

图书馆 专业英语选读

(英汉对照)

第一辑

书目文献出版社

图书馆专业英语选读

(英汉对照)

SELECTED ENGLISH READINGS
FOR LIBRARY SCIENCE

第 1 辑

图书馆专业英语选读注译小组编

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内 容 简 介

本选读以列宁同志对图书馆工作的指导性文章为首篇，另从英、美等国出版的图书馆学书刊中选出文章十一篇。内容涉及西文图书的著录编目、参考咨询、联合目录、机读目录、国际交换、图书馆建筑及图书馆工作自动化等方面。由注译人对每篇文章做了简介、注释和翻译，最后附有图书馆专业术语词汇表。本选读可作为初参加图书馆工作者学习专业英语的参考读物，同时也向广大图书馆工作者介绍了国外图书馆工作的一些进展和动态。

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图书馆专业英语选读注译小组编

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前 言

我国广大图书馆工作者在党的三中全会和第五届人民代表大会第三次会议精神鼓舞下，正以实际行动为我国尽早实现四个现代化贡献力量。由于我国较长时间以来与国外图书馆界交往较少，对这方面的国外动态比较隔阂。有些同志见到我们平日积累的一部分学习材料，鼓励我们在这方面做点工作。一方面有助于初参加工作同志们阅读、参考英语的专业书刊资料 and 了解国外图书馆工作的一些进展情况；一方面便于大家共同研究，交换意见，乃试编了这个小册子。限于我们的水平，错讹不当之处，希望同志们提出批评指正，以便以后改进。

本选读除引用原文外，附简介、注释、译文及词汇表。

由于参加注译的同志着眼点不同，在编辑过程中对一些词句注释的选择与注释的方式上没有强求统一。参加本选读注、译工作的为马龙壁、吴彭鹏、张蕴珊、马同俨。由吴彭鹏编辑，马龙壁校对译文。

在编辑过程中承李哲民、李家乔二同志提供部分资料，刘春同志制图，朱晓兰、徐风、何冰等同志参加打稿，在此一并表示谢意。

《图书馆学专业英语选读》

注译小组

What Can Be Done for Public Education

V.I. Lenin

There are quite a number of rotten prejudices current in the Western countries of which Holy Mother Russia is free. They assume there, for instance, that huge public libraries containing hundreds of thousands and millions of volumes, should certainly not be reserved only for the handful of scholars or would-be scholars that uses them. Over there they have set themselves the strange, incomprehensible and barbaric aim of making these gigantic, boundless libraries available, not to a guild of scholars, professors and other such specialists, but to the masses, to the crowd, to the mob!

What a desecration of the libraries! What an absence of the "law and order" we are so justly proud of. Instead of *regulations*, discussed and elaborated by a dozen committees of civil servants inventing hundreds of formalities and obstacles to the use of books, they see to it that even

编者按：列宁同志生前十分重视图书馆工作。现自《列宁全集》中摘录一篇有关这方面的文章供大家学习。

本文的英译文摘自莫斯科外文出版社1963年出版的英文版《列宁全集》第19卷，第277—279页。中译文摘自中共中央马恩列斯著作编译局译，人民出版社1959年2月出版的《列宁全集》（第1版）第19卷，第271—273页。

children can make use of the rich collections; that readers can read publicly-owned books at home; they regard as the pride and glory of a public library, not the number of rarities it contains, the number of sixteenth-century editions or tenth-century manuscripts, but *the extent* to which books are distributed *among the people*, the number of new readers enrolled, the speed with which the demand for any book is met, the number of books issued to be read at home, the number of children attracted to reading and to the use of the library These queer prejudices are widespread in the Western states, and we must be glad that those who keep watch and ward over us protect us with care and circumspection from the influence of these prejudices, protect our rich public libraries from the mob, from the *hoi polloi*!

I have before me the report of the New York Public Library for 1911.

That year the Public Library in New York was moved from two old buildings to new premises erected by the city. The total number of books is now about two million. It so happened that the first book asked for when the reading-room opened its doors was in Russian. It was a work by N.Grot, *The Moral Ideals of Our Times*. The request for the book was handed in at eight minutes past nine in the morning. The book was delivered to the reader at nine fifteen.

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In the course of the year the library was visited by 1,658, 376 people. There were 246,950 readers using the reading-room and they took out 911,891 books.

This, however, is only a small part of the *book circulation* effected by the library. Only a few people can visit the library. The rational organisation of educational work is measured by the number of books issued to be read at home, by the conveniences available to *the majority of the population*.

