

《图书馆管理》(Library Management) 2014 年第一、二期文摘编译

作者: 刘锦秀 编译

单位: 北京雷速科技有限公司

关键词: 馆藏共享, 高校图书馆联盟, 领导力, 联合仓储, 纸质文献共享

摘要: 《图书馆管理》2014 年第一期论文主要有: 馆藏共享和共享存储: CARM1 和 CARM1 纸质文献库; 菲律宾的高校图书馆联盟: 前途未卜; 透过森林看树木: 香港高校图书馆的馆藏集中管理; 纸质档案的联盟共享: 来自加拿大的观点; JURA: 香港高校图书馆馆藏挑战的联合解决方案; 领导力开发推进图书馆变革; 未来图书馆的领导力; 从联合目录到融合目录: 在香港目前环境下如何倡导和实现; 马来西亚高校图书馆联盟形成的举措; 从集中的国家馆藏政策到馆藏分散管理和资源共享合作——芬兰的经验。

Shared collections to shared storage: the CARM1 and CARM2 print repositories

馆藏共享和共享存储: CARM1 和 CARM1 纸质文献库

作者: Cathie Jilovsky, Paul Genoni (pp. 2 - 14)

Keywords: Print repository, Shared storage

关键词: 纸质文献库, 共享存储

Purpose – This paper aims to provide a case study of the CARM (CAVAL Archival and Research Materials Centre) Centre, a print repository owned and managed by CAVAL, an Australian consortium of academic libraries, based in Melbourne, Australia. The history, business models and operations of the initial module, CARM1, which commenced operations in 1996 and the recently completed module, CARM2 are described. This is preceded by a review of literature addressing the issue of retained or ceded ownership of stored items, and is followed by a discussion of the trend from a shared collection to shared storage within a shared facility.

目的: 本文的目的是提供一个由 CAVAL 拥有和管理的纸质文献存储机构 CARM 中心 (CAVAL 档案和研究资料中心, CAVAL Archival and Research Materials Centre) 的案例研究。CAVAL 是澳大利亚的一个高校图书馆联盟, 总部设在墨尔本。历史上, CARM 最初的模式和操作模块 CARM1 于 1996 年开始运行。近期完成了模块建设和 CARM2 的描述。本文首先对保留或放弃存储项目所有权这一议题进行文献回顾, 之后探讨在共享设施范围内从馆藏共享到存储共享的发展趋势。

Design/methodology/approach – The approach is descriptive and explanatory. CARM1 was designed for both operations and space utilisation to be managed as economically as possible. This was achieved by storing items in a high density configuration and the collection, now known as the CARM Shared Collection, being owned by the CAVAL consortium. In exploring options for an expanded facility in 2007, a shared storage facility was determined to best meet the qualitative needs of member libraries. This option minimised the set-up and operational costs and required the lowest initial capital. CAVAL constructed a second storage facility, CARM2 which began operations in late 2010.

设计/方法/途径: 采用描述性和解释性的研究方法。CARM1 的设计无论从运行还是空间利用上都要尽可能地节约成本, 这是通过高密度配置的存储项目和馆藏来实现的。这些馆藏现在被称为 CARM 共享馆藏, 属 CAVAL 联盟所有。2007 年, 在探索扩大设备选择范围时, 确定最符合成员馆定性需求的是共享存储设备, 这可以使安装和运行成本最小化, 所需的启动资金也达到最低。CAVAL 已搭建了第二个存储设备, 即 CARM2, 于 2010 年底开始运行。

Findings – The CARM Centre demonstrates that variant models for storage configurations and

collection ownership can co-exist and meet the differing needs of member libraries within one facility. The need for off-site storage and the terms and conditions under which member libraries are willing to accept it differ widely. CAVAL's approach has been, and continues to be, that each member library makes its own decision and that CAVAL's role to facilitate those decisions while retaining an approach that supports broad-based solutions, be this in the form of a fully integrated shared collection, or a co-ordinated and carefully managed shared storage facility.

研究结果: CARM 中心的运行表明, 存储配置的不同模块和馆藏的所有权可以共存, 可以在同一个设施内满足不同成员馆的需要。异地存储的需要和成员馆自愿接受的条件有很大的不同。CAVAL 的方法是, 并将继续是由每个成员馆自己做出决策, CAVAL 帮助做出这些决策, 同时支持广泛的解决方案, 这是一个完全集成的馆藏形式, 或者说是一个协调有序和精心管理的共享存储设备。

Originality/value – This paper will be of interest and value to other organisations or consortia with an interest in the development, business models, implementation and management of shared print repositories that respond to the needs and circumstances of their member libraries.

