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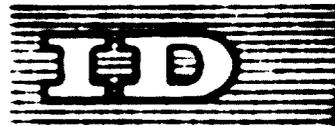
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DO1389



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Distr.  
LIMITED

ID/IG.77/7/Part I  
12 August 1970

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seminar on Industrial Information  
(for the ECAFE and ECA regions)

Tehran, Iran, 14 - 25 September 1970

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES FOR INDUSTRY

PART I

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION  
SERVICES FOR INDUSTRY IN CMEA MEMBER COUNTRIES ✓

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## INTRODUCTION

With scientific and industrial progress, the constantly growing number of people and increasing amount of material resources being involved in the sphere of industry and science it is necessary to develop industrial and scientific information systems in all countries. This, together with the so called "information explosion" resulted in the following two important consequences: considerable increase of the role played by information work in maintaining high rate of development in industry technology and science; development of information work into a separate type of scientific work, as well as the creation of information science - an independent scientific discipline, elaborating the theory and methodology of information work.

The major tasks of scientific information work, independent of various organizational principles, methods and technical means used in various national systems of scientific and technical information, have a common international nature. These tasks can be grouped as follows:\*

- Considerable increase in effectiveness of scientific information work;
- Elaboration of methods and means to overcome growing "Language barriers";
- Development of modern means for information storage retrieval and dissemination;
- Optimization of the structure of regional, national and mission oriented systems of information;
- Creation (on the basis of national and regional systems) of a world-wide network of scientific and technical information.

This report examines various national technical and scientific information systems, i.e. systems for gathering, accumulation, processing and distribution of technical and scientific ideas and data generated by men in the course of technical and scientific development.

All these national systems employ differing organizational principles which correspond to the national character and economic and scientific level of each country, but the exposition will show that no technical and scientific progress is possible today without an advanced information system.

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\* "Draft of the new FID programme".

### CMEA MEMBER COUNTRIES AND YUGOSLAVIA

The scientific and technical information in CMEA member countries is evolving as an independent scientific trend. This trend is becoming increasingly indicative of the co-operation of the information services in the socialist countries with the huge army of workers in science and engineering. A comparative analysis of the organizational set-ups of scientific and technical information in CMEA member countries revealed that the initial situations during the organization of information varied rather strongly in different countries.

These variations have conditioned the different conceptions in the organization of information work. However, in the course of subsequent development the national scientific and technical (industrial) information (STI) systems of the socialist countries tended to become uniform and the general concepts inherent in the socialist system more pronounced.

These concepts are exemplified by:

- The State character of information services in the field of science and technology;
- The centralized management of scientific information activities;
- The direct dependence of STI system organization on the organization of science and the national economy generally;
- The organization of scientific information activities on a scientific basis;
- The centralization of abstract service, and
- The development of specialized information systems within the framework of a unified State system of scientific and technical information.

It should be noted that the collaboration of socialist countries in the STI field and the wide exchange of experiences among information agencies in these countries have a favourable effect on the development and improvement of the system and organization of information communication.

## THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The State system of scientific and technical information which is generally guided by the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers, incorporates a number of all-Union information bodies. These include the All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences (VINITI); the All-Union Research Institute for Technical Information, Classification and Coding of the USSR State Committee on Standards, Measures and Gauges (VNIKI); the Central Research Institute for Patent Information and Technico-Economic Studies of the USSR State Committee on Invention and Discoveries (CNIPI); the All-Union Scientific and Technical Information Centre of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technology; the Scientific Information Institute for Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, etc.

VINITI holds a position of prominence among all State information agencies.

At the moment VINITI is a leading organization within the State system of information.

Eighteen years ago, on 19 July 1952, the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decree on the organization of a scientific information institute under the authority of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The past eighteen years have been the years of the VINITI evolution, of accumulation of hard-won experience in abstraction, assimilation and study of the world scientific and technical literature, in the development of special methods for the processing of a multidisciplinary flow of information sources.

Along with research and organizational activities VINITI is currently engaged in vast abstracting work covering the world scientific and technical literature. Here the Institute's tasks are sharply defined. These are provision of specialists with exhaustive scientific and technical information, publication of abstract journals, express-information bulletins, "Science Results" reviews, production of bibliographic cards and of other information documents.

Abstract journals are the most fundamental information publications. They provide abstracts, annotations and bibliographic references for articles, collections, monographs and patents appearing in almost all countries of the world.

There is no abstracting service in the world that could rival the VINITI Abstract Journal in size or coverage. It enables the reader to keep track of the literature in his field of science or technology with the least expenditure of time.

CNIIPI, Committee on Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR Council of Ministers, performs the following:

- Systematic analysis and generalization of the world patent literature;
- Examination of the technico-economic efficiency of domestic and foreign inventions and discoveries;
- Complete processing of patent collections including microfilming;
- Co-ordination of translation of patent materials;
- Organization of reference and information services on the patent resources of the USSR and popularization of industrial and technological advances reflected in the authors' certificates and patents;
- Development of mechanization means for patent information services.

CNIIPI issues:

- (a) Specifications of the authors' certificates for domestic inventions;
- (b) "Bulletin of Inventions and Trade Marks";
- (c) Translations into Russian of several foreign patent periodicals;
- (d) Information on current foreign patents (on bibliographic cards), and
- (e) Reviews and tabulations of patent specifications.

VNIKI, Committee on Standards, Measures and Gauges, USSR Council of Ministers, provides information on State standards, normals, normative documentation on instrumentation, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) recommendations on standardization, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) foreign standards and recommendations, and specifications and revisions of State standards. The information is published in collections, express-information bulletins and on bibliographic cards. In addition topical reviews of foreign literature on problems of standardization, metrology, classification and coding are issued.



CINIS, USSR State Construction Committee, abstracts domestic and foreign literature on construction and architecture and produces abstract cards and an express-information bulletin on foreign building practices. Along with this the Institute issues printed cards on completed research projects, design and development projects in industrial construction, and interdisciplinary problems of construction.

VNIIMI, USSR Ministry of Public Health, publishes an abstract journal, abstract cards, bibliographic cards, an express information bulletin, and scientific surveys on medicine and medical technology.

VINTISKh, USSR Ministry of Agriculture, issues the same kinds of publications as VNIIMI but covering agriculture.

VNTIC, USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology, accomplishes the following:

- Building of a collection of unpublished R & D reports;
- Registration of all current and completed R & D projects in the country;
- Preparation of state-of-the-art reports on R & D programmes on demand;
- Publication of information materials;
- Production of statistical information.

The Scientific Information Institute for Social Sciences performs:

- Acquisition and abstracting of domestic and foreign materials on social sciences, primarily on the philosophical, economic, historical and legal sciences, and scientific communism;
- Preparation and publication of bibliographic and abstract publications, scientific-analytical literature reviews on topical problems in social sciences, production of translations and photocopies of the most important scientific works;
- Information services for party and State bodies, research institutions, academic institutions, scientific and teaching personnel;
- Co-ordination and theoretical generalization of working experience in the field of social sciences information;
- Establishment of scientific ties with foreign information bodies.

The State Public Library for Science and Technology of the USSR (GPNTB) and the All-Union Book Chamber can be viewed as all-Union information agencies. They provide:

- Scientific and technical literature and reference services;
- Co-ordination of bibliographic work in the field of engineering and methodological guidance of the country's technical libraries.

The USSR All-Union Book Chamber is an all-Union centre for State recording bibliography. Its main tasks include:

- Registration of all printed materials appearing in the USSR;
- Organization of bibliographic information on the literature published in the USSR;
- Centralized cataloguing of all current literature;
- Elaboration of problems in the methodology and techniques of library work;
- Reference services for all institutions and organizations in the country.

The All-Union Book Chamber's bibliographic publications are: "Book Annals", "Annals of Newspaper Articles", "Annals of Journal Articles", "Soviet Bibliography", and bibliographic cards for library catalogues.

The all-Union STI agencies generate a downward flow of information materials on published and unpublished sources.

In their most advanced form specialized information centres are research institutes for information and technico-economic studies. Such a profile of specialized information centres permits technico-economic analyses be made of the development level of an industry as a whole, of separate important problems and of industrial processes and technologies and products, as well as provides for correct selection and evaluation of information from the point of view of the economic effect of its application in industry, research and design work. Along with this, information institutes conduct research and methodological work towards refinement of the information system for their particular industrial branch, and development of specialized systems for document classification, mechanization and automation of information processes.

At present, apart from research institutes for information and technico-economic studies (chemical, oil and gas industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry, coal industry, radio-electronics, timber and paper making industry, etc.) there exist

research institutes for information (e.g. for mechanical engineering) central institutes of scientific and technical information (in the light and food industries, in railway transportation, on construction and architecture), divisions, departments, sectors, laboratories, offices of scientific and technical information at leading research institutes which discharge the duties of specialized information centres (in the electrical engineering, aircraft industries, etc.).

The main functions of specialized information centres are processing and generation of information on the achievements of enterprises, research and development institutions.

Specialized information centres produce and disseminate to factories and organizations in their particular industries bibliographic, abstract and review information on the topical problems of development of their industries, based on the analysis, systematization and generalization of unpublished materials on new products manufactured by the industry, results of research and development activities, progressive methods, technico-economic indices of enterprises, as well as information on materials of all-Union information centres drawing on domestic and foreign sources.

Thus a downward flow of information on unpublished materials is formed within an industry.

The total number of specialized information centres in the USSR is 100.

The organization, structure, and tasks of a specialized information centre are typified by the system of scientific and technical information in the machine-tool industry.

Proceeding from the basic principles of organization of the STI system, the main lines of information activities in the machine-tool industry are: provision of the engineering staff, industrial innovators and rationalisers, and trained workers at enterprises with timely information on results of research and development and design work which are subject to introduction in production, on new advanced methods in technology, organization and economics of production, on new standards, norms, branch and inter-branch guiding and normative materials, and on achievement of industrial innovators and rationalisers.

Creators of innovative technology - designers, research workers, planners of new methods, technologies and organizational set-ups in industry - must be supplied with operative and full information on the most recent achievements of domestic and foreign

science and technology, on new inventions and patents, on the technological level and economic efficiency of similar products and their components, on work methods in other branches of industry at home and abroad, on trends and findings of research, development and design work at allied enterprises (organizations).

The scientific and technical information services also provide the consumers of the machine-tool industry products (within the country) with regular catalogue, reference and review information on new products coming on the market. It contains technical specifications of products and highlights their advantages over previous models, as well as gives recommendations on the most effective application and use.

This information, including data on the organization of systematic quality advertising for the machine-tool industry products within the country and abroad, provides the top management personnel at the Ministry and at organizations coming under its authority with concrete technico-economic data containing a comparative analysis of the basic technico-economic indices in the given field (inside the country and abroad), economic situation surveys, generalized technological production, and economic data on results of work of separate industries, enterprises and so on.

The general management of information activities in the machine-tool industry is effected by the Ministry's Technical Office through the main branch offices, the Information Research Institute for Mechanical Engineering (NIIMASH), STI departments (ONTI) at leading R & D institutes, and offices (departments) of scientific and technical information (BNTI, ONTI) at industrial enterprises (syndicates), research, development and designing institutions.

NIIMASH is the central specialized STI agency for mechanical engineering. It provides for scientific systematization, analysis and generalization of all information sources on subjects of concern to the industry, in order to disseminate these to factories, R & D institutions and design offices in a form which is most suitable for practical utilization. The Institute conducts research and methodological work aimed at improving the branch system of scientific and technical information, introducing mechanization and automation in information work, and increasing the efficiency of information. It also provides methodological guidance to and co-ordinates the activities of all STI services within the industry, by establishing inter-industry connections and information exchange with all-Union, republican and regional information bodies. The Institute is responsible for the quality of information materials

produced, their timely dissemination to enterprises and organizations within the industry, as well as for a proper level and development of the specialized system of scientific and technical information.

