

CONTENTS

CSULÁK MIHÁLY •

KNOWLEDGE OF BOOK AND LIBRARY USE AND THE NEW CURRICULUM FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—The new elementary school curriculum, coming into force in 1978 and arriving at introduction step by step, attaches great importance to the education of acquiring original knowledge. The knowledge of book and library use is exactly determined and elementary school pupils must attain them within the framework of each subject. The circle of home and recommended books to be used in the course of teaching subjects is widened to a great extent as compared with them read so far. The author of this article analyses in detail the fundamental objectives of the new curriculum as well as its practical part. He arrives at the conclusion that its realization is possible only through the development of a school and public library network which would be more developed than for the time being.

329–340. p.

FÖLDI Tamás – NAGY Lajos

TWENTY YEARS OF THE REVISION OF UDC SOCIAL SCIENCES CLASSIFICATION.—Classification experts of the socialist countries and those of Hungary have taken part in the activities of FID Social Science Classification Committee (FID C/3), formed in 1959, from the very beginning. In the first years the Committee's main concern was the revision of the UDC Tables 32 Politics and 37 Education. In the last decade a most effective work has been performed with the revision of the UDC Tables of 30 Sociology, 33 Economics, 34 Law and 36 Welfare. The Committee's scope comprises now the History (93/99). The aim of the revision is to include in the UDC tables the newly emerged concepts and fields of knowledge. A substantial modernization has taken place in the structure of the UDC tables, too. The revision work has to face a number of difficulties: the whole set of UDC tables today is hardly manageable by traditional means, nevertheless neither technical equipment, nor an adequate staff of financial resources stay at disposal. Ideological, professional, methodological divergences and the requirement of achieving an international agreement in the questions concerned make the situation even more difficult. The results are indisputable but the revision progresses rather slowly ahead.

341–350 p.

PROBLEMS OF AND EXPERIENCES IN THE TEACHING OF LITERARY RESEARCH IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY OF THE BUDAPEST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY.—In the past two decades library specialists are engaged all over the world in the use of documents stored in the library and in the problem of “obtaining” the knowledge cumulated in them, in particular as regards university and college students. After giving foreign examples (Soviet, Polish, American and English) the author surveys the Hungarian past and present problems. She stresses the directive of the Minister of Education from the year 1966 dealing with the introduction of teaching literary knowledge at the technical and economical universities as well as at the natural scientific faculty of the universities of arts and sciences. The pioneer practice of the Budapest Technical University is presented in detail: the introductory, compulsory and facultative courses; the practical activities and consultations. The reference books are analysed: library guide issues, “The reference books for literary researches”, published in series of 7 volumes, slide series, films. The author finally assesses the surveys by questionnaires, prepared with the intention to reveal problems and to plan in a real way the tasks of the future.

351–357. p.

F o r u m

WALLESHAUSEN Gyula

LETTER TO TAMÁS FÖLDI IN THE MATTER OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION.
—It would be false to divide the tasks of economic information system among several centres. Gaps would arise in the basic processing but, at the same time, unnecessary overlappings would not cease to exist. The development tendency takes the direction towards the concentration of libraries and the development of strong centres. The opportunities of cooperation, relying on mutual benefits, interests, should be taken too. The Central Library of the Karl Marx University of Economics—as the designated economic information group—started to prepare itself for the national tasks but, since it did not receive finances for this purpose, works are going on slowly while the requirements for economic information increase.

358–362. p.

VAJDA Erik

CONTRIBUTION TO FÖLDI TAMÁS' ARTICLE ABOUT ECONOMIC INFORMATION.—In order to develop “economic information” the clearing up of this concept

is wanted. The development of economic information cannot be built on the “content,” classification of the concept or on the organization based on it. The real development, cooperation and co-ordination must be planned and carried out concretely (by activity branches, information sources, processing forms, etc.). Cooperation and co-ordination is not a purpose in itself and should be extended if the given task (let it be “traditional” activity or established as a result of development) is realizable more economically or solely in a co-operative or co-ordinated organization. The author’s contribution closes with the listing of practical examples and proposals concerning development, cooperation and co-ordination.

363–371. p.

DOMANOVSZKY Ákos

COMMENTS ON A DISCUSSION.—The first number of our journal published three articles of discussion dealing with the new Hungarian standard based on the international standard ISBD/M. This is based on the bibliographic description of books as well as on the considerations requiring nowadays the reform of descriptive alphabetical cataloguing rules. The author of present article agrees, with reservations, with István CSÚRY’s and Mrs. Péter FÜGEDI’s opinions; he accepts the main topic, contributed by Erik VAJDA, without reservations. On the other hand, his opinion is that Vajda’s apprehension according to which the distinction of principal and subordinate filing of a book is completely out-of-date and the selecting of headings in case of the main cards is uninteresting, is a premature conclusion and as regards Hungary particularly inadequate.

372–379. p.

CSÚRY István

THE WINNERS AND THE LOSERS OF THE ISBD DISPUTE—OR WHO HAS SAID WHAT?—Following the publishing of international standards their adoption or declaration to national standards have been introduced in Hungary too. The author analysed in his article “Catalogue usage habits of readers and librarians” (Könyvtári Figyelő 1979. 1.no.) the deficiencies of standardization works. He made clear that preparations should be made for a new standardization flow with a complex scientific research of literary and social symptoms, cultural-historical processes connected with catalogues, bibliographies. In the issue of Könyvtári Figyelő referred to, FÜGEDI Péterné and VAJDA Erik joined the cited article with discussion articles each and pleaded for the suggestions concerning the bibliographic descriptions and selecting of subject words in the fields of international standards and standards drafts. Though the author stressed in his discussed study that, in lack of scientific preliminary works, he cannot enter into the substantial critique of standards, the partners of discussion presented it

as such a criticism and thus created off the attention of its important things to be said. This made it imperative to publish a qualifying statement.

380–384. p.

Outlook

THE NEW PROGRAMME OF FID AND ITS ACTIVITIES IN PROCESS.

385–398. p.

HEGEDŰS Péter – WALLESHAUSEN Gyula

TRENDS OF LIBRARY MANAGEMENT IN THE USA.—Librarianship in the USA is managed by the federal, state governments, further on by the local authorities. Federal financial subsidy increased significantly in the past 25 years but this did not go together with the establishment of library policy. The organization of networks, the effort to make the best of advantages and possibilities, implied in the network principle, are characteristic tendencies. The main forms of their management are not matured yet. The endeavour to draw library workers into management is generally extended. On the basis of this a review study was prepared. The studies included in *Library Trends*, vol.26. designated the possible ways.

399–403. p.

Reviews

Die Bibliotheksverordnung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. (Library Law of the German Democratic Republic). Berlin, Gesellschaftsstelle des Bibliotheksverbandes der DDR, 1978. 109 p. (Rev.: FARKAS László)

404–406. p.

Copyright–Information Technology–Public Policy. Part I–II. New York–Basel, Marcel Dekker Inc. 1976. 166 p. (Rev.: BALÁZS János)

407–413. p.