独创性和价值: 本文对其他组织或联盟为满足其成员馆的特定需要而进行的共享纸质馆藏的开发、采用的商业模式、实施和管理具有参考和借鉴价值。

Academic library consortia in the Philippines: hanging in the balance

菲律宾的高校图书馆联盟: 前途未卜

Ana Maria Balenbin Fresnido, Joseph Marmol Yap (pp. 15 - 36)

Keywords: Academic library consortia, Library cooperation, Networking, Philippines

关键词: 高校图书馆联盟, 图书馆协作, 网络, 菲律宾

Purpose – The concept of academic library consortium emerged in the Philippines in the 1970s evidenced by the successive establishment of three consortia namely, the Academic Libraries Book Acquisition Services Association (ALBASA) in 1973, the Inter-Institutional Consortium (IIC) (now South Manila Inter-Institutional Consortium) in 1974, and the Mendiola Consortium (MC) in 1975. This paper aims to find out the experiences and status of selected academic library consortia in the Philippines, namely, the Academic Libraries Book Acquisitions Systems Association, Inc. (ALBASA), the American Corners (also known as American Studies Resource Center (ASRC) in some areas), the Aurora Boulevard Consortium Libraries, Inc. (ABC), the Davao Colleges and University Network (DACUN), the Inter University Consortium (IUC), the Intramuros Library Consortium (ILC), the Mendiola Consortium (MC), the Ortigas Center Library Consortium (OCLC), and the South Manila Inter institutional Consortium (SMI-IC) specifically in terms of the objectives of the different consortia, the activities they undertake and how such relate to the set objectives, the benefits they have enjoyed or continue to enjoy, the issues they have encountered as well as success/failure factors experienced by libraries in joining the different consortia.

目的: 菲律宾高校图书馆联盟的概念出现于 20 世纪 70 年代, 当时有三家联盟相继成立, 即 1973 年成立的高校图书馆图书采购服务协会 (Book Acquisition Services Association , ALBASA)、1974 年成立的机构联合会 (Inter-Institutional Consortium, IIC) 即现在的南马尼拉机构联合会 (South Manila Inter-Institutional Consortium)、1975 年成立的门迪奥拉联盟 (Mendiola Consortium, MC)。本文的目的是探寻选定的菲律宾高校图书馆联盟的经验和状况, 即高校图书馆图书采购服务协会 (ALBASA)、美国一角 (American Corners, 某些地区也称其为 American Studies Resource Center, 即美国研究资料中心, 简称 ASRC)、极光大道

图书馆联盟有限公司 (Aurora Boulevard Consortium Libraries, Inc. , ABC)、达沃高校网络 (Davao Colleges and University Network , DACUN)、大学校际联盟 (Inter University Consortium , IUC)、市中市图书馆联盟 (Intramuros Library Consortium , ILC)、门迪奥拉联盟(MC)、奥提加斯中心图书馆联盟 (Ortigas Center Library Consortium , OCLC)和南马尼拉机构联合会 (South Manila Inter institutional Consortium , SMI-IC), 尤其是不同联盟的目标、他们所承担的活动、有多少活动与既定目标相关、他们获得或将继续获得的利益、遇到的问题以及图书馆加入不同联盟的成功或失败因素等。

Design/methodology/approach – The sample was derived from the review of literature, which also served as basis to come up with the list of existing academic library consortia. The respondents were selected based on the Philippine Association of Academic and Research Librarians (PAARL) directory. Communication was sent via email, telephone, scheduled personal interview and social networking sites (e.g. Facebook). A total of 13 out of 23 (56.52 percent) respondents accomplished the survey questionnaires which were distributed online and manually. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the results.

设计/方法/途径: 样本来源于文献回顾, 文献回顾同时也作为提出高校图书馆联盟名单的基础。受访者根据菲律宾学术和研究图书馆协会 (Philippine Association of Academic and Research Librarians , PAARL) 目录选择。通过发送电子邮件, 电话, 约见和社交网站 (例如 facebook) 等方式进行交流, 从 23 位受访者中总共收到完成的问卷 13 份 (占 56.52%), 包括在线问卷和手写问卷。使用描述性统计分析结果。

Findings – Results of the study revealed that the role academic library consortia play in the development of academic libraries is crucial particularly in the promotion of professional development and resource sharing. As technology greatly influences the way libraries do things, the varying level of technological development among consortium member libraries confirmed to be a major challenge being faced by them today. While majority of the surveyed consortia assessed themselves to be successful, it is evident that there is lack of congruence between the consortia's objectives and undertakings.