OWTIs at leading institutions are the basic STI bodies in their respective branches of industry.

An OWTI has the following main tasks:

- Organization of the most complete and timely utilization of domestic and foreign information by research workers and specialists and the leading institute and enterprises in their research and development work;
- Searching, processing, systematization of information materials and their presentation to the users by such techniques and procedures as will reduce the time spent by researchers and specialist on the study, analysis and generalization of information;
- Organization of the working out of information and guiding materials on results of R & D work performed by the leading institute, aimed at the introduction of these innovations in the appropriate industries;
- Reproduction of information and guiding materials on the leading institute profile, their distribution among the interested enterprises and control over their utilization;
- Popularization of results of work of the leading institute by way of exhibitions, technical conferences and meetings in the press and by television;
- Taking stock of the utilization of STI materials and the effect produced.

A BWTI (OWTI) at an industrial enterprise (syndicate) or a research and development institution performs the following tasks:

- Ensures the receipt of the necessary information and guiding materials and technical documentation;
- Systematizes the materials received, selects among them and forwards them to the appropriate divisions for practical utilization in production, research and development work in the given organisation (research institute for design office);

- Popularizes scientific, technical and industrial achievements, provides for exchange of progressive work methods in shops, laboratories, experimental workshops of enterprises (research institutes, design offices);
- Takes care of the production and presentation to the leading institutes and the NIIMASH of scientific, technical, industrial and economic information on the results of work by the given enterprise (organization);
- Takes stock of the utilization of materials of scientific and technical information and popularization at the given enterprise (organization), and the effect produced.

Preparation and publication of information materials are made according to a unified summary plan. Such plans are drawn up every year by the NIIMASH jointly with ONTIs of leading institutes and are approved by the Ministry authorities.

Plans for the preparation and issue of information and technical materials are made with due regard for the development programmes of the industry, R & D projects, plans for the introduction of innovative technology, and the proposals of enterprises and organizations of the Ministry. They are also co-ordinated with the "Mashinostroyeniye" (Mechanical Engineering) Publishers and the editorial boards of professional journals.

Publication of information and technical materials for dissemination to enterprises and organizations of the industrial branch and other interested users is accomplished in a centralized manner by the NIIMASH and the leading institutes.

NIIMASH co-ordinates publication of information and technical materials according to summary plans approved by the Ministry and co-ordinated with the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Council of Ministers Committee on Press.

NIIMASH and leading institutes issue and circulate to enterprises and organizations specialized information and technical materials, as well as materials issued by inter-branch information bodies and information bodies in other branches of the national economy. The information flow is formed according to the subjects which are of interest to workers in the machine-tool industry.

The upward flow of information is generated on the basis of obligatory supply of scientific, technical, industrial and economic information by the Ministry's enterprises and organizations to the NIIMASH reference information collection.

In order to provide for the fullest possible supply of necessary reference information and technical documentation to specialists and authorities, a Central Specialized Reference Information Collection (RIC) is being built in the machine-tool industry, as well as collections at enterprises and organizations.

The Central Specialized Reference Information Collection is a systematically arranged file of printed materials and unpublished scientific and technical documentation. The RIC is used to collect and store materials on the machine-tool and related industries, technologies and productions. Such materials are concentrated in the Information Research Institute (NIIMASH), in the Central Scientific and Technical Library, and in the leading institutes of the Ministry of Machine Tool Industry of the USSR.

The NIIMASH reference information collection and the CNTB collection emphasize technical literature and general documentation, while the leading institutes of the industry concentrate on documentation on subjects corresponding to their particular profiles.

To ensure the most operative complex provision of the industry with materials of the Central Specialized Reference Information Collection, a common reference apparatus of the collection is built which includes the main reference bibliographic card file, special factographic card files and other search systems, and a single classification scheme for the whole collection is developed which indicates the primary documents.

The Central Specialized Reference Information Collection is a component part of the State reference information collection.

All enterprises and organizations that come under the authority of the Ministry take part in the building and maintenance of the Central Specialized Information Collection. They are obliged to submit to the NIIMASH information cards and technical documentation.

The Central Specialized Reference Information Collection uses, along with the Universal Decimal Classification, descriptor and other modern information retrieval languages.

A computer based centre of scientific and technical information and a telex station for communication with enterprises and organizations in the industry is being established at the NIIMASH. The centre will microfilm, and reproduce documents and

supply them to users as microforms or microprints; it will also ensure prompt copying and duplication of documents using electrography, thermo-copying, offset printing and other modern techniques.

The reference information collections of enterprises and organizations in the industry are comprised of all stored and coming information and technical documents. They are arranged systematically and are reflected in the unified specialized reference apparatus. This enables not only the most complete and speedy retrieval of information and technical documents on the given organization (enterprise) profile, but also their supply when requested by groups or individuals.

Because of the multi-national character of the Soviet State, the special features of the economic progress in the different republics, and the working experience accumulated over the years, the network of republication institutes and regional organs of scientific and technical information are undergoing continued development.

Republican institutes occupy an important position.

Republican research institutes for technical information and technico-economic research differ from specialized information agencies in that they serve a multitude of industrial branches within a republic rather than one particular branch, which determines the nature of their activities.

A republican institute:

- Organizes the republican reference information collection with due regard for the peculiarities of economic development of the Union republic, and provides reference and library services to enterprises and organizations, primarily to those which are not covered by specialized information systems, and also to scientists, specialists and industrial innovators;
- Carries out technico-economic studies on problems of importance to the development of the republic's national economy, as well as on problems of scientific and technical information according to the co-ordination plan;
- Takes part in the organization of scientific and technical popularization in the republic;
- Promotes the utilization of information materials at enterprises, research and development institutions within the republic;



- Examines information materials of all-Union and central specialized information agencies as well as local experience with a view to drawing recommendations on the introduction of new technology and progressive techniques into the republic's national economy;
- Publishes information materials (in Russian and national languages) in subject-fields specified by the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology;
- Maintains control over the introduction into production of the most important technical innovations adopted from information materials and the supply to central specialized information bodies of information cards on newly developed and adopted technical means, progressive technologies and advanced production practices, which are issued by enterprises and organizations in the republic;
- Provides methodological assistance to the republic's enterprises in the organization of information work according to standard regulations and other instructional documents;
- Organizes professional training and improving of professional skills of information officers at enterprises, organizations and departments within the republic.

In most cases the Institute is responsible for the administration of the Republican Scientific and Technical Library.

Inter-branch regional centres for scientific and technical information and popularization, as a rule, incorporate a central scientific and technical library, a house of technical popularization, and provide reference information and library services to enterprises and organizations in the autonomous republic, territory or area which come under their authority. With this aim in view a Centre builds a reference information collection which provides information on materials to scientists, specialists and industrial innovators irrespective of their organizational affiliation.

The Centre co-ordinates carrying out of measures on scientific and technical popularization within the territory served, issues according to regulations materials on exchange of production practice, and provides methodological assistance in the organization of scientific and technical popularization.

The departments (offices) of scientific, technical and economic information at enterprises, research and development and design institutions (ONTEI, BNTEI) are responsible for prompt information services to workers at enterprises, institutions,

design offices on the most recent scientific and technological achievements in specific areas connected with their activities, and for control over the effective utilization of information materials in production, scientific and practical work; for participation in research and development work by searching, systematization, examination, analysis and generalization of information materials on the subject profiles of the given organization; for popularization of achievements of science and technology, progressive techniques, advanced labour and production organization methods; for promoting the exchange of experiences among allied factories and organizations.

Thus, a continuous upward flow of information on the achievements of enterprises, research and development institutions and design offices is generated.

Reference information collections (RIC), which are most complete collections of documents and their search patterns on subject fields of the corresponding information body are set up at all levels of information service. The totality of reference information collections of all-Union, specialized and republican information centres, regional centres, and information units at enterprises and organizations constitutes the unified reference information collection of the country.

The library stock is an integral part of the reference information collection of the corresponding information body and it is comprised of not only scientific and technical literature but of technical documentation as well.

Where an information unit is lacking at an enterprise or an organization the technical library will conduct all reference and information work.

#### THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The beginning of organized STI services in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) dates from 1960.

By 1963 a system of scientific and technical information had evolved in the GDR which included 207 information and documentation agencies. These performed a considerable amount of work.

Results of this work are reflected in 161 series of abstract cards, numerous technical literature reviews, and bibliographies. But the level of information activities still fell short of the needs of scientific and technological progress.

In 1963, the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic adopted a decision, "On Further Development of the Existing Information System", which furnished the basis for the creation of a unified system of information on natural sciences, technology and economics in the country.

The Council of Ministers decree of 22 April 1965 "On Further Development of the Information and Documentation System for Social Sciences Existing in the GDR" instituted a Centre of Information and Documentation at the German Academy of Sciences charged with the function of methodological guidance of information bodies in the field of social sciences.

These important decisions laid down the foundation for the creation of a state-wide system of information for the natural sciences, engineering, economics and social sciences. The State Secretariat for Science and Technology (now the Ministry of Science and Technology) was made responsible for the management of the scientific and technical information system. It was also obliged to implement a uniform concept of the development and improvement of an information system for science, technology and economics and its organic incorporation into the State system of information. The Central Institute for Information and Documentation (ZIID), which is under the authority of the Ministry, performs the functions of a guiding and co-ordinating centre for all information activities in the field of science and economics.

ZIID has conducted work towards the development of an information system for the natural sciences, economics and engineering based on uniform methodological and organizational principles. The main tasks of ZIID are:

- Elaboration and refinement of scientific, technical and methodological foundations of information and documentation; drawing and realization of a programme for the development of improved methods and techniques of scientific, technical and economic information; co-ordination of research and development projects in the field of information, particularly on problems of mechanization and automation;
- Assistance to the Ministry of Science and Technology in the creation of a uniform system of professional training for information and documentation work, in popularization of all potentials and means of information in specialized colleges and institutes, as well as assistance to State and public bodies in implementing measures for improving the skills of their personnel in the field of information and documentation;

- Collaboration with the corresponding central information agencies of CMEA member countries.

ZIID has worked out the organizational and methodological principles of information work, the most important of which are reflected in the Standard Regulations on Information Departments, Central Offices of Information and Documentation, Specialized Centres of Information and Documentation".

The activities of ZIID have been aimed at upgrading of information service, elimination of parallelism and duplication in the work of information and documentation centres, co-ordination of their activities, publication of pinpointed information, establishment of close collaboration of central State information bodies - especially in the sphere of industry - with information bodies in the academic field, with the German Academy of Sciences, with the country's libraries, and with organs carrying out organizational and methodological guidance of libraries.

Great attention is paid in the GDR to the establishment and development of specialized information systems which are basic links within the statewide information system.

Information provision of a branch of industry is accomplished by the following categories of information bodies: specialized information and documentation centres, central offices of information and documentation and information departments. Specialized information and documentation centres, which are methodologically guided by ZIID, are responsible for the activities of all information bodies in their subject field and carry out administration of central offices of information and documentation. The latter in turn provides methodological guidance to information departments at enterprises and control and co-ordinate their activities.

By now scientific and technical information agencies have been created in all major industries of the country. There are 31 specialized information centres at central State and research institutions, 152 central information offices at large research centres and people's enterprise administrations, 953 information departments and 2252 information commissioners at research institutes and enterprises.

