (Rózsa György: Opening address; Köpeczi Béla: Opening speech; Häkli, Esko: Developing Helsinki University Library - the national library of Finland; Zahradil, Jiri: Unity of librarian and information activities; Hegedűs Péter: Integration in the library - a key to survival?; Wojtilla Gyula: The Archives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences as a unit of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) (pp. 570-586)

**FARAGÓ Tamás:** American academic libraries, as seen by a Hungarian user. (pp. 587-594)

**TÉGLÁSI Ágnes:** Computers serving readers in the Library of Kent State University. (pp. 595-602)

**TANAKA Azusa - KYŌTO Matsuko:** Libraries in Japan. (Summ.: MOHOR Jenő) (pp. 603-607)

**KOVÁCS Lászlóné:** Kansai-kan, the new national library of Japan. (pp. 608-611)

**TIHOMIROVA, Jelena:** Services or education? Meditation about children's librarianship in the Soviet Union. (Transl.: MÁTYUS Krisztina) (pp. 612-616)

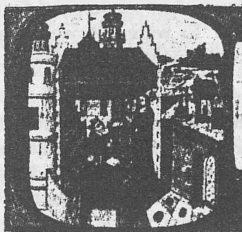
**RUSZEK, Adam:** Profession: librarian. Librarians of university education working in Polish public libraries - about themselves, about their work and vocation. (Transl.: MARTINOVITSNÉ KUTAS Ilona) (pp. 617-622)

**KOVÁCS Mária:** I was a fellow at the International Children's Library (Munich). (pp. 623-624)

## Reviews

- CARSON, James: Desktop publishing and libraries. (Rev.: LUKÁTSNÉ TAKÁCS Zsuzsa)(pp. 625–627)
- STIELOW, Frederick: The management of oral history sound archives. (Rev.: DIPPOLD Péter) (pp. 628–630)
- LINE, Maurice B.: National library and information needs: Alternative means of fulfilment of fulfilment, with special reference to the role of national libraries. - SYLVESTRE, Guy: Guidelines for national libraries. Line versus Sylvestre? Subjective report on an - or two? - essay(s). (Rev.: MOHOR Jenő) (pp. 631–633)
- BRANTHIN, Ellen: Determinanten einer Fachdidaktik Bibliotheksinformatik. (*The factors determining the methodology of teaching library and information science.*) (pp.634–636)

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