## 今日中国

# 图 书馆 大事

(1984 - - 1985)

一、1984年李先念徐向前同志为湖北省图书馆建馆80周 年 纪 念 题 词,李先念题为"发展图书事业,普及和提高科学文化知识",徐向前题为"帮助人们打开知识的宝库,是图书工作的重要使命"。

1985年胡耀邦同志为湖南图书馆建馆80周年和新馆落成开馆题书馆 名。

1985年陈云同志为张元济图书馆奠基题书馆名。

1985年4月25日胡乔木同志关于图书保护问题致朱穆之同志。

"傅雷家书墨迹展览在京展出",胡乔木、邓力群等中央领导同志和文化艺术界在京著名人士观看展出。北京图书馆同时举办"傅雷家书墨迹展览"报告会。

纪念建国35周年,吕叔湘为《图书馆学通讯》题词: "图书馆是文化建设中重要一环。为了面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来,一定要把图书馆工作大大向前推进"。同期发表"中国图书馆35年巡礼"、"建国35年图书馆事业发展概况"、"从事图书馆工作一页"等,检阅了35年我国图书馆事业发展的成就,为世界图书馆同行所瞩目。

二、中宣部、文化部于1985年7月18日在京召开了全国图书馆工作会议,这次会议距1956年文化部召开的全国图书馆工作会议二十九年了。

会议回顾了全国图书馆事业发展的历程,讨论研究了文化部提出的 "关于加强和改进图书馆工作的意见",提出图书馆要为"四化"、 "四有"服务。中共中央书记处书记邓力群接见了出席会议的全体代表 并讲了话,文化部长朱穆之在闭幕会上发表了重要讲话,中宣部出版局 局长许力以作了总结,中国科学院秘书长顾以健在大会上讲了话。会议 期间,严济慈、周谷城、武衡、刘季平等同志参观了全国图书馆事业成 就及服务成果图片展览,并进行了座谈。

"六五"期间,我国图书馆界为适应全国城乡经济体制的全面改革和本地区经济发展对情报信息的需要,许多地区以市(县)图书馆为主的基层图书馆,把工作重点放在贯彻搞活经济,为中小企业、乡镇企业和专业户提供情报服务上,辽宁等省图书馆界并成立信息资源开发中心,以适应"农村竞相采用新技术"的"内在要求"。

三、近年来为使改革发挥更好的效益,巩固、消化、补充已有的改革成果,北京图书馆进行了以岗位责任制为中心内容的管理改革,逐步建立起正规化、科学化的管理体制。结合1987年新馆落成开馆提出奋斗目标、工作任务和工作标准,制定采访政策、《全馆业务工作规范》和《第一线工作人员举止和语言规范》,召开读者服务工作会议,明确了"读者第一"和"服务第一"的指导思想,并举办基层干部研讨班以从政治、思想、组织和理论上创造保证条件。全国其它许多图书馆也进行了管理改革的探讨和实践。

四、全国高等学校图书馆工作经验交流会在西安召开。原教育部顾问周林作了"明确方向,加快改革步伐,开创高校图书馆工作新局面"的报告。报告指出许多高校图书馆,如上海交大图书馆、西安交大等图书馆与本校改革管理制度、整顿基础工作同步探索本身的改革,坚持面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的方向,不断提高服务水平和工作效率。

1984年,教育部发出关于中央广播电视大学1985年招生工作通知: 中央广播电视大学于1985年9月开设图书馆学等专业,同年4月在 全国统一招生。85级专业课程、磁带制作、教科书和参考书的组织编写 或指定,由文化部图书馆事业管理局负责。主讲教师由中央电大聘任, 要求编写适用电大教学的新教材。

五、1985年11月14日中国科学院领导决定。原中国科学院图书馆改名为"中国科学院文献情报中心",以进一步加强科技情报工作。

六、北京图书馆研制的汉字属性字典及其系统软件1985年12月28日通过鉴定。该系统具有740个一般符号和6763个汉字的拼音、部首、笔划、笔形等50多种属性,并有日本、台湾的汉字代码。这项成果填补了我国在汉字支撑软件方面的空白。本消息新华社用五种文字对外播发,美联社采用。

许力以同志谈使用计算机与目录学关系的一封信发表。

七、《全国善本书总目录》发排付印。

《民国时期总书目》(初拟名《1911—1949年全国中文图书总目》) 部分分册定稿出版,吕叔湘为之作序。该书目收录了自1911—1949年我 国出版的中文图书十余万种,是一部大型回溯性书目。

八、为纪念抗日战争和世界反法西战争胜利四十周年,蔡元培袁同礼抗日战争时期来往信札墨迹首次发表。信中披露了当年蔡袁两氏为抗日救国、复兴祖国文化大业,同舟共济发起国外征书运动; 主持国际学术资料供应委员会,收集学术性缩微胶片;协助国立院校采运图书仪器以及创设中日战争史料征辑会和收集西南方志、碑目、边防图籍文献等,俾抗战后方学术研究不致中辍及以现代化中国图书馆为共同职志之精神。

