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Summaries

DANCS, Sz.: Making legal deposit copies of electronic publications available in libraries 407

The scope of legal deposit has already been extended to electronic materials in many countries. Although in Hungary the Legal Deposit Decree of 1998 covers e-publications as well, it focuses mainly on off line works. The regulations regarding products such as downloadable e-books and print-on-demand publications have not as yet been clarified, and the restrictions of access to non-print works are contradictory as well. The author suggests that the relevant regulations should be reviewed on the basis of international practice. He comes to the conclusion that access to non-print works that come within the scope of legal deposit should be restricted to one display terminal in each of the deposit libraries at any one time. This method would largely mirror the system for printed publications.

FORBES, G. S.: National Memory and Digital Delivery: Progress with the Legal Deposit of Electronic Publications in the United Kingdom 415

In the United Kingdom the *Legal Deposit Libraries Act 2003* reaffirmed the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1911* for the legal deposit of printed publications at six libraries: the British Library, the national libraries of Scotland and Wales, The Bodleian Library in Oxford, Cambridge University Library, and, the library of Trinity College in Dublin. Publishers in the UK are obliged to send one copy of each of their publications to the British Library, free of charge, within one month of the date of publication. This is administered through the Library's Legal Deposit Office. The other five libraries have the right to request the deposit of publications, free of charge, within a year of the date of publication. Whilst the British Library receives legal deposit materials through their Legal Deposit Office, the other libraries use the Agency for Legal Deposit Libraries (ALDL) to claim the majority of publications on their behalf. The six legal deposit libraries cooperate in recording and maintaining the published archive of the British Isles. A key element of this cooperation is the Shared Cataloguing Programme. Each of the libraries is responsible for cataloguing an agreed allocation of printed books. They use a Standard Record Specification using MARC 21, the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, authority controlled name and subject headings and send the records to the British Library by FTP where *Dewey* numbers are added before the records are made available as the *British National Bibliography*. The 2003 Act, as well as reaffirming the provisions of the earlier Act for printed publications also extended the principle to cover electronic publications. However, the Act did not bring legal deposit of electronic publications into effect; it gave powers to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) to

make regulations for the deposit of non-print, including digital publications on hand-held media or available on-line. The libraries are hopeful that the legislation will come into force from 1 April 2013 and the preparation for the operational aspects of the legislation is well underway. In all there are ten legal deposit projects running under the Digital Library Programme managed by the British Library. Collectively the projects cover all aspects of ingest, storage and access. The projects are still live and subject to change, and are, of course being undertaken in anticipation of the successful passage of United Kingdom legislation.

LENGYEL, M. – ANDAHÁZY SZEGHY, V. – MAGYAR, G.: Everybody has his own way! A comparison of two ways of retrospective conversion 421

To meet the requirement of the universal availability of publications, having finished the retrospective conversion of catalogues in various libraries with national responsibilities and in county libraries, the time has come to continue this work in smaller special collections as well. The paper wishes to compare the work processes and results of two recent large projects. Each project applied an automatic solution for retroconversion, but the approaches were completely different. One of the projects – in the Library of the Hungarian Museum for Military History – processed more than 20,000 catalogue cards, while the other one – at the Library of the Hungarian Dance Academy – covered 16,000 cards.

The method of retroconversion was completely different with the two projects. In the first case, each entry in the online catalogue originated in printed catalogue cards. In the other case the records were downloaded from a shared catalogue system after they had been retrieved using certain data elements detected in the scanned text of catalogue cards, and the entries were completed with local data. In the first case the segmentation of data and data groups was carried out after the migration of data strings, based on punctuation, as available from a database using the *Huntéka ILS DBMS* software. In the other case the scanning and text analysis of cards was done only to obtain some identifying units for the retrieval of bibliographic records. The database of cards having been scanned and segmented based on punctuation needed naturally more operative work in the second part of the project as compared to the database built of downloaded records, especially because of the big amount of non-identifiable authority records.

The article gives an overview for both projects of the considerations which have led to using the methods chosen, indicates the problems that occurred during the project, presents the costs of both solutions, and finally, tries to conclude general lessons.