

北京图书馆馆长任继愈谈解放生产力和馆际协作等问题

(一)

最近北京图书馆领导同志集中学习了全国宣传工作会议文件。这是该馆领导班子调整后组织的第一次中心组学习活动。

中心组认真地学习了“一九八八年宣传工作要点”，着重就其中第一点：“组织好十三大文件的学习”展开讨论。

任继愈说：十三大文件内容很丰富，总结了许多好的经验，解放了人们的思想，也必将进一步解放生产力。在我们馆也一样，通过学习十三大文件，找一找哪些地方还不够解放，哪些东西阻碍了生产力的发挥。我们有些政策，同发挥生产力就有矛盾。比如评专业技术职务有些标准的掌握是不是公平，应当研究一下。思想问题要解决，但实际问题也要解决，二者要分开。一年解决一两个实际问题，党的威信就会提高。党要管党，发生了矛盾，对党员要求要严一点。有便宜的事，党员要靠后一点。列宁说过，当党员就要准备吃亏。学习就是要解决这些实际问题，否则人家就不愿意学。

(二)

今天，人大图书馆举行建校建馆五十周年科学讨论会，我首先向你们表示祝贺。同时，借这个机会讲几点希望。

北京图书馆同人大图书馆、北大图书馆是街坊邻居。俗话说：“远亲不如近邻”。希望我们以后要加强相互间的联系、加强协作，互通有无。在面临改革开放的形势下，不仅国内馆际，就是国际馆际之间都应当加强联系。这是第一点希望。

第二点是希望图书馆事业兴旺发达。过去社会上对图书馆重视不够，在今天发展生产力，向四化进军的进程中，图书馆是文化事业发展的总后勤。没有总后勤的支持，建设四化是不可能的。我们要重视自己的岗位，充分认识到我们所承担职责的重要性。

第三点希望同志们处理好科研和日常工作的矛盾。图书馆的科研工作有自己的领域。我们要扬长避短，注意发挥优势。我们的科研是大有前途的。

祝大会圆满成功。祝图书馆事业兴旺发达。

——在人民大学图书馆建馆50周年科学讨论会上的讲话

S U M M A R Y

Ren Jiyu on Liberating the Productive Forces

Director of National Library of China Ren Jiyu said that the documents of the 13th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party are abundant in good experience which have set free people's mind and consequently will further liberate the productive forces. It is the same with our Library. Through careful study of the said documents we can try to find out where in our Library the Liberation is not sufficient and what the barriers to productive forces are. Some of our ways contradict the delivery of such forces. For instance, whether the appraisal of vocational titles is strict to standards is a matter worthy of consideration. Ideological problems need to be solved, but practical problems also need to be solved. Do not have these two kinds of problems mixed up. If one or two practical problems could be solved each year, the prestige of the Communist party will be enhanced.

excerpts of a speech made at a meeting of the Library's leading cadres. (page 13)

Introducing the mural "Magnificent Ancient Chinese Civilization"

Stepping into the entrance hall of New Building of the National Library of China, one may face a ceramic bas-relief mural composed of seven parts. This mural gives just the finishing touch to the "City of Books."

The special environment of a national library offers the mural its appropriate theme of the long history of Chinese civilization. This mural contains myths of remote times, historic figures or legendary tales as well as cultural relics. Its ancient designs merged with the architecture's own style. Artistic deformation treatment are given to patterns on ancient ceramic bronze wares and portraits. persons of different ages who are symbolic of, or imply the "library" are depicted. The mural has truly paid warm tribute to the magnificent ancient Chinese civilization. (page 20)

Preface to "Collation of Texts by Guan Zhong"

Works of Guan Zhong are known to be difficult reading. Having undergone the long lapse of ages, the original copies are no more available. What remained are random pieces with various errors. Guan Zhong's texts are in fact a gathering of writings of the Warring States (B.C. 475-221), the Qin Dynasty (B.C. 221-207) and the Han Dynasty (B.C. 206-A.D. 220). While the texts included the history of philosophy and the history of economics, considerable part dealt with the sayings of various schools as that of the Taoist school, the Confucian school, the Legalist school, Logician school, the school of Positive and Negative Forces, school of Agriculture, etc. Various types of errors unavoidably followed the miscellany of contents. If not to be processed, this large quantity of source material would