研究结果: 研究结果显示, 高校图书馆联盟在高校图书馆的发展中起着至关重要的作用, 特别是在促进专业发展和资源共享方面。由于技术的发展极大地影响了图书馆的运行方式, 联盟成员馆中技术发展水平的变化被证实是他们今天所面临的重大挑战。而接受调查的大多数高校图书馆联盟的自我评估是成功的。显而易见, 联盟的目标和承担的任务之间缺乏一致性。

Originality/value – The paper is a modest contribution to the dearth of literature in Philippine academic library consortia. It also is the first study conducted measuring the success of selected academic consortia and identifying the factors contributing to their success/failure.

独创性/价值: 本文是对研究菲律宾高校图书馆联盟文献缺乏的一点微薄贡献。同时也首次研究了如何测评高校图书馆联盟的成功以及确定导致他们成功或失败的因素。

Seeing the trees through the forest: Centralising collection management at academic libraries in Hong Kong

透过森林看树木: 香港高校图书馆的馆藏集中管理

Brian Minihan (pp. 37 - 44)

Keywords: Academic libraries, Collection management, Consortia, Hong Kong, Weeding

关键词: 高校图书馆, 馆藏管理, 联盟, 香港, 馆藏剔除

Purpose – Collaborative efforts in academic library collection management and development are frequent topics in library literature. This paper aims to analyse the nature of collaborative projects

among Hong Kong academic libraries, with a view to whether further synchronisation of collection management is likely or not.

目的：高校图书馆馆藏管理和发展的合作是图书馆研究文献中常见的主题。本文旨在分析香港高校图书馆合作项目的性质，以期获得促进馆藏管理同步的可能性。

Design/methodology/approach – By comparing collaboration, as defined in the academic library literature from the 1970s to the present, to the status of current collaboration in academic libraries in Hong Kong, the local outlook for collaborative collection decisions among an eight-member library consortium was analysed. The ramification of local weeding projects and collection management decisions without a joint storage facility and its associated communication benefits regarding collection management decisions are detailed.

设计/方法/途径：通过比较 20 世纪 70 年代到现在高校图书馆研究文献中对合作的定义和香港高校图书馆目前的合作现状，对一个有 8 个成员馆的联盟馆藏合作决策进行了分析展望。详细论述了本地剔除项目的结果、没有共同存储设备情况下的馆藏管理决策以及就馆藏管理决策进行相关交流的益处。

Findings – Hong Kong academic libraries will all need to communicate clearly to one another and agree on local strategies before they can expect to build up to see any benefits from collaboration in collection management and development.

研究结果：在能够预见通过馆藏管理与发展合作而受益之前，香港高校图书馆必须相互间进行清晰的交流，协商制定本地化策略。

Originality/value – Although many of the themes have been touched upon before, in an Asian context it is useful to emphasize that success in collaboration is not dependent on budgets and resources alone.

独创性/价值：虽然之前已经有许多论文论及这一主题，但在在亚洲范围内，强调成功的合作并不依赖于预算和资源还是非常有益的。

Consortial shared print archiving: perspectives from Canada

纸质档案的联盟共享：来自加拿大的观点

Gwen Bird, Sabrina Wong (pp. 45 - 55)

Keywords: Academic libraries, Canada, Collections management, International cooperation, Library consortia, Shared print

关键词：高校图书馆，加拿大，馆藏管理，国际合作，图书馆联盟，纸质资源共享

Purpose – This paper aims to present a Canadian perspective on consortial shared print programs among research libraries.

目的：本文的目的是从加拿大的视角看研究型图书馆联盟的纸质资源共享项目。

Design/methodology/approach – This paper includes a brief environmental scan of shared print initiatives in Canada and the USA, as well as briefly mentioning shared print programs in Australia, New Zealand, the UK and Hong Kong. The Shared Print Archive Network of the Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries in western Canada is used as a case study, to highlight the challenges and opportunities of shared print initiatives.

