

ABSTRACTS

INHALTS- ANGABEN

ABSTRACTS

In memoriam

BERECZKY L. (1931-2001) (Futala T.) (225–227)

BERECZKY L. (Győri E.) (228–229)

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 225-229

He used to work for, the Centre for Library Science and Methodology, the predecessor of the Library Institute. Beside his bibliographic activities he was editor in chief of the collection development guide entitled "Új Könyvek" (New Books). Later he edited the journal "Könyvtáros" (Librarian) between 1985 and 1992, then founded and edited "Könyv, Könyvtár, Könyvtáros" (Book, Library, Librarian).

In memoriam

LISZTES L. (1929-2001) (Gyuris Gy.) (231–232)

LISZTES L. (Bényei M.) (232–233)

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 231–233

He was an acknowledged expert of book and article bibliography. Bibliographies of local studies compiled by him were also filling gaps. He was working at the Szeged University Library, then as director of the Kecskemét County Library. Being the chairman of the Bibliographic Committee of the Association of Hungarian Librarians, he contributed relevantly to winning reputation to and the development of bibliographic activities in Hungary.

Periodical bibliographies of counties in the Hungarian bibliographic system

BÉNYEI M.

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 235–243

The series of periodical bibliographies of counties has become complete with the most recently issued one of the county of Győr-Moson-Sopron. The first item (Bibliography of newspapers and journals issued in Somogy county) came out in 1957.

Methodology, as well as conventions of editing and indexing had been refined during the years. County periodical bibliographies fill the gaps of the national bibliographic system. The Hungarian national bibliography has a bibliography of current periodicals (Időszaki Kiadványok Bibliográfiája – IKB) since 1976 that is available electronically just like the current bibliography of articles (Időszaki Kiadványok Repertórium – IKR). The retrospective Hungarian periodical bibliography has been compiled for the periods 1705-1849 and 1850-1867, however, the compilation of bibliographies of the other periods cannot be postponed any longer. That is to say, the national periodical bibliography is not continuous now, there are missing periods, while the periodical bibliographies of the counties describe all the periodicals issued in the given county, therefore these bibliographies fill up the gaps of the Hungarian bibliographic system, and are indispensable tools of reference work in the field of local studies and librarianship. The cumulation of these local compilations at the national level is impossible from the methodological point of view, thus the missing cycles of the national bibliography cannot be prepared by uniting these data. The continuation of the national bibliography of periodicals for the period following 1867 is a task to be solved, and so is the continuation of county periodical bibliographies. County periodical bibliographies as well as future supplements must be digitised in order to incorporate them in the UAP programme.

What can and should be done in order to make the 300-year-old Hungarian press more widely known?

KOCSY A.

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) No. 2. pp. 244–251

The national library must play a leading role in the compilation of the retrospective national bibliography. The National Széchényi Library (NSzL), having the largest collection of this type, must lay the foundations of this venture by processing its own collection retrospectively with up-to-date methods. Retrospective work was started with the processing of current or restarted periodicals in the NSzL in 1976. What has been processed so far reflects considerable research into the history of press. Formal descriptions are supplemented by detailed holdings data. The 40,000 detailed records prepared so far are accessible only in the service catalogue of the library until the installation of the periodical module of the cataloguing software. The periodical librarians of the NSzL plan to establish a union finding database of periodicals that could serve as the basis of the compilation of a would-be national retrospective bibliography of periodicals. This venture required national cooperation

and the provision of financial resources. According to their plans, first the collection of the national library would be processed and recorded, than this would be supplemented by the material of Győr-Moson-Sopron county until the year 2000. Experiences will suggest further steps. The database represents the periodicals by records of a standard structure that can be searched through one search interface the results leading to location data and collection characteristics. This finding database must fit into the central cataloguing module of the AMICUS integrated system of the NSzL. The aim of the plan is to make the cultural heritage, represented by the 300-year-old Hungarian press, visible and accessible within a reasonable time.

Magyar Hírmondó. The short history of the first Hungarian language newspaper

SÜLD E.