Specialized centres provide guidance in the building of information departments and central information and documentation offices, exercise control over the acquisition of foreign scientific and technical literature according to the information

needs of the branch, co-ordinate information work with other branches, conduct research in the field of information and develop various forms of collaboration with research libraries in the GDR.

Central Offices of Information and Documentation (ZBID) are required to give assistance to and to co-ordinate information departments, to process, publish and disseminate information materials coming from information departments, to co-ordinate the acquisition of foreign scientific and technical literature by information bodies, and to carry out measures on professional training and improvement of professional skills of information officers. According to "Standard Regulations" a ZBID may comprise a technical library. The latter builds the information collections and places them at the disposal of the information body.

ZBID organizes its work in close contact with specialized information centres which are responsible for the methodological guidance and co-ordination of the activities of information offices.

The network of information departments is constantly expanding in the GDR. Great attention is paid to the improvement of operations of information departments, which is carried out through the introduction of novel information technology.

Information departments are set up by the administration at enterprises, research institutions and establishments. They are directly subordinate to the technical director at enterprises, and to the director at research institutes.

The main functions of information departments at enterprises, research institutions and establishments can be reduced to the following:

- (1) To keep track of the achievements of science and technology in the fields of interest to the enterprise or institute;
- (2) To identify the information needs of all categories of users at a factory or institute;
- (3) To produce information on the most important problems of concern to the enterprise or institute;
- (4) To provide the institute or enterprise with state-of-the-art reports on the most important problems of progress of the world science and technology;
- (5) To co-ordinate information activities of divisions of the enterprise or institute.

Special importance is attached to practical utilization by the enterprise of information on scientific and technical innovations.

Speedy communication of scientific and technical achievements to specialists and scientists depends to a large degree on efficient organization of the work of all information officers. An important role in the provision of information to the users is played by information commissioners. These are picked among the personnel of large enterprises, where the information department is unable to cope with the whole amount of information work. In this case the network of commissioners is a connecting link between the information department and the major structural units of the enterprise. At small enterprises commissioners are required to discharge the functions similar to those of an information department.

The duties of a commissioner include:

- Organization of examination of information sources by specialists;
- Study of information needs at the enterprise;
- Popularization of information and its communication to the users;
- Training of users in the utilization of information materials.

One of the tasks of a specialized information agency is the supply of information to authorities. This information is generated by information bodies at different levels: specialized centres, offices and departments of information. This kind of information is regarded as a very important one in the GDR; experience of advanced information centres in the production of such information is studied and generalized.

#### THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Prior to 1960, the scientific and technical information work in the Polish People's Republic (PPR) had been decentralized. A new phase in the development of the STI system began in 1960, after the PPR Council of Ministers decree "On the Organisation of Technical and Economic Information".

All information work in the country is presently organized and guided by the PPR Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technology, or more specifically, by the Office for Scientific and Technical Information and Collaboration with Foreign Countries under the Committee. The State system of STI has the following structure.

The leading information agency in the country is the Central Institute of Scientific, Technical and Economic Information (CINTEI). It performs the functions of a co-ordinating and methodological centre to which all information bodies within the country are subordinated. It works out a uniform methodology of information work, co-ordinates the activities of specialized information bodies and takes care of the training of information specialists for the whole country. CINTEI represents Poland in international organizations and collaborates with foreign information centres.

Departmental information centres mainly discharge organizational and administrative duties. They plan and organize the work of information bodies which come under their authority. Conjointly with CINTEI they work out topical plans for information work within their departments: they co-ordinate working plans of the specialized centres within their departments; prepare drafts of normative documents determining aspects of organization and work of the information services of departments; exercise control over specialized information bodies within the given department; promote the exchange of experiences and materials among specialized information centres; control the use of information materials in specialized centres; develop recommendations concerning the organization of specialized centres, and provide with necessary personnel, finances and equipment.

Specialized information centres are basic to the information system of every branch of the national economy. Their tasks include gathering, analytical-synthetic processing and dissemination of information in the subject fields of their branches. Specialized information centres have been set up at research institutions, large design offices and other organizations which form part of branch-oriented syndicates.

Industrial information centres are established at large enterprises and design offices which are required to meet the needs of their enterprises for information on scientific and technical achievements, on new inventions, standards, etc. Industrial centres present information on the production experience and all achievements to their specialized centres, where this information is processed and disseminated to all information centres within the branch. Industrial centres base their activities primarily on the materials of the corresponding specialized centre.

The national STI system in the GDR comprises approximately 1800 information agencies of all kinds, including 23 departmental, 161 specialized and about 1600 industrial centres.

## THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Hungarian national system of scientific and technical information had its origins shortly after the establishment of people's democracy in the country.

The government decree of 29 June 1949 determined the general structure of this system. Later, a general Documentation Centre was instituted to take charge of the information work in the country and to initiate development of co-ordination in information.

In 1957, the National Committee was established which took on national membership in the IFL, while the Hungarian Central Technical Library became the central agency in the field of scientific and technical information in the country. Thus, in the Hungarian national system of scientific and technical information, information work in the field of scientific and technical literature on the one hand, and conventional library work on the other, are carried out by a single body, namely the Hungarian Central Technical Library and Centre of Technical Documentation (MCTL/CTD).

At present the MCTL/CTD performs the functions of:

- A specialized scientific and technical library;
- An information centre in the field of technical literature;
- A methodological and co-ordinating centre for the library and information services in the country.

Extensive work is being carried out on the popularisation of technical literature. Along with a monthly list of accessions, recommendatory bibliographies are issued, such as the bi-monthly "Scientific and Technical News" (prepared by the service department), and "History of Science and Technology".

In its capacity of the national information centre for special technical literature the MCTL/CTD carries out analytic-synthetic processing of primary literature and on their basis - production of specialised information publications of different kinds and directions. These directions include abstract publications, reviews, and current abstracting services on specialised subjects.



In its capacity of a methodological and co-ordinating centre for information and library services, HCTL/CTD guides the activities in this field which are being conducted by special libraries of research institutions and industrial enterprises. It is also responsible for discharging the duties of a national co-ordinating centre in the field of technical translation.

Considerable attention is paid to research in information work which has the aim of developing and introducing the most effective means and procedures for documentary information processing and mechanization of information work.

Besides the enumerated directions, concerned with the development of library and information services on a national scale, HCTL/CTD represents the Hungarian STI services abroad and in international organizations.

HCTL/CTD exercises control over professional training of special librarians and information officers.

The statewide network of information centres was established in 1962 by appropriate government decrees. The government agency to assume guidance for the country's information bodies was the State Committee for Technological Development. The Committee effects co-ordination of information work within the country through HCTL/CTD, the leading STI agency.

Specialised information systems are guided by departmental STI agencies which discharge mainly administrative functions.

Specialised information systems are based on specialized information offices on factories which provide for the processing of all technical literature in their subject area.

#### THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Prior to 1959, all information services for the industry in the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic (CSSR) were provided primarily by technical libraries and the institute of technical and economic information. In 1959, a government decree ruled the establishment of the Committee for Technological Development (which was later to become State Committee on Technology) which was charged, among other tasks connected with technological progress, with organisation of a unified State information system in the country.

At present the scientific and technical information system in the CSSR is comprised of the following information bodies:

- Statewide specialized information bodies;
- Guiding information agencies of departments;
- Specialized centres of technical and economic information;
- Technical and economic information units at enterprises.

The State Committee on Technology takes care of methodological guidance and co-ordination of all these activities on a countrywide scale.

Immediately subordinate to the Committee are a number of central agencies for scientific and technical information:

- Centre of Scientific, Technical and Economic Information which was created in 1966 by merging the Institute for Technical and Economic Information with the State Technical Library;
- Office for Inventions and Patents which provides information services to industry by collecting and disseminating the world patent literature;
- Office for Standardization of Measures which provides information services to industry by collecting and disseminating the world literature on industrial standards and norms.

The basic components of the specialized information service in the CSSR are specialized centres of technical and economic information. By processing technical literature the centres publish a variety of information materials - from topical reviews and bibliographic lists to a regular series of abstract cards. There are more than 230 specialized centres of technical and economic information in the CSSR to date.

The lowest level of the organizational set-up is occupied by production information units which provide information services at factories, design offices and other production units of the national economy. Their tasks include: organization and maintenance of technical libraries, supply of information materials to all personnel of the enterprise and development of all forms of technical and economic popularization.

At the present stage in the development of information services the activities of departmental information bodies are largely organizational and administrative in character.

### THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

General direction of the information activities in the Socialist Republic of Romania is exercised by the State Planning Committee. The Committee assigns specific fields to central specialized information agencies. Methodological guidance of the scientific and technical information services in the country is the duty of the Institute of Technical Documentation which is directly subordinate to the State Planning Committee. This institute also supplies information on the recent advances of the world science and technology to the branches of the national economy, research institutes, and enterprises. It publishes a multidisciplinary abstract journal, and co-ordinates and controls scientific and technical information activities and international relations. Centres for scientific and technical information have been established in separate branches of industry, which co-ordinate the work of documentation departments. The latter are formed at research institutes, large design and development offices, and at factories. Documentation departments are basic information bodies in Romania.

### THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

It was quite recently that a unified system of scientific and technical information was created in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The State Committee for Science and Technological Progress was established in 1959 by a government decree, charged with the guidance of all information agencies in Bulgaria, as well as organization of international co-operation and collaboration in information work with CMEA member countries. In 1962, a unified three-level State system of scientific and technical information was developed in the country. The system incorporates scientific and technical information institutions, central specialized information agencies, and technical information units at enterprises.

Central institutions for specialized scientific and technical information in Bulgaria include: the Institute for Standardization, Measures and Gauges, Institute for Inventions and Rationalization which is responsible for information on patents, and the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CINTI) which is the leading body in the specialized information network. The Institute's tasks include:

publication of abstract bulletins in different areas of science and technology and the publication of technico-economic surveys on the current state and development of separate branches of science and industry, as well as collections of abstracts for sources published in Russian and Western languages; co-ordination of work and methodological guidance of specialized bodies of scientific and technical information and the maintenance of international ties. A number of scientific and technical information centres have been set up in separate branches of the national economy. They issue abstract newsletters and reviews of specialized foreign literature.

Within Academies of Sciences systems corresponding information centres have been established which provide scientific information for a particular branch of science. Thus, a centre of scientific information and documentation has been set up at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, a centre of agricultural scientific and technical information and documentation at the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, etc.

#### THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Centre of Technical and Scientific Documentation (incorporating the Central Technical Library) which was formed in 1950, is engaged in co-ordination of information and documentation activities in Yugoslavia, as well as elaboration of methodological foundations of information. The Centre comes under the authority of the Committee on Scientific Documentation and Information which is part of the Union Council on Co-ordination of Research Activities.

