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NAGY LAJOS, SZ.: Some problems of cooperation in subject fields.—At the end of the sixties a planning-regulating work has started; in spite of special library attempts—except a few fields—we could not make use of the given opportunities in the cooperation of subject fields. The reasons, among others, were the moderate appearance of users' needs, the autarctic efforts of special libraries, the perpetually published new concepts and system plans, the unco-ordinated computerization, the characteristics of decrees and orders correcting each other. According to experiences the best compelling and organizational force for voluntary cooperation are the well-defined information needs of users as well as the mechanical basis. Libraries, having a central role in given subject fields, must be strengthened to enable them to organize the interested libraries with convenient services around themselves. (449–445. p.)

KIGLICSNÉ KATONA RITA – TOLNAI GYÖRGY: The use of COM for library purposes in Hungary.—The functional principle of COM, its significance, advantages and disadvantages are summed up as well as library applications in foreign countries. Then, the authors report on the technical possibilities available in Hungary. They describe the MARC-SERVICE programme system developed in this country, its output possibilities, the production of COM as well as the HUNGASCII code table which includes the set of Hungarian accented letters. (456–468.p.)

SZENTIRMAI LÁSZLÓ – MÁTÉ EÖRSNÉ: Connection of reading activities with other daily activities on an average workday and Sunday.—Using the 24 hours time-budgets of the workers in Szeged, with help of cluster-analysis on the basis of use of time for everyday activities in the main groups, different classes—characteristics for the way of life—have been developed. In these different cluster-classes the reading of books, newspapers and journals were adopted as filter. In addition to the demand on time for reading, this process detected also the use of time for all other activities on an average workday and Sunday. The “activity” surrounding of reading became known with help of this research. (469–479.p.)

Utilization decides on the value of all products.—Contribution to the discussion of the Hungarian National Bibliography Repertory of Periodical Publications (HNB RPP) (Könyvtári Figyelő 1982. 2. 133–142.p., 3. 253–257.p.) *Pallósiné Toldi Márta* takes into

account the fields of use of the HNB RPP in a county library (press clippings on local history, information work, etc.) *Knausz Dezsőné* expects from the HNB RPP that it should be built easily into the practice of library information, into card catalogues. This requires changes in the format and structure: one-side print (for card preparing), relating classification symbols and subject headings supplementing the bibliographical descriptions. *Kristón Szidónia* investigating the special bibliographic provision and information demands of users in city and county libraries states, that—with the co-operation of centres preparing the HNB RPP and the special bibliographies—a union index, compiled with uniform subject headings, would solve on city level, too, the survey of all Hungarian articles. *Mlakár Erzsébet–Takács Anna–Kolozs Ibolya* on the basis of their experiences gained in the public library consider it necessary, to establish a closer co-operation between the editing of the Repertory and the special bibliographies in order to clear up exactly the subject specialization and to standardize possibly the processing work. In this way it could be eliminated that users (librarians) should have to use more bibliographies at the same time. *Juhász Ferencné–Várszegi Lajos* agree with the foregoing opinion. *Onika Olga* expresses her ideas according to which a national bibliography can be complete through co-operation. That means the HNB RPP, covering only two disciplines—social sciences and natural sciences—might be supplemented in a harmonic way with the bibliographies of other fields. (480–493.p.)

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ZOLTÁN IMRE: Photo-report on the Metropolitan Toronto Library.—The Metropolitan Toronto Library palace, fitting in well with the look of the city Toronto, gives an answer, expressed in stone and glass, to the discussions about the role and building model of a modern library. The article deals with the architectural-aesthetic relations of the new establishment. The unity of contents and form, the realization of the idea of an open library, the spatial solution of the “threefold proportion” (material, user, librarian) are emphasized. (496–510.p.)

RYAN, F.: Librarianship Soviet style. The article published in *Library Journal*, 106.vol. 1981. 22.no. 2360–2364.p. is summarized. (511–515.p.)

BLACK, S.: Personality—librarians and communicators. The article published in *Canadian Library Journal*, 28.vol. 1981. 2.no. 65–71.p. is summarized. (516–523.p.)

BALÁZS SÁNDOR: Bibliometrics. Its theoretical foundations, methods and applications. *Review of the Library Trends* thematic issue (ed.: POTTER, W. G. 30.vol. 1981. 172 p.) and **LAWANI, S. M.** published in *Libri*, 31.vol. 1981. 4.no. 294–315.p. (524–531.p.)

RÜCKL, G.: Role and activity of the Library Association of the German Democratic Republic with regard to the development of librarianship and international co-operation. – The article summarizes the main characteristics of the Library Association of the GDR (532–533.p.).

Reviews

The ABC of copyright. Paris, Unesco, 1981. 73 p. (Rev.: KENYÉRI KATALIN) (534–537.p.)

Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Évkönyve, 1979. (*Yearbook of the National Széchényi Library*) Budapest, OSZK, 1981. 666 p. (Rev.: KÁLMÁN MÁRIA) (538–539.p.)

NAGY ELEK – SZŐNYI KATALIN: Interaktív könyvtári rendszerek. (Számítástechnikai műhely sorozat) (*Interactive library systems.*) (Workshop series of computer technology). Budapest, KSH–SZÁMOK, 1981. 87 p. (Rev.: GERŐ JUDIT) (540–542.p.)

Metropolitan libraries on their way into the eighties. Festschrift JÜRGEN EYSSEN zum Geburtstag. Ed. BEAUJEAN, M. München., K. G. Saur Verlag KG, 1982. 188 p. (Rev.: GÁLNÉ BALLAGI ÁGNES) (543–545.p.)