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 253–262

The first newspaper in Hungarian, Magyar Hírmondó, was started in Pozsony, in 1780. It played a decisive role in the scientific and cultural development of the nation at the end of the 18th century. A digital version of the newspaper has been prepared including the scanned version of the articles of the paper, its bibliography and the web version of the name, subject and publication index. The study offers a historic overview of the emerging of periodicals, and that of the first newspapers in our territory, then deals with the beginnings of Hungarian newspaper publishing (Mercurius Hungaricus, Nova Posoniensia, Pressburger Zeitung). Mátyás Rát was the most distinguished editor (and at the same time starter) of the enlightened Hungarian paper, Magyar Hírmondó, who managed the newspaper with much erudition and diligence. First of all he surveyed the needs of potential readers, then made efforts to convince subscribers of the importance of being well-informed. The paper aimed at giving reliable information on domestic and foreign affairs and events, and enhance the education of the nation by means of its articles. Due to the less innovative attitude of later editors, the paper ceased to exist in 1788 after readers had lost their interest in it.

Major trends in cataloguing in the first half of the 20th century

POGÁNYNÉ RÓZSA G.

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 263–273

The first significant codes of cataloguing were elaborated at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, which were applied as compulsory regulations in some types

of libraries or in some geographical areas. Three major trends emerged, which may best be distinguished on the basis of how they file anonymous works. According to the German school of cataloguing, the so-called Prussian Instruction, filing takes place following grammatical-logical considerations, while the Anglo-American cataloguing school prefers mechanical filing, similarly to the rules followed in the new Latin language speaking countries. Their approach was later melted in the Anglo-American type. There were efforts for the harmonisation of the two major approaches already in the first years of the 20th century. The emergence and spread of the MARC project enhanced the standardisation of various cataloguing rules to a great extent.

ABROAD

Electronic documents and their use in libraries. State of the art

BERKE B.

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 275–297

The present state-of-the-art report gives a survey of electronic documents belonging to the collection interest and scope of service of various foreign libraries, and a questionnaire survey carried out electronically and its assessment are also presented. Related issues: 1) Handling of electronic documents in libraries; 2) Locally accessible electronic documents; 3) Electronic documents accessible from a distance, its types; 4) Subscription, free availability; 5) Lending, interlending; 6) Problems of copyright; 7) Digitised collections, electronic libraries; 8) Discussion groups, mailing lists; 9) Legal deposit copies of electronic documents; 10) Bibliographic control of electronic documents at the national level, consequences and suggestions; 11) Questionnaire Survey a tabular summary of the answers got from 21 large libraries of the world with notes.

E-book revolution

DRÓTOS L.

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 298–300

There is an increasing need for electronic books. E-book formats have emerged together with inexpensive targeted computers and free reader programmes. E-book publishers have also appeared, and traditional mediators may be excluded from the process due to the use of Internet. Excluding mediators reduces the costs of publication. E-publishers gain the public by issuing works for narrow audiences that could not be published efficiently,

or bestsellers, or classical pieces that are not protected by copyright any more. Ergonomic problems hinder the spread of the e-books, since people prefer to write on their computers to reading on the screen. The introduction of electronic paper and ink could bring a solution, though the reinvention of the book is not impossible either.

State-of-the-art of Internet search engines

TÓTH E.

Könyvtári Figyelő (Library Review) New Series 11. (Vol. 47.) 2001. No. 2. pp. 301–308

A survey of international literature of the present state of the assessment of Internet search engines is offered. Several methods may aid the avoidance of problems related to Internet search engines (the small set of relevant hits, relative recall, statistical methods, applying methods using criteria other than recall). A structure of analysis that can be used in the testing of any search engine. Possibilities and directions to enhance the analysis of search engines are also outlined.

BOOK REVIEWS

Bibliography of periodicals of Győr-Moson-Sopron county

Győr-Moson-Sopron megye időszaki sajtójának bibliográfiája. 1779-1995. (Ed. Horváth J.) (Rev.: Gyuris Gy.) (pp. 309–316)

Computer and information ethics (also for librarians)

WECKERT, John: Computer and information ethics. (Rev.: Nagypál László) (pp. 316–320)

Reading development, library use, critical thinking

Olvasásfejlesztés, könyvtárhasználat, kritikus gondolkodás. (Ed. Nagy A.) (Rev.: Arató A.) (pp. 320–322)

SELECTION FROM THE RECENT FOREIGN ACQUISITIONS OF THE NATIONAL SZÉCHÉNYI LIBRARY

(pp. 323–336)

FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS

(Abstracts) (pp. 337–422)