In three boroughs of New York-Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond-the New York Public Library has *forty-two* branches and will soon have a forty-third (the total population of the *three* boroughs is almost three million). The aim that is constantly pursued is to have a branch of the Public Library within *three-quarters of a verst*, i.e., within ten minutes' walk of the house of every inhabitant, the branch library being *the centre* of all kinds of institutions and establishments for public education.

Almost *eight million* (7,914,882 volumes) were issued to readers at home, 400,000 more than in 1910. To each hundred members of the population of all ages and both sexes, 267 books were issued for reading at home in the course of the year.

Each of the forty-two branch libraries not only provides for the use of reference books in the building and the issue of books to be read at home, it is also a place for evening

lectures, for public meetings and for rational entertainment.

The New York Public Library contains about 15,000 books in oriental languages, about 20,000 in Yiddish and about 16,000 in the Slav languages. In the main reading-room there are about 20,000 books standing on *open* shelves for general use.

The New York Public Library has opened a special, central, reading-room for children, and similar institutions are gradually being opened at all branches. The librarians do everything for the children's convenience and answer their questions. The number of books children took out to read at home was 2,859,888, slightly under three million (more than a third of the total). The number of children visiting the reading-room was 1,120,915.

As far as losses are concerned-the New York Public Library assesses the number of books lost at 70-80-90 per 100,000 issued to be read at home.

Such is the way things are done in New York. And in Russia?

Rabochaya Pravda No. 5, Published according to
July 18, 1913 the *Rabochaya pravda* text
Signed: W.

对于国民教育能够做些什么

列 宁

西方国家有不少迂腐的偏见，在我们神圣的祖国俄国是没有的。例如，那里的人们认为，藏书几十万或几百万册的大型公共图书馆，决不当成为只供少数学者或所谓学者利用的财富，那里的人们抱着一种奇怪的、难以理解的和荒谬的目的：要使这些巨大的图书馆不仅仅对学者和教授等开放，而且也对一般群众和市民开放。

请看，这是多么不尊重图书馆事业，多么缺乏那种值得我们骄傲的“制度”！他们所注意的并不是经过好几个官僚组织讨论和制定的章程，以及规定几百条利用图书的手续和限制，而是大量成套的图书连儿童也能利用，他们关心的是使读者能够在自己家里阅读公家的图书。他们认为值得公共图书馆骄傲和引以为荣的，并不在于它拥有多少珍本书，有多少16世纪的版本或10世纪的手稿，而在于如何使图书在人民中间广泛地流传，吸引了多少新读者，如何迅速地满足读者对图书的一切要求，有多少图书被读者带回家去，有多少儿童来阅读图书和利用图书馆……这就是西方各国所流行的奇怪的偏见。而我们的管理当局却处心积虑地使我们不受这些偏见的影响，使我们藏书丰富的公共图书馆同一般群众和市民隔离开来，这就不能不使我们感到庆幸了！

我手边有一份纽约公共图书馆1911年的工作报告。

在这一年纽约公共图书馆从两所旧房子迁到该市新建的一座大厦。现在藏书总数将近200万册。有这样的事情：阅览室的读者借去的第一本书是俄文版的。这本书是尼·格罗特的著作：《我们时代的道德标准》。借书单是上午9时8分送去的，读者在9时15分就拿到书了。

一年之内，来过该图书馆的有1,658,376人。到阅览室阅览的有246,950人，借阅图书达911,891册。

但该图书馆**图书的流通**部分还不算大。能够来该图书馆的人还不够多。衡量教育工作是否安排得合理，要看有多少书被读者借回家去，对**大多数居民**提供了什么方便条件。

在纽约的曼哈顿、布朗克斯和里士满这三个区（居民总数约300万），都有公共图书馆，现在共有分馆42所，很快就要成立第43所了。同时，纽约图书馆有步骤地要使每个居民在离自己的住宅不到3/4俄里的地方，即10分钟内就能走到的地方，都可以找到一个分馆，这些分馆就是各种机关和企业的国民教育中心。

1911年出借的图书近800万册（7,914,882），比1910年增多40万册，一年内平均每百个居民（不分年龄和性别）借回家阅读的图书为267册。

42个分馆当中，每个分馆不仅使读者能在馆内阅读各种参考书和把图书借回家去，而且还是举办演讲晚会、召开群众会议、进行正当的文娱活动的场所。

纽约公共图书馆收藏的东方语文图书约有15,000册，犹太语文图书约有2万册，斯拉夫语文图书约有16,000册。在主要的阅览室里设有**开架书橱**，陈列了约2万册图书，供大家自由利用。

纽约公共图书馆为儿童设立了特别的阅览室，——中央阅览室，各个分馆也在逐步设立这种阅览室。图书馆工作人员尽量给儿童各种方便，并给他们解答问题。儿童借回家去的图书将近300万册（2,859,888册），占出借图书总数1/3以上。到阅览室来的儿童有1,120,915人。