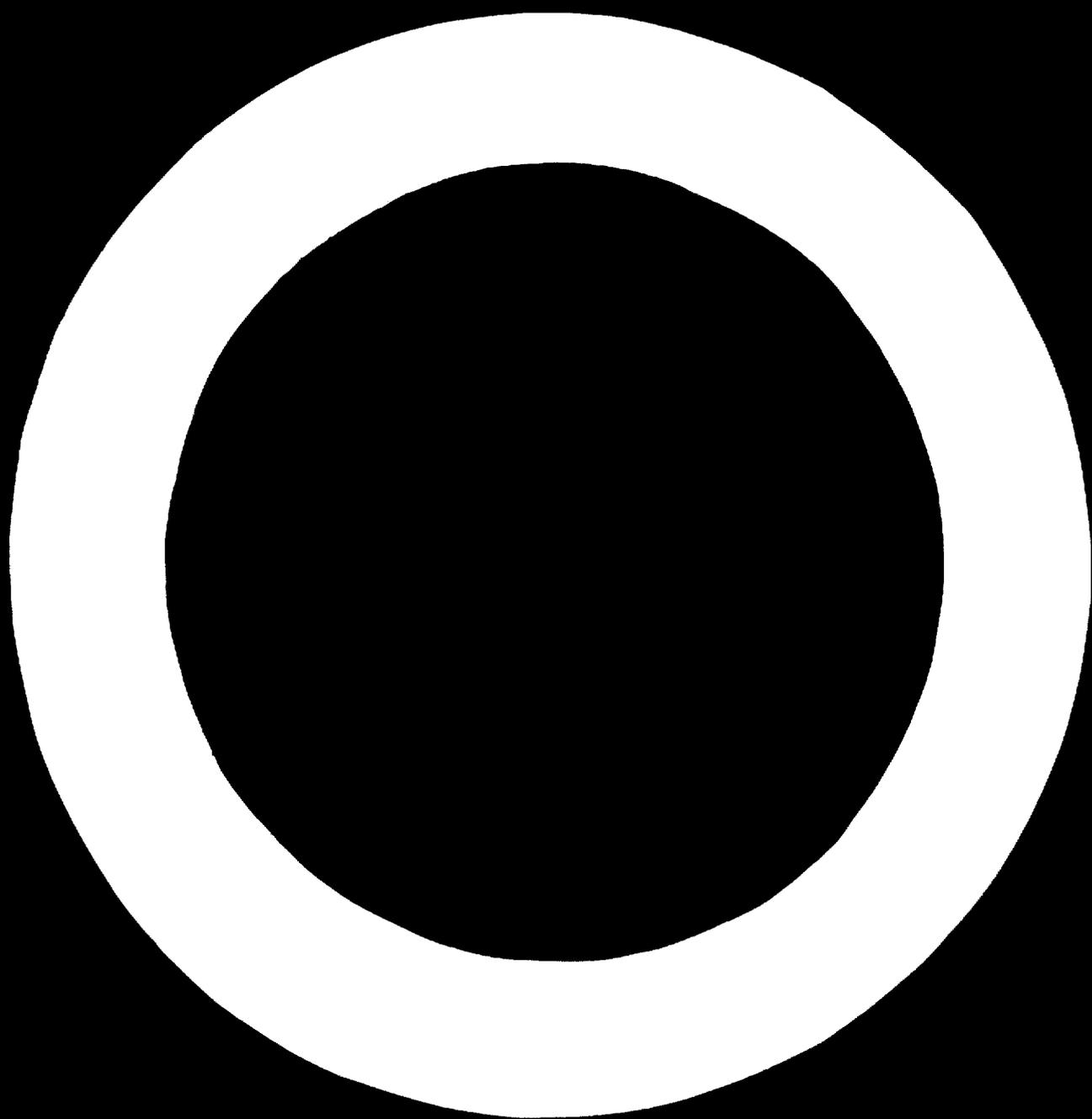
The Centre of Technical and Scientific Documentation has a large reference information collection which contains 15,000 volumes of technical literature, 300 titles of information and abstract bulletins and 3,000 titles of major Yugoslav and foreign periodicals. The Centre processes the journals received and issues a monthly bulletin in 11 series, including 10 industrial series: "Building Technology", "Transport Equipment", "Electrical Instruments", "Mining", "Metallurgy", "Chemistry and Chemical Industry", "Glass and Ceramics Production", "Textile and Paper Production", "Food Industry", and "Forestry and Agriculture".

The Centre fulfills document reproduction orders using modern equipment.

The Centre has extensive ties with industrial enterprises; 1500 factories make use of its services at the moment. The Centre also provides methodological assistance in the establishment of information services at separate enterprises.

There are also specialized information centres in Yugoslavia, which provide information to rather limited but important branches of the national economy. A typical example is the ship-building information service.

Thus, the information system in Yugoslavia is structurally akin to the information services of the CMEA member countries.



**S U P P L E M E N T**

**Information and documentation  
services for industry in CMEA member countries**

**A N N O T A T E D   B I B L I O G R A P H Y**  
**(in English and in Russian)**

**Compiled from Abstract Journal "Informatics"  
Academy of Sciences of USSR (VINITI)**

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CMEA COUNTRIES  
BULGARIA

In English

69.7.160. *Organization of scientific and technical information and technical progress.*— Арсеилов, Спас. Научно-техническа информация и техническият прогрес. «Работна организация, стандартизация», 1969, 19, № 2, 1—5. (In Bulgarian.)

The organizational pattern of the scientific, technical and economic information system in PRB is described, as well as the activities of the major national information services. 2 ill. D. S.

In Russian

69.7.160. Организация научно-технической информации и технического прогресс. Арсеилов Спас. Научно-техническая информация и технический прогресс. «Работная организация, стандартизация», 1969, 19, № 2, 1—5 (болг.)

Описывается организационная система научной, технической и экономической информации ПРБ, а также деятельность основных информационных служб страны.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

70.2.255. *National system of scientific, technical, and economic information in Czechoslovakia.*— Merfa, A. In collected articles: «Международный форум по информатике. Vol. IV, Moscow, 1969, 376—387. (In English, Russian summary.)

The structure of the Czechoslovak national information network as well as the influence of automation and mechanization on progress in information are analysed. 1 ill.

69.4.216. *Scientific and technical information in CSSR.*— Volný, Jaroslav. Rozhovor. «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 6, 1—13. (In Czech.)

General standards of the scientific and technical information system in CSSR and some branches of information are evaluated. The two-year results of the Centre for Scientific, Technical and Economic Information are summarized. The major tasks fixed by the Centre are listed. Some peculiar features in the Centre's work result from the new pattern of economic management. International contacts of the Centre are described, and also the function of the recently-founded Centre of French Scientific and Technical Documentation in Prague. A. Yu.

69.12.250. *Information planning in the CSSR programme for the promotion of science and technology.*— Štefánek, Vladimír. Planung der Information und Dokumentation im Plan der Wissenschaft und Technik der CSSR. «Dokumentation-Information. Schriftenr. Inst. Dokum., Patente und Recht Techn. Hochschule Ilmenau», 1966, No. 6, 37—62. (In German.)

The article presents the fundamentals and techniques of information planning in CSSR. Planning is a responsibility of the State Committee on Science and Technology. The Information Courses under the Prague and Bratislava Libraries cover the fundamentals of planning the activities of information services and information in general. Consideration is given to basic ideas of planning for information theory and practice, the main objectives of information, its role in the national pattern of science and technology. The principles of optimum information to support progress in the leading branches of national economy, science and technology are analysed. Regular and comprehensive education of information officers is given a special prominence. Uniform guidance in information methods assumes a critical importance under the decentralized information system now widespread in the socialist countries. Detailed analysis is made of the underlying principles of optimum planning and co-ordination of information activities of the various services and their guidance in methods. Planning for information services involves problems related to acquisition practices, production of information materials, translations, information retrieval, dissemination of information, provision of research and development programmes with information, publication of new papers, dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, research in information science. Problems of financial support of information are

70.2.255 (P-2984). *Общегосударственная информационная система в области науки, техники и экономики.* Merfa A. National system of scientific, technical, and economic information in Czechoslovakia. В сб. «Международный форум по информатике. Т. IV, М., 1969, 376—387 (англ., рез. русск.)

Характеризуется структура общегосударственной информационной сети ЧССР, а также влияние автоматизации и механизации на развитие информационной деятельности. Илл. 1. По резюме

69.4.216. [Научная и техническая информация в ЧССР]. Volný Jaroslav. Rozhovor. «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 6, 1—13 (чешск.)

Оценивается общее состояние системы научной и технической информации в ЧССР и отдельных направлений информационной деятельности. Подводятся итоги двухлетнего существования Центра научной, технической и экономической информации. Перечисляются основные задачи, стоящие перед ним. Отмечаются некоторые особенности деятельности Центра в условиях новой системы управления народным хозяйством. Осматривается деятельность Центра в области международного сотрудничества и описывается функция недавно организованного в Праге Центра французской научной и технической документации. А. Ю.

69.12.250. *Информационная проблематика в плане по науке и технике ЧССР.* Štefánek Vladimír. Planung der Information und Dokumentation im Plan der Wissenschaft und Technik der CSSR. «Dokumentation-Information. Schriftenr. Inst. Dokum., Patente und Recht Techn. Hochschule Ilmenau», 1966, [№ 6], 37—62 (нем.)

Описаны принципы и методика планирования информационной деятельности в ЧССР. Вопросы планирования занимается Государственный комитет по науке и технике. На курсах по подготовке информационных кадров при Пражской и Братиславской библиотеках слушатели знакомятся с принципами планирования работы информационных служб и информационной деятельности вообще. Рассматриваются основы планирования в области информационно-теории и практики, основные задачи информационной деятельности, ее место в государственной системе науки и техники. Описаны принципы наиболее рационального информационного обеспечения развития важнейших отраслей народного хозяйства, науки и техники. Особое место занимает проблема равномерной и всесторонней подготовки информационных кадров. Отмечается, что единое методическое руководство информационной деятельностью приобретает особое значение при децентрализованной информационной системе, получившей широкое распространение в социалистических странах. Анализируются основные принципы оптимального планирования и координации деятельности информационных служб, методического руководства их работой. При планировании работы информационных служб предусматривается включение вопросов, связанных с комплектованием информационных фондов, выпуском информационных материалов, выполнением переводов, осуществлением информационного поиска, распространением информации, информационным обеспечением научно-исследовательских и проектно-констр-



investigated. Research in information science is guided and co-ordinated by the Institute of Technical and Economic Information of CSSR. Information planning is an important factor of promoting scientific and technological progress. The paper contains syllabuses for «Planning the operation of information services» and «Information problems within the plan for the promotion of science and technology» as formulated by the State Technical Library in Prague. A general scheme is proposed for planning all types and forms of information activity, including supply of information on all major subjects, funds and facilities for information, acquisition, translations, information retrieval to request, publication of reports and other materials, etc.

Yu. Dobrushin

69.4.220. *Mining information services.*— Nachtmann, Joseph. Zprávy informační soustavy informační služby v resortu hornictví «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 6, 26—31. (In Czech).

A list is provided of specialized information centres of CSSR in mining, geology, gas and mineral industries. The existing patterns of information centres within the fields are described. The following problems are discussed: qualifications of the information staff, some projects for mechanizing information processes by way of punch-cards and medium-size computers, application of documents.

A. Yu.

69.4.221. *Scientific and technical information in the field of transportation.*— Fišer, Josef. VTEI v dopravě. «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 6, 41—50. (In Czech).

Branch and specialized transport information centres of CSSR are listed. The problems dealt with by each of these centres are described. The following activities of the Bureau International de Documentation des Chemins de fer (International Railway Transport Documentation Centre) are considered: reference and publication services (as of 1967), steps towards closer co-operation between the information centres of the members of the International Railway Alliance, and in the field of automation of information processes. International co-operation in scientific and technical information within the Union of Railways of Socialist Countries is described, including the exchange in information sources, reports, joint preparation of a railway dictionary in the languages of the member-countries, preparation of a branch UDC publication, standardization of terminology.

A. Yurko

69.6.203. *Major tasks of the Engineering Information Institute.*— Mikešová, Ludmila. Koncepcce, koordinace a soustava informačních pracovišť jak dál ve strojírenství? «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 7—8, 8—13. (In Czech).

