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浅谈文献资源的合理布局

文献资源是图书情报工作的物质基础。根据统筹规划、合理安排、各有侧重、资源共享的原则,积极推进文献资源布局的合理化,是有效地推动图书情报事业迅速发展的重要条件。

一、文献资源布局的现状

1986年10月《国家科委关于加强科技情报工作为经济建设服务的意见》中指出:“我国科技情报工作已经成为决定企业竞争能力的重要力量,领导决策的重要依据,科学研究工作的重要组成部分和智力开发的重要途径。”在我国,作为图书情报工作基础的文献资源已经具有相当的规模(见表1),并在四化建设中发挥了重要的作用。但是,随着

表1. 我国主要文献类型的入藏量(截至1985年)

类型 数量 种册	期刊(万)		国外专利 说明书 (万)	标准 (万)	电影片 录相带 (万)
	国内	国外			
种	0.6	2.6			
册	255.5	116.2	12000	2300	3.7

世界新技术革命的兴起和国内改革、开放、搞活政策的实施,对科技情报工作提出了越来越高的要求。当前,我国的文献资源布局已经与客观形势严重不相适应。主要表现在五个方面:

1. 文献的品种和数量不能满足我国四化建设的实际需要。以国外期刊为例,1984年可供订购的种数为66000种,而我国只订了其中的39.4%,航天部只订了其中的1.5%。这显然不能满足实际的需要。

2. 由于缺乏协调管理,虽然近年文献采购费用有所增加,但品种反而减少、重复率反而增高。据统计,在中央国家机关的27个专业部委、局科技情报所中,1984~1985年的文献采购费用占事业费的比例,已从23%增至31%。但是,由于国外文献订价年均增长30%,同时由于人民币与外汇比率下降,所以尽管增加了文献采购费,还是抵消不了上涨的幅度。结果,迫使各单位不得不压缩品种。以国防口的7个单位为例,1986年比1984年的订费平均增加70%,但期刊品种反而减少27%(见表2)。而品种的减少又势必造成重复率的增高。以航天部为例,1985年订购国外期刊共2064份,品种却只有975种,重复率为212%。其中的一种期刊有30个单位订购,占当年实有订户的63.8%。

3. 现有文献入藏的地区分布不合理。我国现有文献资源基本上集中在大城市和沿海地区,其中有一半集中在北京。以航天部为例(见表3),在1985年的975种国外期刊中,67%集中在北京地区,而三线单位所在的主要地区,有的竟低达1.6%。

表 2. 国防口 1984~1986 年期刊订购情况

年 代	国防科工委 情报所		核工业部 情报所		航空部 情报所		电子部 情报所		兵器部 情报所		中船总公司 714 所		航天部 情报所	
	种	订费 (万)	种	订费 (万)	种	订费 (万)	种	订费 (万)	种	订费 (万)	种	订费 (万)	种	订费 (万)
1984	1044	25	241	7.2	950	23	592	15.8	528	16.2	258	6.4	245	8.3
1985	1022	45	231	10	834	38.8	589	24.7	512	24	257	9.1	182	11.4
1986	773	49.3	222	13	647	49.2	551	27.6	348	17.6	197	9.1	156	8.9
1984~1986 年变化情况	减少 311	增加 243	减少 19	增加 48	减少 303	增加 26	减少 41	增加 11.8	减少 180	增加 1.4	减少 61	增加 27	减少 89	增加 0.6

表 3. 航天部文献入藏地区分布

地区	北京	华北	西北	西南	中南	华东	东北
份数	1386	124	267	118	33	117	19
百分比	67	6	13	5.7	1.6	5.7	0.9

4. 对国内科技文献的收藏工作重视不够。随着科学技术的飞速发展,国内科技文献发挥着越来越重要的作用。但是,由于对这类文献收藏工作的重视不够,加之人为的封锁,国内情报交流障碍很大,造成了搜集和使用上的困难。

