

探索·争鸣

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谈科研院所图书馆的书刊比例问题

藏书建设是图书馆十分重要的基础工作。关于藏书建设,学术界讨论得较多;但在藏书建设中书和刊的比例问题却讨论得较少,希望这方面能多开展一些讨论。我就此谈一点粗浅的看法。

当代,世界发达国家已经由工业化社会向信息化社会迈进,信息已成为社会发展的三大支柱之一。随着我国经济建设和科学技术的发展,人们的信息意识也增强了,对各种信息的搜集、传递和利用也越来越受到重视。各种学科的研究单位纷纷与国外进行科技合作与交流。在这种形势下,研究所图书馆为了适应各方面的要求,也增强了信息意识,突破了传统观念,不断地扩大图书馆的服务范围。配合科研、生产、设计、技术合作交流等任务的开展,各种科技咨询、编制各种目录、题录、文摘、出版有关的信息刊物和快报、开展定题服务、专题服务以及其他情报研究工作,更显急需。在这些服务项目中,书刊是最基本的情报源。其中,科技期刊更有着举足轻重的作用。然而,一些研究所图书馆却不太重视期刊工作。

笔者所在的国家地震局地震研究所的前身是中国科学院测量与制图研究所,始建于1958年,藏书结构基本上有层次有重点,有些专业的核心期刊的系统性和连续性也较好。如联邦德国的《测量学杂志》(EFV),为1872年创刊,我馆从创刊号起一直延续至今,已收藏117年,至今仍在继续。但是在书

和刊的收藏比例上仍存在问题。根据1986年馆藏统计,科技图书53499册,占78.2%;科技期刊14946册,占21.8%;期刊藏量明显低于图书藏量。据全国各类型的部分图书馆的统计,除中国科学院系统的期刊藏量略高于图书藏量外,其他类型图书馆的期刊藏量明显偏低。详见下表。

书刊数量对比⁽¹⁾ 单位:万册

类型	部分省级公共图书馆	中国科学院系统图书馆	高校图书馆
书	2270(85.1%)	748(46.7%)	222.99(89.7%)
刊	396(14.9%)	852(53.3%)	256(10.3%)

然而国外情况有所不同。比如联邦德国图书馆现在馆藏400多万册,重点是各个学科的期刊,特别是外国期刊和参考工具书,尤其注意收集各种书目⁽²⁾。为什么他们如此重视科技期刊呢?因为期刊是文献的基本类型,其中发表文章密度大,代表着科学技术的最新发展水平,为科学界广泛重视。所以,研究所图书馆馆藏建设中书、刊的比例问题,特别是外刊的比例问题值得重视。我认为研究所图书馆应该提高期刊的订购比例,才能适应信息社会和开放政策的需要。

各种类型的图书馆有各自的特点。高校图书馆主要为教学服务,读者对象主要是师生。公共图书馆服务范围大,服务项目多。有些系统除了图书馆外,还有各种情报机构。它

们的馆藏结构应有它们的特点。那么,研究所图书馆的特点是什么呢?

一、研究所主要从事基础理论研究或技术开发工作,它除了需要必要的基础理论方面的图书外,更需要通过科技期刊不断吸收当今世界上新的理论观点、科学方法和先进技术,使本领域能跻身于世界先进行列。这里,期刊的作用显得特别重要。

二、研究所图书馆的服务对象是以具有专业知识的高、中、初级知识分子为主体。他们除了有本专业的知识外,并掌握一门或几门外语,他们迫切要求能及时了解他们所从事的研究领域的最新发展和最新的科技信息,而这些主要来源于科技期刊,其中特别是外文科技期刊。笔者对本所部分研究人员和研究生进行了调查,他们的论文中的参考文献有70~80%来自科技期刊,而其中70%以上来自外文科技刊物。我国专业杂志的参考文献也表明科技期刊占很大比例。比如,《地震学报》1979~1983年的1593篇引文,来自科技期刊的占80.2%^[3]。《物理学报》1974~1983年间,来自期刊的引文占引用量的93.21%^[4]。在农业期刊的引文中,来源于期刊的占67.8%^[5]。就是在专业图书中,引文也多数来自期刊。如测绘出版社出版的《大地测量学》下册([英]G. 庞福德著,张睿文、单文暄译),引文共531篇,来自期刊的为303篇,来自图书的有210篇,其他来源的18篇。

对科技期刊的需求,不仅我国科技工作者如此,其它各国的科技人员的反映也大致相同。在苏联科学院各科学中心与分院中,99%以上的科研人员认为最重要的情报源是科学期刊^[6]。1987年,美国专家向加拿大召开的IUGG国际会议交了10篇学术论文,其中的期刊引文占全部引文的77.27%,来源于书和其他的只占22.73%。据对《美国地震学会通报》1987年全年6期的分析:引文3298篇,来自刊的有2615篇,占79.29%;来自书的672篇,占22.38%;其他只占

0.33%。这些抽样调查和引文统计都说明了科技期刊在研究工作中的重要程度。科技期刊具有周期短、速度快的特点,能及时反映科学技术的最新成果,颇受科技人员的欢迎。目前我国科技人员的科研能力及外语水平不断提高,对外文期刊的需求量也日趋增多。