The structural pattern of the scientific and technical information system in the field of mechanical engineering in CSSR is analyzed, and the role of the Engineering Information Institute within this system is defined. Main functions of the Institute include information for management, building primary and secondary information sources, research in information, coordination of information throughout the field, cooperation with other member-countries of COMECON etc. Such functions at the centralization of document dissemination, that of an engineering patent centre, etc., are unique.

A. Yurko

руководящих работ, проектирования новых разработок в технике, а также в процессе проектирования новых предприятий в области машиностроения. Нормативная программа формирования информации в области машиностроения в Рудных заводах и в металлургическом центре является проблемой для Фронтальной организации в области машиностроения и металлургии. Центральный информационный фонд в области машиностроения и металлургии в настоящее время находится в стадии формирования.

Публикуются программы курсов и семинаров по работе информационных служб в Институте информации в области машиностроения и металлургии, разработанные Государственной технической библиотекой в Праге. Дается описание существующих информационных видов и форм информации, а также описаны основные информационные обеспечения по основным предметам, материалам и техническим средствам, включая информационную деятельность, ее финансирование, информационные фонды, виды и методы поиска информации, информационные просты, наличие объектов и других материалов.

69.4.220. *Информационные службы в области горной промышленности.* Nachtmann, Joseph. Zprávy informační soustavy informační služby v resortu hornictví «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 6, 26—31. (In Czech).

Область горно-обогатительной промышленности в СССР имеет ряд особенностей, связанных с ее спецификой, геологией промышленности, структурой сырья. Особняком выделяется структура горно-обогатительной промышленности. Рассматриваются условия формирования информационных работ в этой отрасли, ее структура и информационные ресурсы, а также роль информации в развитии промышленности в целом.

A. Ю.

УДК 002.67(437)

69.4.221. *Научно-техническая информация в области транспорта.* Fišer, Josef. VTEI v dopravě. «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 6, 41—50. (In Czech).

Приводятся перечень отраслевых и специализированных информационных центров СССР в области транспорта. Характеристика их работы, решаемых задач, выделяется каждый из этих центров. Рассматривается деятельность Международного бюро документации железных дорог по железнодорожному транспорту (Bureau International de Documentation des Chemins de fer) информации научно-технической (по данным за 1967 г.) по вопросам сотрудничества между информационными центрами стран, входящих в Международную железнодорожную организацию, в области автоматизации информационных процессов. Характеризуется международное сотрудничество в области научно-технической информации в рамках Объединения железных дорог социалистических стран (обмен источниками информации, отечественная подготовка железнодорожного персонала на языках стран Обединения, подготовка отраслевого издания УДК, упорядочение терминологии).

A. Юр.

69.6.203. *Основные задачи Института информации в области машиностроения.* Mikešová, Ludmila. Koncepcce, koordinace a soustava informačních pracovišť jak dál ve strojírenství? «Bull. techn. a ekon. inform.», 1968, No. 7—8, 8—13. (In Czech).

Анализируется структура системы научно-технической информации в области машиностроения в СССР и определяется место в этой системе Института информации в области машиностроения, являющегося отраслевым центром информации. Рассматриваются основные направления деятельности института по информированию руководителей работников отрасли, комплектованию фондов первичных и вторичных источников информации, исследованию и рационализации научно-информационной деятельности, координации информационно-исследовательской деятельности в отрасли, сотрудничеству с соответствующими органами в странах — членах СЭВ и т. д. Отмечается важность некоторых функций (централизация распространения документационных материалов, выполнение функций патентного центра в области машиностроения и др.), возложенных на Институт.

A. Юр.

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

69.1.252. *The scientific and technical information system in GDR results and prospects.* Heutenhaus, Kurt. Das Informationssystem Wissenschaft und Technik—Rückschau auf die VVB. «ZfD-Zeitschrift», 1968, 15, No. 3, 112—115 (нем.).

Резюме. Описывается структура и развитие системы научной и технической информации ГДР. Приводятся данные о состоянии системы на 1 января 1968 г. и о перспективах ее развития. Упомянуты основные органы системы: Центральный институт информации и документации, другие органы ГДР, информационные центры зарубежных стран. Приводятся данные о состоянии системы на 1 января 1968 г. и о перспективах ее развития. Упомянуты основные органы системы: Центральный институт информации и документации, другие органы ГДР, информационные центры зарубежных стран. **A. B.**

69.1.253. *Patent information in GDR.* Кузнецов, В. П. Организация патентной информации в ГДР. «Вопросы информатизации», 1969, 12, 5, 29—32. (In Russian.)

Организация патентной информации в ГДР рассматривается с точки зрения ее роли в развитии народного хозяйства. Приводятся данные о состоянии системы на 1 января 1968 г. и о перспективах ее развития. Упомянуты основные органы системы: Центральный институт информации и документации, другие органы ГДР, информационные центры зарубежных стран. **A. B.**

69.1.254. *Patent production in socialist voluntary work in the context of technicality of GDR in the field of information.* Герцшпергер, Хейнц. Die weitere Entwicklung der sozialistischen Gemeinschaftsarbeit der DDR im Bereich der Patentinformation. «ZfD-Schriften», 1967, No. 17, 31—41 (нем.).

А. Центральной задачей в области информации является дальнейшее развитие под руководством ГДР системы патентной информации. Впервые такие работы начались в 1960 г., а в 1962 г. Центральной комиссией по делам общественной информации были созданы специальные комиссии (комиссии, рабочие группы и т. д.) для того, чтобы они могли работать в тесной связи с предприятиями, учреждениями, организациями науки и техники, информационными агентствами, а также с Центральным институтом информации и документацией, институтами информации и документации, информационными службами предприятий, информационными службами на предприятиях и др. Основные виды работ: подготовка материалов к информационным актам по вопросам информации, работы на составлении тезауруса, обмен опытом в области технического персонала, проведение курсов и лекций по методике работы, обмен опытом с другими социалистическими странами и др. **Э. Орловский**

69.5.255. *Designing a uniform integral information system for heavy industries.* Zimmermann, Gerhard. Probleme bei der Einbeziehung wissenschaftlich-technischer Informationen in das einheitliche Informationssystem des Schwermaschinen- und Anlagenbaus. «ZfD-Zeitschrift», 1968, 15, No. 6, 236—242. (In German, English and Russian summaries.)

В ГДР вводится единая информационная система в области тяжелого машиностроения и оборудования. Рассматриваются вопросы создания информационного фонда и информационных каталогов этой системы, а также ее общей организации. Илл. 2. Резюме.

**Summary**

68.9.293. *The information system in the field of standardization.* Schmidt, Tilo. Das Informationssystem auf dem Gebiet der Standardisierung. «Standardisierung», 1968, 14, No. 3, 106—110. (In German.)

Информационная и документационная служба стандартизации ГДР была создана в 1968 г. в Центре информации и документации. Приводятся данные о состоянии системы на 1 января 1968 г. и о перспективах ее развития. Упомянуты основные органы системы: Центральный институт информации и документации, другие органы ГДР, информационные центры зарубежных стран. **A. B.**

69.1.252. Система научно-технической информации. Итоги и перспективы. Heutenhaus Kurt. Das Informationssystem Wissenschaft und Technik—Rückschau auf die VVB. «ZfD—Zeitschrift», 1968, 15, № 3, 112—115 (нем.).

Полнодетальное описание работы центрального института информации и документации и других информационных органов ГДР по вопросам поставок информации Совету Министров ГДР от 6 августа 1963 г. о развитии системы научно-технической информации в стране. Приводятся данные о состоянии системы на 1 января 1968 г. и о перспективах ее развития. Упомянуты основные органы системы: Центральный институт информации и документации, другие органы ГДР, информационные центры зарубежных стран. **A. B.**

69.5.254. Организация патентной информации в ГДР. Кузнецов В. П. «Вопросы информатизации», 1969, № 5, 29—32.

Рассматривается структура патентной информации в ГДР. Приводятся данные о состоянии системы на 1 января 1968 г. и о перспективах ее развития. Упомянуты основные органы системы: Центральный институт информации и документации, другие органы ГДР, информационные центры зарубежных стран. **A. B.**

68.7.283. Дальнейшее развитие социалистической общественной работы в области техники ГДР в области информации. Герцшпергер, Хейнц. Die weitere Entwicklung der sozialistischen Gemeinschaftsarbeit der DDR im Bereich der Patentinformation. «ZfD—Schriften», 1967, No. 17, 31—41 (нем.).

При Патентной службе ГДР работает Центральный информационный фонд тяжелой промышленности и оборудования. Впервые такие работы начались в 1960 г., а в 1962 г. были созданы Центральной комиссией по наукам и технико-экономической информации. Аналогичные общественные организации (комиссии, рабочие группы и т. д.) существуют на предприятиях, учреждениях, в различных отраслях. Работа ведется в тесной связи с Центральным институтом информации и документацией, информационными службами предприятий, информационными службами на предприятиях и др. Основные виды работ: подготовка материалов к информационным актам по вопросам информации, работы на составлении тезауруса, обмен опытом в области технического персонала, проведение курсов и лекций по методике работы, обмен опытом с другими социалистическими странами и др. **Э. Орловский**

69.5.255. Проблемы создания единой информационно-технической системы в области тяжелого машиностроения. Zimmermann Gerhard. Probleme bei der Einbeziehung wissenschaftlich-technischer Informationen in das einheitliche Informationssystem des Schwermaschinen- und Anlagenbaus. «ZfD-Zeitschrift», 1968, 15, No. 6, 236—242 (нем.; русск., англ.).

В ГДР вводится единая информационная система в области тяжелого машиностроения и оборудования. Рассматриваются вопросы создания информационного фонда и информационных каталогов этой системы, а также ее общей организации. Илл. 2. Резюме.

68.9.293. Информационная система в области стандартизации. Schmidt Tilo. Das Informationssystem auf dem Gebiet der Standardisierung. «Standardisierung», 1968, 14, № 3, 106—110 (нем.).

Сообщается о создании в ГДР Центра информации и документации по вопросам стандартизации, приводится схема потока информации, поступающей в этот центр и перечисляются обрабатываемые в нем источники информации. Описывается организация обработки и накопления информации. Сообщается, что в Центре используется ИПС на просветных ПК, в качестве видеосов используются ключевые слова, но тезаурус еще не разработан. Вносятся предложения по улучшению информационной системы в области стандартов. Илл. 4.

**68.10.330. Information at a scientific-industrial enterprise.** — Lehrack, Klaus-Dieter. Die Informationsfähigkeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Industriebetrieb. «ZfD:Schritt», 1967, No. 17, 66—70. (In German.)

Experiences of a research centre having its own experimentation factory (GDR) in abstracting special literature are reported. The Centre's information service primarily aims at controlling the flow of information to achieve optimum results. In this connection, it was decided to make experts from the various departments responsible for abstracting certain journals. This organizational pattern has resulted in improved information services due to several causes: (1) experts received information while abstracting; (2) a better feedback between the information service and departments; (3) delays in information handling were eliminated.

K. Weiss

**70.2271. Information service at an engineering enterprise.** — Preisler, Werner. Informationsstelle in einem technologischen Projektierungsbetrieb. «Informatik», 1969, 16, No. 3, 42—47. (In German, Russian and English summaries.)

The tasks of the information service at a machine-building factory in GDR are considered. Some proposals are made towards its better operation. 7 illus, 4 refs.

**68.9.294. Information at an industrial enterprise.** — Gerold, S. Behandlung der Information in einem Produktionsbetrieb. «Fertigungs- und Betriebs», 1968, 18, No. 2, 146—149. (In German.)