设计/方法/途径：本文对加拿大和美国的纸质资源共享举措进行了简单的环境扫描，并简要介绍了澳大利亚、新西兰、英国和香港的纸质资源共享项目。以草原理事会和加拿大西部太平洋大学图书馆纸质典藏共享网络为案例进行研究，强调了纸质资源共享行动所面临的挑战和机遇。

Findings – The importance of a suitably streamlined governance structure for cooperative shared

print projects is discussed. The challenge of national coordination in countries where there is no national policy or program is contrasted with those countries having national coordination of shared print or centralized repositories. The challenge of assessing the impact and effectiveness of shared print programs is also discussed.

研究结果：对适当简化纸质资源共享项目的治理结构进行了讨论。那些没有国家政策或项目的地区与那些已经建有纸质资源共享国家协调或集中仓储的地区在国家协调方面所面临的挑战截然不同。本文还讨论了评估纸质资源共享项目的影响和效果所面临的挑战。

Originality/value – Cooperation between shared print initiatives in different regions will help bring about a culture change in collections management, from operating in isolated silos to open sharing of expertise and practices.

独创性/价值：不同地区间的纸质资源共享将有助于实现馆藏管理文化的改变，即从孤立的储藏室到专业知识和实践经验的开放共享。

JURA: a collaborative solution to Hong Kong academic libraries storage challenge

JURA：香港高校图书馆馆藏挑战的联合解决方案

Peter Sidorko, Linda Lee (pp. 46 - 68)

Keywords: Collaborative storage, Hong Kong, JURA, Libraries, Storage facility

关键词：联合仓储，香港，JURA，图书馆，仓储设备

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to discuss issues and concerns raised in a collaborative and cooperative central storage facility for Hong Kong academic libraries.

目的：本文的目的是探讨香港高校图书馆间的协作与联盟中央仓储设备的相关议题。

Design/methodology/approach – The approach is to propose and to implement a joint storage business plan and a possibility of acting for others to consider similar storage facilities.

设计/方法/途径：方法是提出并实施一个联合仓储商业计划，分析考虑其它存储设施方案的可能性。

Findings – Useful experiences have been gained while planning a central storage facility.

研究结果：在规划中央存储设施时已获得了有益的经验。

Research limitations/implications – The proposed JURA project is for Hong Kong academic libraries.

研究局限/启示：JURA（大学联合典藏学术书库，Joint Universities Research Archive）项目服务于香港高校图书馆。

Practical implications – The sharing of JURA proposal to create a central storage will inform the libraries around the region of the benefits of having a useful facility in the long term.

实践启示：JURA 创建中心仓储提案的共享预示着长久以来拥有良好设施的地区，其周围图书馆将会获益。

Originality/value – The paper will inform others wishing to set up collaborative storages on governance, storage systems, business plan, problems and issues in what is still a relatively unexplored approach to storage problems.

独创性/价值：本文提醒其他希望建立联合仓储的地区，需要注意所涉及到的治理、仓储系统、商业计划、疑难问题和尚未开发的解决仓储问题的方法。

Leadership development to transform a library

领导力开发推进图书馆变革

Jill Mierke (pp. 69 - 77)

Keywords: Canada, Consortium training, Leadership, Organizational culture, Training, Transformation

关键词：加拿大，联合培训，领导力，组织文化，训练，改造

Purpose – This case study aims to explain why one Canadian academic library chose to design and deliver in-house leadership development training for its employees, rather than taking a consortial approach, and seeks to highlight the impact of this decision on the library's organizational culture.

目的：本研究旨在阐明一个加拿大高校图书馆为其雇员在组织内部设计和推行领导力发展培训，而不是采取联盟方法的原因，旨在强调此类决策对图书馆组织文化的影响。

Design/methodology/approach – This paper is presented in three parts: the benefits and challenges of in-house, external and consortial training; the impact of an in-house leadership development program at the University Library at the University of Saskatchewan; and considerations when deciding whether to collaborate on the provision of employee training. The author draws upon her own personal experiences as the Director of Human Resources for the library, and presents evidence acquired through surveys, observations, and conversations.

设计/方法/途径- 本文共分为三个部分：内部、外部和联合培训的益处及挑战；萨斯喀彻温大学（University of Saskatchewan）图书馆内部领导力发展项目的影响；决定是否为雇员提供培训思考。作者通过自己作为萨斯喀彻温大学图书馆人力资源总监的经验，以及通过调查、观察和谈话获得的实证资料进行研究。

Findings – The paper explains how a deliberate decision to provide in-house leadership training had a transformative effect on individual employees and the organization.