三、研究所图书馆肩负图书、情报双重任务。图书馆工作和情报工作有区别,但大体也是一致的。情报工作是在图书馆工作的基础上发展起来的。所以情报工作的方针、任务、服务对象、工作内容、技术方法和服务手段等与图书馆工作基本相同,图书、情报专业人员所掌握的专业知识也基本相同。当代图书馆工作已突破了传统的工作范围和内容,正在大大地加强其情报职能,使之朝着情报化方向发展。研究所图书馆的模式应是图书情报一体化,这样既节省财力、物力,又能统一领导、统筹安排。体制的改变要求馆藏结构也要随之改变。中、外文科技期刊在科学情报源中占有重要地位,是获取科技情报的最重要来源。据统计,均占全部情报来源的65~75%。目前,研究所图书馆科技期刊收藏偏少,这很不利于其情报功能的拓展。

总之,研究所图书馆亟需大大提高各种刊物的馆藏比例。这样,才能适应工作的需要,为四个现代化建设做出自己应有的贡献。

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professional training of library and information sciences was held in Chicago, U. S. A. It was the first one dealing with this subject in the world. The library education and in-service training of librarians department of IFLA had prepared a directory on education of library and informations sciences in the same year. An in-service training group was set up in 1986 under IFLA and in 1987, the Thirteen Bureau, which was responsible for information matter, of the European Communities sponsored and held a hearing into the problems of librarians in Luxemburg, stressing that the job of library education should be well done. Also in 1987, IFLA held in London an international symposium on the coordination of the training and education of library, information and archive professionals. In 1988 when the tenth anniversary of the founding of the centre for training librarians of Slavic-speaking countries came, there was another international on in-service training held in Czechoslovak. For the content of education, the Conference put stress on the scientific way of library management, and a proposal was made to run a pilot scheme on a speciality of library management, to offer courses on what the traditional library education had ignored, such as, courses on planning, organizing and leading the professional work and public relations, etc. so as to train the qualified personnel required by libraries, archives and professional information agencies. As early as 1986, as a matter of fact, a joint proposal like this was raised by IFLA and the China Society of Library Science before a conference held in Beijing, on the education and study of library and information sciences, 35 references.

Library education—Trend of development

Libraries—In-service training

G251. 6

Review of Satellite Transmission Document system/Tang Zhaokui//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990. 16(1). -45~48

The full text falls into three parts: 1. document transmission speed; 2. On-line order for documents; 3. Document transmission methods. Among those three, Part 3 stands as the focal point which goes into details of problems of facsimile and satellite document transmission. Making digital information convenient for direct and high-speed transmission, the satellite shows its advantages as follows: high capacity, low bit error rate, distance independent costs. It is particularly suitable for outlying districts and mountain areas sparsely populated.

Document—Satellite transmission

Apollo transmission system—Review

G354. 4

The Proportion of Books to Periodicals in Libraries of Research Institutes/Zhang Yongxian//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990, 16(1). -49~50

The periodical as a basic form of document, has a shorter publication cycle and can reflect the latest achievements in science and technology. According to statistics, a 65-75% of informations comes generally from periodicals. A 70-80% of citations of articles written by researchers of the Seismology Research Institute, the National Bureau of Seismology, a 80.2% of citations of articles published in the Seismology Journal from 1979 to 1983, a 93.21% of citations of articles carried in the

physics Journal from 1974 to 1983, a 67.8% of citations of agricultural periodical articles were all cited from various periodicals, as such, are primary information sources for scientific researchers. Nevertheless, in libraries and information agencies of China, the collections of books and periodicals are often out of proportion, e. g. books and periodicals in public libraries are in a ratio of 85% to 15%, in the Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences, the ratio is of 47% to 53%, while in the university and college libraries, it is of 90% to 10%. Therefore, it is urgent to solve the problem of expanding the periodical collection. 1 table. 6 references.

Collection proportion—Research

Periodicals—Function

G253

On Establishing Supply System of Periodicals in Colleges and Universities/Ye Shusheng//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990, 16(1). 51~55

Periodicals are the main resource from which information is acquired. According to statistics, 70 percent of information required for teaching and scientific research comes from periodicals. There are now in the world 300,000 titles of back periodicals and 150,000 current ones in foreign languages and 45,000 titles of back periodicals and 8,000 current ones in Chinese. However, the current periodicals in foreign languages ordered by colleges and universities of China are less than 20,000 titles. Periodicals in these institutions of higher learning are not only less in quantity, but also of a repetition, dispersion and very low supply rate. The contradiction of supply and demand will become sharper in the wake of subscription price rising and lack of funds. So it is imminent to establish periodical supply system in colleges and universities. 1 table, 7 references

Colleges and universities—China

Periodicals—Supply rate

G259. 23

Discriminating between FANG and CE/Zhang Jue//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990, 16(1). 56~57

In ancient China, FANG and CE were both used as book materials, but they were not alike at all. FANG instead of being a "volume" of putting them together one after another, was a rectangular board used for writing on. The machining precision of it was between that of JIAN and DU, and the writing area was between that of JIAN and CE, i. e. having a capacity of five, seven and nine lines with words covered from ten to nearly a hundred. FANG could not be compiled into CE, and the JIAN included in CE were not called FANG. 4 references

Book history—China

Book materials—Research

G256. 1

The Chinese Wood-Block Printing Appeared before Tang Dynasty/Liu Weiwu//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990, 16(1). -58~60, 55

Mao Chunxiang holds that the Chinese wood-block printing appeared in the late 8th century. Zhang Xiumin stands for that it appeared in A. D. 636. The author, however, maintains that it had