The major tasks facing the scientific and technical information centre of a leading enterprise for some industrial branch in GDR are listed. The Centre has a Documentator facility to read microfilm, a special case to store the file, and a Dokuflo photo duplicator. For prompt control over answered and received inquiries magnetic tables are used. A chart of information flows at the enterprise is presented. All types of incoming information are indexed. 3 illus.

**70.2257. The technical and methodical complexity of the national information system and some of its international aspects.** — Dusz, J. In collected articles: «Международ. форум по информатике. Vol. 1». Moscow, 1969, 255—272. (In English, Russian summary.)

Consideration is given to the impact of information in HPR, its modern facilities, methods and conditions of their comprehensive utilization within the national information system, and the feasibility of improving international cooperation in the field of information. After summary

**68.8.267. On information activities in the Hungarian People's Republic under new economic management.** — Белл З. Некоторые вопросы информационной работы при новой системе руководства хозяйством в Венгерской Народной Республике. «Научно-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т научн. и техн. информ.», 1968, сер. 1, № 2, 11—14. (In Russian; English summary.)

Some features in the organization and implementation of information activities in the HPR are considered in connection with the changes in economic management (economic information system, information aids, information complexes, tasks of the state and enterprises, etc.).

**68.10.330. Информационная деятельность на научном промышленном предприятии.** — Лейрак К.-Д. Die Informationsfähigkeit in einem wissenschaftlichen Industriebetrieb. «ZfD:Schritt», 1967, No. 17, 66—70. (In German.)

Опыт работы научно-исследовательского центра, имеющего собственную экспериментальную фабрику (ГДР) по абстракции специальной литературы сообщается. Информационная служба центра в первую очередь направлена на контроль потока информации для достижения оптимальных результатов. В этой связи было принято решение сделать специалистов из различных отделов ответственным за абстракцию определенных журналов. Эта организационная форма привела к улучшению информационных служб по нескольким причинам: (1) специалисты получали информацию при абстракции; (2) лучшее взаимодействие между информационной службой и отделами; (3) устранение задержек в обработке информации.

**70.2271 (P-1992). Информационная служба на машиностроительном предприятии.** — Preisler, Werner. Informationsstelle in einem technologischen Projektierungsbetrieb. «Informatik», 1969, 16, No. 3, 42—47. (In German, Russian, and English summaries.)

Рассматриваются задачи информационной службы на машиностроительном предприятии ГДР. Предлагается несколько предложений по улучшению ее деятельности. 7 иллюстраций, 4 ссылки.

**68.9.294. Информационная работа на промышленном предприятии.** — Gerold, S. Behandlung der Information in einem Produktionsbetrieb. «Fertigungs- und Betriebs», 1968, 18, No. 2, 146—149. (In German.)

Перечисляются основные задачи ЦИТФ на ведущем предприятии ГДР. Основными задачами являются чтение микрофильмов, Докифлор, специализированный аппарат для хранения картотеки, фотоконверсия данных на Докифло. Для оперативного контроля за выполнением на поступающих заданиях применяются магнитные таблицы. Приводится схема информационного обслуживания на предприятии, указывается, что все поступающее информационное индексируется.

**HUNGARY**

**70.2257 (P-2930). [Создание государственной информационной системы].** — Dusz, J. The technical and methodical complexity of the national information system and some of its international aspects. В сб. «Международ. форум по информатике. Т. 1». М., 1969, 255—272. (англ., рус. язык.)

Рассматривается значение информационной деятельности в ВНР, современные тенденции ее развития, методы и условия их комплексного использования в государственной информационной системе, а также возможность улучшения международного сотрудничества в информационной деятельности.

По резюме

**68.8.267. Некоторые вопросы информационной работы при новой системе руководства хозяйством в Венгерской Народной Республике.** — Белл З. «Научно-техн. информ. Сб. Всес. ин-т научн. и техн. информ.», 1968, сер. 1, № 2, 11—14. (рус. язык.)

Рассматриваются особенности организации и осуществления информационной деятельности в ВНР в связи с перестройкой системы управления хозяйством (экономическая информационная система, информационные средства, количество информации, задачи государства и предприятий и др.)

Резюме

70.2.258. *The tasks of the Hungarian Central Technical Library and Documentation Centre (OMKDK) in the field of information and its location in the new system of economic management* — Polzovics, Iván. Az OMKDK szakszolgálatának feladatai és fejlesztésük a gazdaságirányítás új rendszerében. «Tud. és műsz. tájékoztató», 1966, 15, № 9, 621-631. (In Hungarian, English, Russian and German summaries.)

The main tasks of the center in the field of scientific and economic information have been the responsibility of the Hungarian Central Library and Documentation Centre since its foundation 20 years ago. The major task consists in the collection and the processing of local and foreign materials. At present the center publishes in its 14 sections some 120 thousand abstracts and bibliographies. The center also publishes some 20 thousand items and products and more than 500 thousand scientific typed pages of books and journals. The center issues seven technical periodicals, technical problems and 5 of technical information bulletins. After summary

70.2.258 (P-1735) *Информационная деятельность Центральной технической библиотеки и Центра научно-технической информации ВНР в условиях нового способа управления экономикой* — Ползовицс, Ивэн. Az OMKDK szakszolgálatának feladatai és fejlesztésük a gazdaságirányítás új rendszerében. «Tud. és műsz. tájékoztató», 1966, 15, № 9, 621-631. (венг.; рез. англ., русск., нем.)

Информационная и документальная деятельность в области науки и техники в новом режиме управления ЦТБиДПН в течение 20 лет. Основная задача в этой области — сбор и обработка отечественных и зарубежных материалов. В настоящее время в ЦТБиДПН публикуется около 120 тыс. рефератов и библиографических описаний. Отдел переводов ежегодно публикует до 20 тыс. названий документов и поставок литературы по 50 видам, включая переводы. Ежегодно ЦТБиДПН выпускает 7 периодических и разовых изданий технической сферы и 5 технико-экономических. Библ. 10. По резюме

68.10.321. *Some problems of improving the activities of the Hungarian Central Library and Documentation Centre* — Zsuzs, László. Certain aspects of the development of the Hungarian Central Library and Documentation Centre. «Zi» (Zin), 1967, No. 17, pp. 71. (In German.)

Some of the main problems of the economic information system of the VPR are analyzed on the basis of the work of the Scientific and Technical Library and Documentation Centre. At present this system is structured into two higher institutions: the Ministry of Science and State Committee for Technological Progress, which information and documents are available only about three thousand industries. K. W.

68.10.321. *Некоторые основные вопросы улучшения деятельности Центра документации ВНР* — Зсус, Ласло. Einige Aspekte der Entwicklung des Ungarischen Zentralbibliothek- und Dokumentationszentrums in der Volkswirtschaft. «Zi» (Zin), 1967, No. 17, 64-71. (нем.)

Осно. вопросы экономической информации в ВНР сложившейся в связи с переходом на базе Национальной науки и технической библиотеки и Центра документации. В настоящее время система подразделяется двум ведомствам: Министерству культуры и Государственному комитету по развитию техники. Обрабатываемые информационные продукты охватывают до 50 видов продукции в различных министерствах. К. В.

68.1.267. *Organization of scientific, technical and economic information in metallurgy and machine building in the USSR* — Suje, Miroslav, Borovjanský Vladimír. Organizace vědecké, technické a ekonomické informace v těžké průmyslové výrobě. «Maťarské Ekonomické Revue», 1967, 11, No. 7, 213-219. (In Czech.)

The Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Building of the VPR consists of four departments: organization of methods, division of information, collection and processing, documentation and translations divisions. Not only specialists are widely drawn to process the materials. The work of these divisions and other units is described with reference to the size of their staff and their responsibilities; considerations given to the structural pattern of the information network under the Ministry, as well as to the system of training information officers and librarians. A list of 12 main terms has been developed for information retrieval. E. Parshina

68.1.267. *Организация научно-технической и экономической информации в металлургии и машиностроении ВНР* — Суе, Мирослав, Боровянский Владимир. Organizace vědecké, technické a ekonomické informace v těžké průmyslové výrobě. «Maťarské Ekonomické Revue», 1967, 11, No. 7, 213-219. (чешск.)

Институт научно-технической информации Министерства металлургии и машиностроения ВНР состоит из 4 главных отделов: организационно-методического, отдела информационных фондов и их обработки, отдела документации и перевода. Для обработки материалов широко привлекаются внеаппаратные специалисты. Описывается деятельность отделов и подразделений, указывается количество сотрудников и их обязанности, рассматривается структура сети информационных органов в учреждениях, подведомственных министерству, а также система подготовки кадров информаторов и библиотечных работников. Для информационного поиска разработан тезаурус на 12 тыс. терминов. E. Паршина

68.1.265. *Technical and economic information in the Heavy Industry* — Lörinc, Imre. Műszaki-gazdasági tájékoztatás a Nehézipari minisztérium területén. «Tud. és műsz. tájékoztató», 1966, 15, No. 6, 389-397. (In Hungarian, English, Russian and German summary.)

This is the generalization of the results of the survey carried out in 1967 by the Institute of Industrial Economy and Production Organization attached to the Ministry of Heavy Industry to determine the state-of-the-art in information in heavy industries. Proposals are made towards further development of the information network. E. Parshina

68.1.265. *Техническая и экономическая информация в области тяжелой промышленности* — Лőrинс, Имре. Műszaki-gazdasági tájékoztatás a Nehézipari minisztérium területén. «Tud. és műsz. tájékoztató», 1966, 15, No. 6, 389-397. (венг.; рез. англ., русск., нем.)

Обобщаются результаты исследования, проведенного Институтом экономики и организации производства Министерства тяжелой промышленности ВНР в 1967 г. с целью определения состояния информационной деятельности в области тяжелой промышленности. Выносятся предложения по дальнейшему развитию информационной системы. Резюме

68.10.323. *The pattern of an information service at an industrial enterprise* — György, Károly. A vállalati információs szolgálat megszervezése. «Ruhaipar», 1966, 14, No. 3, 30-32. (In Hungarian.)

Some ideas are proposed on the organizational pattern of an information service at a sewing enterprise in the VPR.

68.10.323. *Организация информационной службы на предприятии* — György, Károly. A vállalati információs szolgálat megszervezése. «Ruhaipar», 1966, 14, No. 3, 30-32. (венг.)

Выносятся предложения по организации информационной службы на предприятии швейной промышленности ВНР.

**70.1.260. Activities of the Office for Technical Documentation and Translation of the Hungarian Ministry of Heavy Industry (NIMDOK) in 1968 — Aranyóssy, Árpád. A NIMDOK 1968 évi tevékenysége. «Tud. és műsz. tájékv. 1969. 16. No. 7-8, 311-326. (In Hungarian, Russian, English and German summaries).**

It is underlined that the main task of the Office for Technical Documentation and Translation of the Ministry of Heavy Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic is the provision of the enterprises and organizations under the authority of the Ministry with the information which they need in their technical and economic activities. It is noted that the Office exchanges information with the other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. In 1968, the Central Information Service of the Ministry of Heavy Industry was set up in order to coordinate the information flow among the Ministry departments and to establish regular relations between the Ministry and the appropriate enterprises, etc. Summary

## P O L A N D

**70.2.219. Nation wide information system in Poland. I.— Malkiewicz, E. Leszczuk, A. In collected articles «Mezdunarodny forum po informatsii», Vol. 19, Moscow, 1969, 350-365. (In English, Russian summary).**

The main characteristic feature of the information system now being established in PPR is to cover all fields of science, technology and economy. The organizational pattern and methods of information will be adapted to the actual needs of the various groups of users. The fundamentals of the national information system introduced at present are expected to last till 1975. After summary

**70.2.250. The new tasks.— Piróg, Wojciech. Nowe zadania «Zesz. probl. przegl. techn.», 1969, No. 4, 28-31. (In Polish, Russian and English summaries).**

In PPR information centres, which are found in a majority of administrative and scientific institutions, collect various types of documents, such as patent literature, designs and scientific reports, etc. By now, many new forms and methods of information have been developed; international co-operation in this field is improving. A uniform national information system is planned to raise the volume of information collected, to co-ordinate research, etc.