上年发表了抗日战争时期:马恩著作在中国传播的历史。

九、1984年3月中国图书馆学会学术委员会、编辑出版工作委员会和学报《图书馆学通讯》编委会在京召开会议,会议讨论通过了各自的"工作简则"和工作、选题计划。1985年10月召开全国暨各省会刊编辑工作座谈会,并就编刊基本条件和编辑工作者权益问题等发出"纪要"。

十、联合国教科文组织为纪念德尼·狄德罗(Denis Diderot 1713—1784) 逝世二百周年,定1984年为"狄德罗年"。欧、亚、美、澳四大洲近30个国家的学术界以展览、学术讨论纪念之。

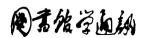
法国在密特朗总统直接赞助下举办了历时八天的"狄德罗国际讨论会",我国图书馆学界撰写《狄德罗与〈百科全书〉》,追述了狄德罗及其《百科全书》在中国的传播及其影响。

华人图书馆学家钱存训撰写《美洲东亚图书馆的沿革和发展》,系 统调查研究了海外所藏中文图书资料。

根据1983年文化协定,我国一行7人乘参加国际图联49届慕尼黑大会之机,对西德、挪威、瑞典、丹麦四国图书馆事业进行了考察。

国际图联 (IFLA) 第50届全会1984年8月24日在内罗毕闭幕。全会强调世界图书馆和情报工作应大大加强,以便在促进国家发展中发挥重要作用。包括六名中国代表在内的来自各大州的1500名代表出席了全会。

国际图联第51届大会1985年在芝加哥召开,这是自1981年中国图书馆学会正式恢复它在国际图联中的合法席位,并首次派出代表团连年第 五次出席大会。



#### National Library of Beijing holds forum of section heads

For the purpose of strengthening its sections and uplifting the ideological level and managing ability of its section heads to suit the new tasks of a new historical stage — the opening of its new building in 1987, the National Lib-rary of Beijing held a forum of its section heads in 1985.

During the forum members of the Library's leadership gave speeches, answered questions and sponsored discussions. The speeches given were entitled "The basic duty and requisite quality of a section head", "Voluntarily cultivate one's moral character to be a competent library staff member", "Some points of cognition for bringing about scientific management" and "On the plan for the new building and a proposed five-year program for development". At the close of the forum, section heads made each one's own summing-up which was to be placed in their file of professional competency for further upraisd. (page 10)

#### Initiate new service fields to uplift library service

This paper briefly discusses the importance of the reader service in library, and demonstrates that the reader service in library must be furthered as quickly as possible, firstly, by using various positive methods to open up new fields in the reader service, and secondly, by changing the passive services into active ones, and the simple services into the multidimensional ones. The paper integrates theory with practice, and emphatically relates the experiences and the effects of the reader service carried out in the author's library – Hunan Medical College. Therefore, there is quite some reference value in this paper (page 33)

#### Major events in China's libraries today (1984—1985)

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, China has entered into an important new period of development. In order to reflect the high lights of this period our editorial board had beginning 1982 compiled annually the "Major Events in China's Libraries Today" which had so far recorded and commented the major events in China's libraries from 1978 to 1985 with respect to cultural policy as well as orientation of professional progress. From the focused comments it can be seen that aiming at satisfying China's need for modernization and for constructing both the material and the moral civilizations, China's libraries in the past eight years had not only widened the scope of development but also made big strides in the degree of organizedness and the level of service.

This article was favourably received at the 1984 IFLA General Conference at Nairobi. (page 41)

### Papers on the Introduction to "Desescriptive Cataloguing Rules for Western Language Materials"

Published in 1985, the "Descriptive Cataloguing Rules for Western Language Materials" was based on the international standards in cataloguing and AACR2, in accordance with the concrete conditions of the libraries in China. This new work in cataloguing western language materials is applicable both to MARC and card catalogue. These papers will be helpful to the usage of the "Descriptive Cataloguing Rules for Western Language Materials". (page 46)

#### On the historical progress of the orientation of researches in library science

"Basic Library Science", a basic university teaching material written in collaboration by Library Science Departments of Beijing University and Wuhan University, is the cause of the present article which considers this book to have serious, defects in guiding ideology and consequentially to have harmful effects on present researches, as the said book confines the subject of research for Chinese library work and library science into "contents and methods of library organization and work", and the main point is further condensed as "to stress on investigating into the substantial constituents and technical methods of the various procedures of library work." Such cognition and practice has had influence in confining the research of library science within the library itself, thus caused the breakage of relation between the library and the society.

Such mode of thinking in making researches impedes the foresighted way of thinking necessary for reform, and thus hinders the progress of library science research and development of library itself. (page 77)