5. 出国考察、国际会议文献的搜集越来越困难。众所周知,出国考察和参加国际会议主要是为了解决科研生产的关键,及时掌握国外动向。以航天部为例,从 1975 年起,这类文献主要集中在部情报所,它们对我国的航天事业发挥了重要作用,在社会上的影响也比较大。但是近两年来,由于出国考察派出计划、项目和经费权力的下放,使其来源面临枯竭的危险,并大大地影响了重大工程资料数据库的建设。

二、文献资源合理布局的原则

要想使文献资源合理布局顺利进行,必

须对文献资源分布现状做到心中有数。合理布局既不能大砍文献入藏品种,也不能搞平均分配。而应统筹全局,在充分考虑原入藏单位继承性的基础上,相互协商、互通有无;应从大局出发,按品种、按地区填补空白;要重点投资,保证原有特色和价值大、利用率高的文献的入藏,并兼顾各有侧重,保证其系统性。

合理布局的目的是用有限的经费,搜集多品种的文献,在全国或某一地区形成互通有无、相互补充、方便使用、资源共享的体系。合理布局是手段而不是目的。为了达到合理布局的目的,应切实抓好规划后的落实工作。也就是说,既要考虑减少品种单位的使用方便,也应充分考虑收藏单位可能提供服务的能力。只有这样,才不会使合理布局徒有虚名、流于形式。

根据以上原则,在国防科工委科技情报局的领导下,国防科工委情报所和各国防工业部情报所共同组成了“进口国防科技书刊资料合理布局协调小组”(以下简称“书刊布局协调小组”)主要任务是调查国防口文献入藏现状,提出国防科技文献合理布局方案和文献合理布局后资源共享的管理办法。现在,已经收到了明显的效果。

三、国防口文献资源 合理布局的进展

经过调研和分析,书刊布局协调小组一致认为:由于国外期刊在整个文献订购费中

占有相当高的比例,而高价期刊(1000元以上)在国外期刊订购费用中又占有相当高的比例(见表4),因此,应当把高价期刊的合理布局作为国防科技文献合理布局的突破口。经过充分协商,提出了国防口高价期刊的合理布局方案,从而取得了明显的效果:

表 1. 国防口 1986 年文献订购费用比较

单位数量项目	国防科工委 情报所	核工业部 情报所	航空部 情报所	电子部 情报所	兵器部 情报所	中船总公司	航天部 情报所
文献费(万)	80	40	55	45	52	16	26
外刊费用(万)	49.3	13	49.2	27.6	17.6	9.1	8.9
外刊费占 文献费%	61.6	32.5	89.5	61.3	33.8	56.9	44.5
高价期刊费用 (万)	28	7.26	28.9	10	8	5.6	5.3
高价期刊占外 刊费%	56.8	55.8	58.7	36.2	45.5	61.5	59.6

1. 节约经费。据粗略统计,合理布局后,国防口节约经费 34 万元(见表 5),如果

考虑布局后高价期刊的其他补救所需费用,实际也可节约经费 30 万元。

表 5. 国防口高价期刊合理布局后的经济效果

单 位	国防科工委 情报所	核工业部 情报所	航空部 情报所	兵器部 情报所	中船公司 714 所	航天部 情报所	总计
节约经费 (万元)	8	2.6	8	4	3.3	8	34

表 6. 国防口某套高价文献合理
布局后的订购情况

项目	合理布局前	合理布局后	减少份数	增加品种
种	42	51		9
份	111	63	48	

多为 2 户。1986 年,某套文献的订价竟高达 12000 元。对此,各情报所从全局出发,对所订该文献进行了适当调整(见表 6),仅 1987 年就节省 35 万元。

高价期刊合理布局后,书刊布局协调小组又对国防口的 38 种大宗、成套科技报告进行了合理布局。

2. 减少了复份,增加了品种。合理布局前,有的高价期刊订户达 6 户,合理布局后最

methodology from spontaneousness to objective; 9. the interlibraries contact from longitudinal type to network; 10. the foreign relations from closing to opening up.