**60.4.214. The role and tasks of the Central Institute of Scientific, Technical and Economic Information of PPR.— Malkiewicz E. Rolul și sarcinile centrale (institutul central de informare științifică, tehnică și economică) în rețeaua de informare științifică, tehnică și economică din Polonia. «Probl. docum. și inform.», 1968, 2, No. 11, 673-678. (In Rumanian, Russian, English and French summaries).**

The Central Institute of Scientific, Technical and Economic Information of PPR guides and co-ordinates national information activities. Its role in research and economic development plans is stressed. 2 ill. Summary

**70.2.253. Branch information services in PPR.— Prezentujemy ośrodki informacyjne przemysłów: okrętowego, energetycznego, optycznego, obrabiarkowego oraz pol-u. «Zesz. probl. przegl. techn.», 1969, No. 4, 38-63. (In Polish, Russian and English summaries).**

The activities of a number of branch information services are described, among them the information centres of the Central Technical Organization (in Bydgoszcz and Łódź) and information centres for shipbuilding industry (in Gdańsk), power and optical industries (Warsaw). The significance of publications offered by the Central Technical Organization, CIINTE, branch services, etc., and the problem of educating translators are discussed.

**70.1.260(P-135). Деятельность Бюро технической документации и переводов Министерства тяжелой промышленности. Арпадь А. А. NIMDOK 1968 évi tevékenysége. «Tud. és műsz. tájékv. 1969. 16. No. 7-8, 311-326. (Hungarian, Russian, English, German summaries).**

Подчеркивается, что основной задачей Бюро технической документации и переводов Министерства тяжелой промышленности в ПНР — обеспечение предприятий и организаций, находящихся в ведении Министерства, информацией, необходимой им в их технической деятельности. Упоминается, что Бюро осуществляет обмен информацией с другими странами членами СЭВ. В 1968 г. была создана Центральная информационная служба Министерства, координирующая движение потока информации между его отделами, а также централизуя информационные связи между Министерством и предприятиями и др. Резюме

**70.2.219 (P-2985). Общениациональная информационная система в ПНР. Малкевич Е., Лещук А. Nation wide information system in Poland. В сб. «Международный форум по информатике. Т. 19. М., 1969, 350-365. (англ. рез. русск.)**

Основная особенность создаваемой в ПНР информационной системы заключается в том, что она должна охватить все сферы науки, техники и экономики. Организация и методы информационной деятельности должны быть приспособлены к нуждам различных групп пользователей. Предполагается, что введенные в действие основы деятельности общениациональной информационной системы будут успешными до 1975 г. По резюме

**70.2.250 (P-1395). Новые задачи [информационной деятельности]. Пирог Войцех. Nowe zadania. «Zesz. probl. przegl. techn.», 1969, No. 4, 28-31. (польск.; рез. русск., англ.)**

Информационные органы ПНР, существующие в большинстве научных и административных учреждений, собирают разные виды документов (патентную литературу, проектные разработки, научные отчеты и др.). В настоящее время разрабатываются новые формы и методы информирования пользователей, налаживаются межведомственные сотрудничества в этой области. Предполагается создать единую информационную систему в стране, что позволит увеличить объем собираемой информации, скоординировать темы исследований и т. д. По резюме

**60.4.214. Роль и задачи Центрального института научной, технической и экономической информации ПНР. Малкевич Е. Rolul și sarcinile centrale (institutul central de informare științifică, tehnică și economică) în rețeaua de informare științifică, tehnică și economică din Polonia. «Probl. docum. și inform.», 1968, 2, No. 11, 673-678. (рум.; рез. русск., англ., франц.)**

Описываются структура и задачи Центрального института научной, технической и экономической информации ПНР, являющегося руководящим и координирующим органом в области информационной деятельности в стране. Подчеркивается его роль в проведении научных исследований и осуществлении планов экономического развития. Илл. 2. Резюме

**70.2.253 (P-1398). [Отраслевые информационные службы ПНР].— Prezentujemy ośrodki informacyjne przemysłów: okrętowego, energetycznego, optycznego, obrabiarkowego oraz pol-u. «Zesz. probl. przegl. techn.», 1969, No. 4, 38-63. (польск.; рез. русск., англ.)**

Описывается деятельность ряда отраслевых информационных центров Главной технической организации (в Быдгоше и Лодзи) и информационных центров строительной (в Гданьске), энергетической и оптической (в Варшаве) промышленности. Рассматриваются также задачи, выполняемые Главной технической организацией, ЦНИТИСИ, отраслевыми службами и др., а также вопрос о переводческих кадрах. По резюме

70.2.251. *Organization and activity of a branch centre for technical and economic information.*— Kwiatkowska, J. In collected articles: «Международ. форум по информатике. Vol. 1». Moscow, 1969, 524—536. (In English, Russian summary).

Branch centres for technical and economic information are guided in methods by technical and economic information centres of the Ministries and USSR. They coordinate the activities of the information services of all enterprises within the branch. The tasks of the centres include information selection and handling and laying down the prerequisites for technological, economic and organizational progress within the branch. After summary

68.10.315. *The scientific and technical information system of coal mining in PPR.*— Szczępanek, Eugeniusz. *Ośrodki informacji — biurowa pomocy.* «Wiedza, gospod.», 1968, 19, No. 11, 324—330. (In Polish).

The significance of scientific information for coal-mining specialists is outlined. The structure of reference collections, the types of materials received by the technical and economic information centres under the Central Mining Institute and mechanical and design enterprises in Polish coal mining are described. Such information centres will be set up, under coal mining projects to render services to both the administrative staff and personnel employed at the mines organic to the project. I ill.

68.3.214. *The Research and techno-economic information division of the Paper Industry Design Bureau.*— Połkowiński, Janusz. *Dział Studiów i Informacji Techniczno-Ekonomicznej BPPP.* «Przegl. papirni», 1968, 24, No. 7, 227—231. (In Polish).

The principal tasks of the Design Bureau for Paper Industry (BPPP) are considered. The major lines along which the bio-organized Research Division directs its activities, including information, are analysed in detail. A systematic list is given of the work done by the Bureau from 1954 to 1967 on the initiative of and in co-operation with the Research Division. Light is thrown on the co-operation between the Design Bureau and the Pulp and Paper Institute. The influence of the Research Division over the Bureau's activities is defined. The future tasks of the Division are described. A. Yurko

68.10.313. *Scientific, technical and economic information in electrical engineering.*— Harasimowicz, Edward. *Informacja naukowo-techniczna i ekonomiczna w przemyśle elektrotechnicznym.* «Aktual. probl. inform. i dokum.», 1968, 13, No. 2, 14—15. (In Polish; Russian, English and French summary).

The organizational pattern of information in Polish electrical industry is analysed. Information publications in the field are briefly described. The author stresses the urgency of supplying information centres with reprographic equipment. H. Stępniewska (PPR)

70.2.251 (P-2973). *Организация и деятельность отраслевого центра технической и экономической информации в ПНР.* Kwiatkowska J. *Organization and activity of a branch centre for technical and economic information.* В сб. «Международ. форум по информатике. Т. 1». М., 1969, 524—536 (англ., рез. русск.)

Отраслевые центры технической и экономической информации методологически подчинены центрам технической и экономической информации министерств и ЦНИИТЭИ. Они координируют деятельность информационных служб предприятий данной отрасли. Задачами центров является отбор и обработка материалов и создание условий для технического, экономического и организационного прогресса в данной отрасли. По резюме

68.2.15. *Система научно-технической информации в угольной промышленности ПНР.* Szczępanek Eugeniusz. *Ośrodki informacyjno-biurowe w przemyśle węgelnym.* «Wiedza, gospod.», 1968, 19, No. 11, 324—330 (польск.)

Определяется значение научно-информационной деятельности в информационном обслуживании специалистов. Рассматривается структура СИФ, типы выпускаемых изданий и материалов двух отраслевых центров технико-экономической информации, существующих при Центральном институте горного дела и при Объединении конструкторско-механических предприятий угольной промышленности ПНР. Сообщается о предстоящей организации в объединении угольной промышленности и промышленности горного оборудования и строительства центров информации для обслуживания как работников управления, так и работников шахт, входящих в объединение. М. Л. А. Ю.

68.3.214. *Отдел исследований и технико-экономической информации Проектного бюро бумажной промышленности.* Połkowiński Janusz. *Dział Studiów i Informacji Techniczno-Ekonomicznej BPPP.* «Przegl. papirni», 1968, 24, No. 7, 227—231 (польск.)

Рассматриваются основные задачи Проектного бюро бумажной промышленности ПНР. Детально раскрыто содержание ведущих направлений деятельности организованного в 1953 г. отдела исследований, в частности информационная деятельность. Приводится систематизированный перечень работ, выполненных бюро в 1957—1967 гг. по инициативе и в сотрудничестве с отделом исследований. Освещаются вопросы сотрудничества Проектного бюро с Институтом целлюлозы и бумаги. Оценивается влияние деятельности отдела исследований на работу бюро. Формулируются задачи отдела на будущее.

68.10.313. *Научная, техническая и экономическая информация в электротехнической промышленности.* Harasimowicz Edward. *Informacja naukowo-techniczna i ekonomiczna w przemyśle elektrotechnicznym.* «Aktual. probl. inform. i dokum.», 1968, 13, No. 2, 14—15 (польск.; рез. русск., англ., франц.)

Анализируется организация информационной деятельности в электротехнической промышленности ПНР. Дается краткая характеристика информационных изданий по этой отрасли. Подчеркивается необходимость оснащения информационных центров репродукционным оборудованием. H. Stępniewska (ППР)

## ROMANIA

70.1.262. *Organizational principles of national systems of documentary information.*— Tărăboi, Vasile. *Principiile organizării sistemelor naționale de informare documentară.* «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 8, 401—408. (In Rumanian, Russian, English and French summaries).

The problem of creating a single nation-wide information system in Rumania, incorporating all information bodies of the country, is considered. The need for coordination of their work methods is underscored. The basic objectives of the system are formulated to be rapid and accurate retrieval of information and meeting the users' requirements. 9 refs. Summary

70.1.262 (P-1032). *Принципы организации информационной системы.* Tărăboi Vasile. *Principiile organizării sistemelor naționale de informare documentară.* «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 8, 401—408 (рум.; рез. русск., англ., франц.)

Рассматривается вопрос о создании единой национальной информационной системы СРР, объединяющей информационные органы страны. Подчеркивается необходимость координации методов их работы. Основные задачи системы: обеспечение оперативного и точного поиска информации, удовлетворение запросов потребителей. Библ. 9. Резюме

69.7.159. *20 years of activity of the Central Institute for Technical Documentation of SRR.*— Tărăboi, Vasile. 20 ani de activitate de informare și documentare a institutului central de documentare tehnică. «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 1, 3-7. (In Rumanian; Russian, English and French summaries).

The activities of the Central Institute for Technical Documentation of SRR, set up on the 1st January 1949, are discussed. Consideration is given to the tasks of the Institute in keeping its clients informed, in mechanizing storage and retrieval of information, theory research, etc.