研究结果：本文介绍了如何慎重决策对员工个人和组织具有变革性影响的内部领导力培训。

Practical implications – When considering collaborating to provide leadership development training, library administrators should ensure the pros and cons of doing so are thoroughly explored; the pressure to collaborate can sometimes lead to participation in activities simply to be seen as a “good library citizen,” and often such activities are not necessarily contributing to the strategic goals of the library. In economically challenging times, library leaders and decision makers will need to be very aware of these implications.

实践意义：当考虑提供领导力发展培训时，图书馆的管理者应确保对其利弊经过全面研究，联合的压力有时能够导致参与者仅仅被看成是一个“图书馆的好公民”，通常这样的活动不一定有助于图书馆战略目标的实现。在经济面临挑战的时代，图书馆的领导者 and 决策者们必须对此有清醒的认识。

Originality/value – This paper discusses why a library chose an in-house approach to leadership development training rather than a consortial approach. This article has value to library administrators as they consider implementing leadership development training in their libraries.

独创性/价值：本文探讨了一个图书馆选择进行内部领导力培训而不是通过联合途径的原因。本文对图书馆管理者考虑在其图书馆推行领导力发展培训有借鉴意义。

Leadership for future libraries

未来图书馆的领导力

Steve O'Connor (pp. 78 - 87)

Keywords: Academic libraries, Hong Kong, Leadership, Next Gen Leadership program, Singapore, Staff development

关键词：高校图书馆，香港，领导力，下一代领导力项目，新加坡，馆员培训

Purpose – Leadership is always important but is especially important at times of rapid and even

fundamental change. The purpose of this paper is to discuss and evidence the changes and decisions facing librarians in our world against the backdrop of international disrupted business models for libraries. The traditional mode of operation for libraries is changing dramatically in order to stay relevant and connected to our library users. This paper will aim to explore future leadership styles which will be required for special librarians. This will be set in the context of the NextGen Leadership program which this author established and conducted across Hong Kong, Singapore and Shanghai. The paper will also seek to draw on the author's experiences seeking new scenario futures for special libraries in Australia.

目的：领导力在这个快速变革的时代显得尤为重要。本文的目是探讨和论证在纷繁复杂的国际商业模式背景下的图书馆，面向馆员的变革和决策。为保持与用户的联络，图书馆传统的经营模式正在发生着巨大的变化。本文的目的是探讨未来专业图书馆员所需的领导风格。文中还会插入有关作者在香港、新加坡和上海发起和组织的下一代领导力项目（Next Gen Leadership program）的相关内容。本文还将借鉴作者的经验寻求澳大利亚专业图书馆未来的新方案。

Design/methodology/approach – This paper will explore future leadership styles which will be required for special librarians. This will be set in the context of the NextGen Leadership program which this author established and conducted across Hong Kong, Singapore and Shanghai. It will also draw on the author's experiences seeking new scenario futures for special libraries in Australia.

设计/方法/途径：本文的目的是探讨未来专业图书馆员所需的领导风格。文中还会插入有关作者在香港、新加坡和上海发起和组织的下一代领导力项目（Next Gen Leadership program）的相关内容。本文还将借鉴作者的经验寻求澳大利亚专业图书馆未来的新方案。

Findings – The evaluation of the Next Gen Leadership program is reviewed in this paper.

研究结果：对下一代领导力项目的评价进行了综述。

Research limitations/implications – The implications are that librarians need programs such as Next Gen in order to be able to test new ways of adopting management behaviours. These new ways of operating can be tested through programs such as Next Gen which operate over a lengthy period of time.

研究局限/意义：意义在于图书馆员为了能够测试采用管理行为的新方法而需要像 Next Gen 这样的项目，这些新的方法能够通过像 Next Gen 这样已经过长时间运行的项目进行测试。

Practical implications – It is crucial that existing managers of academic libraries establish these leadership programs into the future as a means of ensuring good succession planning.

实践意义：对于高校图书馆现有管理人员建立这些领导力计划至关重要，这些计划是未来确保制定良好继任规划的手段。

Originality/value – This is a genuinely original program spanning three countries/cities; Hong Kong, Singapore and Shanghai. The opportunity for participants in this course to meet, inter-mingle and network into the future with similar colleagues is unique. The opportunities to test new modes of management in such a course, remote from the work environment, are of value to the management styles of each individual into the future.