Library Service--Reform

Library undertaking---China

G25

User. Library. New technique/Zhou Wenjun//Bulletin of China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. —1989,15(1). —20~21

The user, library and new technique are closely related. Technological progress pushes library cause forward, the other way round, library service promotes technological progress. They react on each other. Users are the power of applying new technique and offering good service in library. Without user, libraries would lose the value of existence. The full text mainly discusses the role of technology in promoting the changes of library's social position, management system, working organization, service contents and action ways. From this angle, libraries are the synthetic products of technological progress.

Library techniques---Effects

Library undertakings---China

Information users---Research

G258.9

An elementary introduction to resources sharing/Li Weiqing//Bulletin of China Society of Library Science/china society of Library Science. --- 1989,15(1). -22~24

documents resources are the material base of library and information service. Now in Sci-tech information sector of China there are 25000000 items of sci-tech documents, 6000 titles and 25550000 copies of domestic periodicals, 260000 titles and 1162000 copies of foreign periodicals, 120000 copies foreign patent specifications and 23000000 copies of standards. However, not less problems are existed in resources sharing. Among some of them are these: 1. Varieties and quantities are too small to meet needs. for example, foreign periodicals are ordered only by 39.4% of all; 2. Varieties are constantly decreasing, but repetitions increasing. For example, by comparison 1986 with 1984, the cost of ordering periodicals increased by an average of 70%, but varieties of periodicals decreased 27% in seven units of national defence sector; 3. Documents are not well-distributed. For example, foreign periodicals in information institutes of Ministry of Astronautics Industry are concentrated in Beijing by 67%; 4. The collection of domestic documents are not taken seriously. So it is a pressing matter of the moment for resources sharing. On the basis of practices in sector of national defence, the advantages of resources sharing are these: 1. Saving expenses: The information units of national defense have saved 350000 yuans only in ordering periodicals. 2. Decreasing repetitions and increasing varieties: For example, in national defense sector some set of

high price documents was ordered by increasing 9 varieties but decreasing 48 repetitions. With 6 tables

Resources sharing --- system of scientific and technological information for national defense

G259.23

Discussion on holdings composition of the library in teachers college/ Luo Yuhua// Bulletin of China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1989, 15(1). -25~26, 50

In order to accomplish its duty, the library holdings of teachers college should have ideological, pedagogical, professional, local and extensive contents. The holdings composition would divide into 4 grades: A grade holdings---documents of educational science; B grade holdings---teaching reference books and books of scientific research for teachers; C grade holdings---college textbooks and teaching reference books for students; D grade holdings---popular readings. The proportion of them is 2 : 3 : 4 : 1. In order to achieve this goal, five relations should be correctly handled, such as: the relation between major holdings and ordinary holdings, teaching reference books and books of scientific research etc. ; 10 leniency and 10 strictnesses principles be carried out: varieties with leniency, but repetitions with strictness; speciality with leniency, but interrelated books with strictness etc. ; 4 determinations principles: determining scopes by quantities of specialities; depth by the administrative levels of running school; varieties by courses; repetitions by the number of men. With 1 figure

College libraries---Teachers colleges

Holdings composition---Research

G253

The report on survey of pests in libraries in Guang Xi/ Li Jingren, Chen Xuiliang, Chen Jinzhao, Ma Jun// Bulletin of China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1989, 15(1). -28~30, 72

The paper is a report on survey of pests in libraries in Guang Xi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The investigation of the collection in 4 libraries (belong to 6 areas in Guang Xi) that evaluated about 10000 volumes was carried out, and the result provides a detailed description of pests in libraries in Guang Xi. It is found that 81 percent of all books in these libraries (most of them are rare books) have been harmed. There are about 30 species pests which are recorded as damaging books in Guang Xi, but only 6 species of them are found in libraries. The average density is 0.56 pest per volume, the maximum density reaches 90 pests per volume. The study also show there are not professional or non-professional people in charge of conservation and finances special for pest control in all libraries. In some libraries, the architecture is bad, directors are not interested in conservation, management level is low. All these factors are main reasons that pests are rampant. The paper also puts forward an active suggestion which is significant for pest preservation and control. It is the first time in China to investigate meticulously pests in libraries in one province. Therefore, the