70.2.264. *Organization of information activity at industrial enterprises as reflected in special literature.*— Aleman, Veronica. Organizarea activității de informare în întreprinderi industriale din literatura de specialitate. «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 9, 489-501. (In Rumanian; Russian, English and French summaries).

Problems related to the organization of information activity at industrial enterprises in SRR are described, including the provision of information, the organization and utilization of the information collections, etc. The following forms of information are listed: current information, information analysis, publications. The need for cooperation with central information agencies is emphasized. 30 refs.

After summary

69.1.248. *Technical information in mining industries.*— Bodiu, Anotolie; Beregie, Valentin. Organizarea informării tehnice în cercetarea aplicativă în industria minieră. «Probl. docum. și inform.», 1968, 2, No. 8, 479-489. (In Rumanian; Russian, English and French summary).

The activities of the Information Division of the Research Centre for Non-Ferrous Metal Ores, in Baia-Mare, SRR, are described. 2 illus.

Summary

70.2.265. *The Information and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Light Industries of SRR.*— Manolescu, Maria. Aspecte din activitatea productivă a centrului de informare și documentare tehnică—științifică al ministerului industriei ușoare. «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 8, 415-424. (In Rumanian; Russian, English and French summaries).

The Information and Documentation Centre supplies its users with general, subject-oriented and retrospective information. With a view to organizing an information system for light industries, the Centre studies the volume of documents to be processed, coordinate indexing; it also engages in information storage, etc. 8 illus., 25 refs.

69.8.209. *Information in Yugoslavia.*— Vasović, Natalija. Naučna i tehnička informacija i njihov značaj. «Technika», 1969, 24, No. 3, 401-403. (In Serbo-Croatian; French summary).

Modern facilities and techniques for processing information in Yugoslavia are discussed. The necessity of bringing the information system in line with the needs of various industries is emphasized. 1 ill., 12 refs. E. P.

69.5.251. *Documentation in SFRY and its efficiency.*— Teich, Gerhard. Angewandte Dokumentation und wirtschaftlicher Nutzen in Jugoslawien. «Nachr. Dokum.», 1968, 19, No. 6, 247-250. (In German, English summary).

Adequate documentation is becoming a prerequisite of economic and political success in SFRY. The existing network of libraries and documental centres cannot yet timely meet the information needs of industries. Documentalist training is also discussed. M. F.

69.7.159. 20-летие Института технической документации СРР. [20-летию Института технической документации и документирования в центральном институте технической документации СРР]. «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 1, 3-7 (рум.; рез. русск., англ., франц.).

Описывается деятельность Института технической документации СРР, созданного 1 января 1949 г. Рассматриваются задачи института по информированию клиентов, механизации хранения и извлечения информации, исследованию теоретических проблем и др. Резюме

70.2.264 (P-30-2). [Организация информационной деятельности на промышленных предприятиях]. Aleman Verónica. Organizarea activității de informare în întreprinderi industriale din literatura de specialitate. «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 9, 489-501 (рум.; рез. русск., англ., франц.).

Описываются проблемы организации информационной деятельности на промышленных предприятиях СРР (обеспечение информации, организация и использование информационных коллекций и др.). Указываются основные формы информации: текущая информация, анализ информации, публикации. Подчеркивается необходимость сотрудничества с центральными информационными органами. Библиоц. 30. По резюме

69.1.248. [Организация технического информирования в горной промышленности]. Bodiu Anotolie, Beregie Valentin. Organizarea informării tehnice în cercetarea aplicativă în industria minieră. «Probl. docum. și inform.», 1968, 2, No. 8, 479-489 (рум.; рез. русск., англ., франц.).

Описывается деятельность отдела информации Исследовательского центра в области рудных металлов (г. Баия-Маре, СРР) по информированию клиентов сотрудниками. Илл. 2. По резюме

70.2.265 (P-1980). Деятельность Центра информации и документации Министерства легкой промышленности СРР. Manolescu Maria. Aspecte din activitatea productivă a centrului de informare și documentare tehnică—științifică al ministerului industriei ușoare. «Probl. inform. și docum.», 1969, 3, No. 8, 415-424 (рум.; рез. русск., англ., франц.).

Центр информации и документации обеспечивает потребности своих пользователей в тематической, предметной и ретроспективной информации. Для создания информационной системы в области легкой промышленности Центр исследует объем информации, способы документов, метод координационной индексации, занимается вопросами хранения информации и др. Илл. 8. Библиоц. 25. По резюме

## YUGOSLAVIA

69.8.209. *Information in Yugoslavia.*— Vasović, Natalija. Naučna i tehnička informacija i njihov značaj. «Technika», 1969, 24, No. 3, 401-403. (In Serbo-Croatian; French summary).

Modern facilities and techniques for processing information in Yugoslavia are discussed. The necessity of bringing the information system in line with the needs of various industries is emphasized. 1 ill., 12 refs. E. P.

69.5.251. *Documentation in SFRY and its efficiency.*— Teich, Gerhard. Angewandte Dokumentation und wirtschaftlicher Nutzen in Jugoslawien. «Nachr. Dokum.», 1968, 19, No. 6, 247-250. (In German, English summary).

Adequate documentation is becoming a prerequisite of economic and political success in SFRY. The existing network of libraries and documental centres cannot yet timely meet the information needs of industries. Documentalist training is also discussed. M. F.

69.8.209. [Информационная деятельность в СФРЮ]. Vasović Natalija. Naučna i tehnička informacija i njihov značaj. «Technika», 1969, 24, No. 3, 401-403 (серб.-схорват., рез. франц.).

Приводятся сведения о новейших средствах и методах обработки информационных документов в СФРЮ. Подчеркивается необходимость приведения информационной системы в соответствие с потребностями различных отраслей промышленности. Илл. 1. Библиоц. 12. E. P.

69.5.251. [Документационная деятельность в СФРЮ]. Teich Gerhard. Angewandte Dokumentation und wirtschaftlicher Nutzen in Jugoslawien. «Nachr. Dokum.», 1968, 19, No. 6, 247-250 (немецк., рез. англ.).

Подчеркивается, что чрезвычайно важна документационная деятельность специалистов в СФРЮ. Необходимо достижение первоочередных экономических и политических целей. Указывается, что сеть отраслевых библиотек страны, а также документационные центры еще не удовлетворяют возросшей потребности предприятий в необходимой информации. Обсуждается также проблема подготовки информационщиков кадров. M. F.

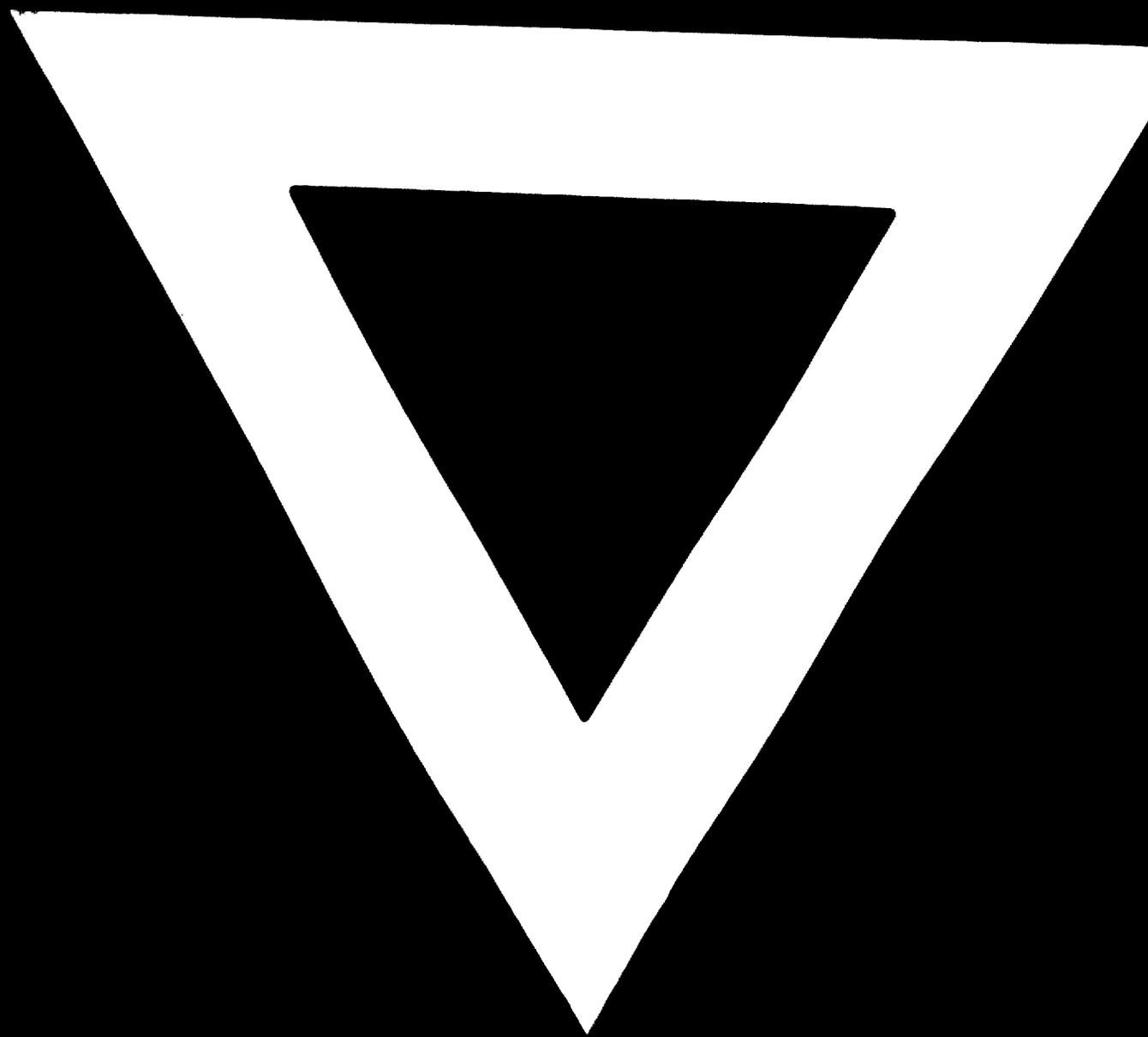
69.6.208. *The SFRY centre for scientific information and documentation.*— Jugoslávské Ústředí pro vědecké informace a dokumentaci. *Nv. «Metodika a techn. inform.»*, 1968, 10, No. 9, 92—93. (In Czech).

The Centre for Scientific Information and Documentation of SFRY was set up in 1948 as a section of the Federal Ministry for Industrial Development. In 1950 it was merged with the Central Technical Library. Since 1952 the Centre is independent. It employs about 400 specialists. Its monthly newsletter covers 11 subject series. The Centre is equipped with modern duplication facilities. A journal to tackle problems of information and documentation theory is expected to arrive soon as a regular service. A. Yu

69.6.208. *Центр научной информации и документации СФРЮ.* Jugoslávské Ústředí pro vědecké informace a dokumentaci. *Nv. «Metodika a techn. inform.»*, 1968, 10, № 9, 92—93 (чешск.)

Центр научной информации и документации СФРЮ организован в 1948 г. как отделение при федеральном министерстве по развитию промышленного производства. В 1950 г. к нему была присоединена Центральная техническая библиотека. С 1952 г. Центр существует самостоятельно. В Центре работает около 400 специалистов. Ежемесячно издается информационный бюллетень по 11 тематическим сериям. Центр оснащен современным шрифтательным оборудованием. В ближайшее время предполагается начать издание журнала по теоретическим и практическим проблемам информации и документации. А. Ю.





**74.10.18**