至于图书遗失问题，纽约公共图书馆每出借10万册书才遗失70—80—90册。

这就是纽约图书馆现行的制度，而我们呢？

载于1913年7月18日

按“工人真理报”原文刊印

“工人真理报”第5号

署名：W

The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition

Michael Gorman

The second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR 2) is to be published in 1978. It comes eleven years after its predecessor, which came fifty-nine years after the first such set of rules.¹ This period of eleven years may seem indecently short in relation to the usually glacial rate² of change of cataloguing practice, but it needs to be set in its historical context.³ That context is one of tremendous change in all aspects of librarianship and especially in the processing of library materials. It would be wearisome here to reiterate all the factors — economic, technical, and professional — which have influenced and changed the face of librarianship in the past dozen or so⁴ years. They are well known to librarians, and they have been great in number

编者按：《英美编目规则》（或译为《英美编目条例》）已于1978年底出版了第二版。这一版根据图书馆领域机械化的发展，新型资料不断增加的新形势，对一些传统做法做了根本的改革，创立了新的规则、体例。本文对这规则的修订目的、条例结构、书目描述、检索点的著录等作了全面介绍。原发表于《图书馆资料与技术服务》Library Resources and Technical Services 1978年第3期。作者米歇尔·戈尔曼是《英美编目规则》新版两个编者之一。这里只节选这篇文章的第一、二两节。注释及译文见16—22页。（注释人：张蕴珊）

and degree than at any comparable period. One of the tasks of those responsible for AACR 2 was to respond to these changes and to ensure that the cataloguing rules remained, if not up to date,⁵ at least roughly contemporary. The history of the revision process⁶ leading to AACR 2 has been well set out⁷ elsewhere in this journal, but it is fundamentally important here to note that the second edition represents the most sustained and wide-ranging attempt to enlist the cooperation and to incorporate the views of all persons connected with cataloguing, not only in the "Anglo-American-Canadian" community, but also throughout the English-speaking world and beyond.

The aims of the second edition were set out at an early stage by the Joint Steering Committee⁸ for the Revision of AACR (hereafter referred to as JSC.) In summary these aims were (in order of increasing complexity of achievement):

- to incorporate already agreed revisions to AACR 1;
- to harmonize⁹ the British and North American texts of AACR 1;¹⁰
- to incorporate international standards and international agreements;
- to take developments in library automation into account;¹¹ and
- to incorporate changes arising from proposals for change coming from any source.

The first and second aims were largely editorial in nature, though the task of producing a true joint text involved not just agreements on wording and style but also agreements on those rules that were different in substance between the two editions. That this task, which had proved to be beyond the powers of one hundred years of British and North American cataloguing committees, was so easily accomplished is a tribute not just to the endeavours of our contemporary committees but also to the pressures for standardization¹² exerted by the realities of international cooperation and modern bibliographic economics.¹³

The third aim centered upon two major developments since 1967, the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)¹⁴ programme and Eva Verona's outstanding work on corporate bodies in cataloguing.¹⁵ Other less important considerations, such as IFLA's¹⁶ revision of Names of Persons and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)¹⁷ activities in connection with romanization and other standards, had to be taken into account.

The fourth aim cannot, in all frankness,¹⁸ be said to have been fully achieved. Important conceptual restructurings, which I will detail later, undoubtedly sprang from new modes of thought about cataloguing precipitated by advances in automation. The already established tendencies toward consistency in bibliographic description and elimina-

tion of insignificant data¹⁹ from headings have been taken further in AACR 2. These, of course, have great importance in machine-readable bibliographic records²⁰ and in the manipulation and use of those records. There are, however, a number of questions posed by automation that remain unanswered by AACR 2. The fault does not lie wholly, or even for the most part, with those responsible for AACR 2. It lies in the fact that all the returns are not yet in on bibliographic records in machine systems. The MARC²¹ record remains an automated version of a manual catalogue entry. No recognizably new form of record has been established nationally or internationally. The crucial questions of "levels of information"²² in bibliographic records and of the nature of authority file records²³ in machine systems have only been raised; they have come nowhere near to being resolved. In short, AACR 2 could not take the effects of library automation fully into account because those effects have yet to be completely assessed and understood. This is not to say that AACR 2 Should have been delayed for some years. Many matters as important, if not more important, than those arising from automation were crying out to be resolved. Further, the rapid increase in the size of machine-readable data bases means that necessary changes in the content of catalogue records must be undertaken sooner rather than later²⁴ in order to prevent the necessity to alter millions of records in the future,