独创性/价值：这是一个真正跨越三个国家/城市（香港、新加坡和上海）的项目，参与此课程的学员在未来与同行相遇、融合、沟通的机会是独一无二的。远离工作环境，在这样一个课程中测试管理风格的机会，对未来每个人的管理模式都具有重要意义。

From union catalogue to fusion catalogue: How collaborative cataloguing might be initiated

and implemented in the Hong Kong context

从联合目录到融合目录：在香港目前环境下如何倡导和实现

Patti P.C. Cheung, Maria L.C. Lau (pp. 88 - 101)

Keywords: Batch processing, Chinese cataloguing, Collaborative cataloguing, Electronic books, Hong Kong

关键词：批量处理，中文编目，联合目录，电子图书，香港

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to reflect The Chinese University of Hong Kong Library's catalogue evolution as a result of electronic resources cataloguing and how collaborative cataloguing could be implemented in the context of Hong Kong.

目的：本文的目的是揭示中国香港大学图书馆由电子资源编目引发的编目变革，思考在香港目前的背景下如何实现联合编目。

Design/methodology/approach – The paper outlines the challenges faced by The Chinese University of Hong Kong Library and the need to find alternative way to catalogue e-books come in large batches. It describes in particular the cataloguing of Chinese e-books in collaboration with the China Academic Library and Information System (CALIS).

设计/方法/途径：本文概述了中国香港大学图书馆所面临的挑战和寻找大批量电子图书编目替代方法的必要性。重点描述了与 CALIS 在中文电子图书编目上的合作。

Findings – Different cataloguing data set are inevitably blended into the library catalogue to be used by users. Still, collaboration is feasible when libraries are ready to make compromise and accept variances in the library catalogue.

研究结果：不同的编目数据集必然要融入馆藏目录以供读者使用。然而，如果图书馆愿意作出妥协和接受图书目录的差异，联合编目就具有可行性。

Originality/value – The Chinese University of Hong Kong Library is the first library in Hong Kong to work collaboratively with CALIS to batch convert its records for cataloguing of Chinese e-books. The paper is useful for librarians exploring new source for Chinese cataloguing or collaborative initiatives with libraries in China.

独创性/价值：中国香港大学图书馆是香港第一家与 CALIS 合作进行中文电子图书目录批量转换的图书馆。本文对寻求中文编目或与中国的图书馆进行合作项目的来源有参考价值。

Initiatives towards formation of academic library consortium in Malaysia

马来西亚高校图书馆联盟形成的举措

Hafsah Mohd, Rosnah Yusof, Rohaya Umar (pp. 102 - 110)

Keywords: Academic libraries, Consortium, Malaysia, PERPUN (Malaysian Standing Conference of National and University Libraries)

关键词：高校图书馆，联盟，马来西亚，PERPUN(马来西亚国家与大学图书馆常设委员会)

Purpose – This paper aims to report on several initiatives towards formation of national consortium among academic libraries in Malaysia. The consortium focused on subscription of online databases.

目的：本文的目的是报道马来西亚高校图书馆成立国家级联盟的举措。联盟主要关注在线数据库的订阅。

Design/methodology/approach – In July 2004, CDC on behalf of PERPUN members made several initiatives towards formation of national consortium of Malaysian academic libraries. Proposal paper on the formation of the consortium has been submitted to the Ministry of Higher Education. Through “loose consortia” formed, CDC and later known as Malaysian Online E-Resources

Consortium (MOLEC) succeeded in negotiating for subscription of online databases and was able to get financial aid from the Ministry of Education to subscribe several databases since 2002.

设计/方法/途径：2004 年 7 月，商业数据库委员会（commercial databases committee，CDC）为维护 PERPUN 成员的利益制定了马来西亚高校图书馆成立国家级联盟的倡议。关于马来西亚高校图书馆成立国家级联盟的提案被提交给高等教育部。通过“松散型联盟（loose consortia）”的成立，CDC 和后来众所周知的马来西亚在线电子资源联盟（Malaysian Online E-Resources Consortium, MOLEC）在电子数据库的订阅交涉中获得成功，从 2002 年起可从教育部获得若干数据库的财政援助。

Findings – A commercial databases committee (CDC) was formed in year 2000 as a platform for academic libraries to evaluate, select, negotiate and manage the online databases. Complications involved in online databases subscriptions such as cost increase, license agreement, various formats of usage statistics, merger and takeover of publishers have made PERPUN (Malaysian Standing Conference of National and University Libraries) realize that there is a need for a formal consortium to be formed.

研究结果：作为高校图书馆评估、选择、谈判和管理在线数据库的平台，商业数据库委员会（commercial databases committee，CDC）于 2000 年成立。在线数据库订阅的相关情况错综复杂，诸如涨价、许可协议、各种格式的使用统计、出版商的合并和收购等已经使 PERPUN(马来西亚国家与大学图书馆常设委员会，Malaysian Standing Conference of National and University Libraries)认识到成立一个正规联盟的必要性。

Research limitations/implications – An improved service was established for the benefit of the academic libraries in Malaysia.

研究局限/意义：为马来西亚高校图书馆的利益建立高效服务。

Practical implications – A more coordinated approach to consortial dealings is being established in Malaysia.

实践意义：在马来西亚建立联合交易需要更加协调的途径。

Originality/value – This is a report on the process and outcomes.

独创性/价值：本文报道了相关过程和成果。

From the centralized national collection policy towards a decentralized collection management and resource sharing co-operation – Finnish experiences

从集中的国家馆藏政策到馆藏分散管理和资源共享合作——芬兰的经验

Ari Muhonen, Jarmo Saarti, Pentti Vattulainen (pp. 111 - 122)

Keywords: Collection management, Finland, Policy making, Research libraries, Resource sharing, University libraries

关键词：馆藏管理，芬兰，政策制定，研究图书馆，资源共享，大学图书馆

Purpose – Finland had a legislation-based centralized collection policy until the mid-1990s. The main components were national resource centers (selected higher education libraries) and provincial libraries (selected public libraries). This paradigm changed during the recession of the 1990s when new public management ideologies were adopted by the government. This ended the centralized model and a new policy favoring a decentralized collection management which demanded resource sharing. The models designated for the print-only age became obsolete also when the digital dissemination of especially scientific documents began to be the norm. The Finnish libraries have started to implement a new strategy consisting of different elements including a new model of library automation systems, the National Repository which is the hub

for the resource sharing of print materials, digitization projects (to be especially implemented by the National Library) and with new policies defining the roles and responsibilities of each of the libraries involved. This article aims to describe the history of the Finnish centralized collection policy, its shift to the modern management of the collection as well as the philosophy and tools used in this work.

目的: 20 世纪 90 年代中期之前, 芬兰已经立法通过集中馆藏政策, 主要由国家资源中心 (经挑选的高校图书馆) 和省级图书馆 (经挑选的公共图书馆) 组成。20 世纪 90 年代经济衰退期间, 由于政府接受了新的公共管理思想, 这一范式也发生了改变。集中管理的模式终结, 新的政策促成了要求资源共享的分散式馆藏管理模式的出现。当数字化传播特别是科学文献的传播开始规范化时, 这一为印本时代设计的模式也变得过时了。芬兰的图书馆已经开始实施由不同元素组成的新战略, 包括图书馆自动化系统的新模式, 作为纸质资源、数字化项目 (尤其是由国家图书馆实施的项目) 资源共享中心的国家仓储。新的政策规定了参与的每一个图书馆的作用和承担的职责。本文的目的是阐述芬兰集中馆藏政策的历史和其向现代馆藏管理的变迁, 以及在这一工作中用到的理念和工具。

Design/methodology/approach – The paper describes the evolution of the Finnish national collection policy and its main trends.

设计/方法/途径: 本文介绍了芬兰国家馆藏政策的演变及其主要发展趋势。

Findings – The National Repository Library has enabled Finnish university libraries to focus their collection policies and to make savings in the cost of premises. A new business model for the digital era is needed for document sharing between libraries.

研究结果: 国家仓储图书馆已经使芬兰的大学图书馆重视他们的馆藏政策, 节约了前期的成本。数字时代新的商业模式要求图书馆间实现资源共享。

Research limitations/implications – The paper is based on Finnish experiences.

研究局限/意义: 本文是基于芬兰的经验。

Practical implications – Models for national and international collection and preservation policies are presented.

实践意义: 提出了国家和国际间的馆藏和保存策略。

Originality/value – The paper provides proposals for the building of global division of work in the long-tail management of documents.

独创性/价值: 本文提供了有关文献长尾管理的全球分工的建议。