

南粵風華

辛卯仲秋 歐初



Legendary Decades:

The 30th Anniversary of Guangzhou Library

广州图书馆30年(1982—2012)

何建平 主编



广州新华出版发行集团
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前言

公共图书馆是人类文明发展的产物，是一个国家、城市和地区社会文化发展水平的重要标志。广州图书馆诞生于改革开放之初、改革开放前沿地和岭南文化中心地，既有得风气之先的时代禀赋，更根植于开放务实的历史人文传统，其30年发展烙上了浓厚的岭南文化印记。

开放与包容是岭南文化的原始基因。在风云激荡的80年代，广州图书馆引领风气，为公众开启了解港澳台地区与其他国家信息、文化的窗口；面对大规模的人口流入浪潮，广州图书馆始终坚持向所有人敞开大门；进入新世纪，在改革开放深化、社会发展转型期，广州图书馆致力于推进弱势群体共享文明发展成果，致力于推进社会各层面之间展开知识信息与思想文化交流，致力于通过国际合作倡导不同文化之间的对话。

务实与创新是岭南文化的鲜明特色。广州图书馆顺应社会潮流和读者需要，推行免费开放、节假日照常开放、大面积开架借阅、敞开发放借书证、期刊与视听资料外借服务，开设自学辅导讲座，通过汽车图书馆、联合图书馆、社区分馆、区域图书馆通借通还等模式构建服务网络，通过数字图书馆推进服务的普遍均等，通过“绘本阅读”推进社会阅读等。每一项服务，都是一个坚实的脚印；种种的举措，为全国图书馆界所瞩目。

30年的发展，使广州图书馆在广州市公共文化服务体系建设中发挥了示范引领作用。当我们把目光投向即将建成开放的广州图书馆新馆的时候，我们殷切期盼她能成为广州市文化建设的新标杆。

党的十八届六中全会提出的文化强国目标为文化事业的发展指明了新的方向。站在30年发展这个新的起点上，在市委市政府、社会各界和广大读者的重视、关心和支持下，我们期待着广州图书馆一直站在时代的前列，抓住机遇，克服挑战，为社会提供更好的服务，更充分地展现出南粤文化的气度和风采！

Preface

A public library is the product of social civilization. For a modernized country, a city and a region, it always serves as an important indicator of the developmental level of social culture. Born at the dawn of the reform and opening-up course, Guangzhou Library located at the forefront of the reform as well as the center of Cantonese culture. On one hand, it is the beneficiary of a brand-new era when innovation is advocated; on the other hand, it is deeply rooted in a historical humanity tradition which emphasizes openness and pragmatism. Over the past 30 years, the Cantonese cultural background is deeply imprinted on every inch of Guangzhou Library.

Bearing the gene of Cantonese culture, Guangzhou Library is featured by its openness and inclusiveness. Under the backdrop of tremendous changes in 1980s, Guangzhou Library, with a pioneering spirit, provided the public with an access to the information and culture of Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan regions and other countries. Confronted with the large-scale inflow of populations, it served every citizen without discrimination. Entering the new era of transition and deep-going reform, it attaches great importance to the interests of disadvantaged group, with the aim to promote civilized achievements among them. Additionally, it is always striving for communications among all orders of society, both at the level of knowledge and information, and in the aspect of thought and culture. By carrying out international cooperation, it also endeavors to provide a platform for the communication of different cultures.

As the inheritor of Cantonese culture, Guangzhou Library also represents the spirit of pragmatism and innovation. In the past decades, it always kept in pace with the time, so that a series of actions were taken for the convenience of its users. It took the lead in adopting free-open policy and remaining open during holidays and festivals. It held self-taught tutorial lectures, adopted open-stack reading, issued library cards without threshold, and extended the lending services to periodicals and audio-visual materials. Moreover, through the construction of integrated circulation system among mobile libraries, united libraries, community libraries and regional libraries, it stretched the service range to a large extent. By establishing the digital library, it made the services more accessible and equal for citizens. At the same time, it promoted social reading by Picture Book Reading activities. No matter what services it provided, they are fully made up of perspiration and persistence. No matter what approaches it adopted, they are always at the leading edge of the whole circle.

Running back over the past 30 years, Guangzhou Library was committed to its exemplary role in Guangzhou public cultural services system. With an eye cast to the future, we sincerely look forward to the uprising of the new Guangzhou Library, a new paragon in the course of Guangzhou cultural development.

As proposed in the Sixth Plenary Session of the Seventeenth Central Committee of CPC, to forge a great power of culture is the new task of cultural undertakings. For Guangzhou Library, three decades have passed by, while a new commencement is approaching. With the support of the municipal government, and the assistance from Guangzhou citizens and the whole society, Guangzhou Library will closely follow the pace of the time, seize opportunities and conquer challenges, in order to serve the society in a better way. We believe that with the great efforts made by Guangzhou Library, a window of the splendid Cantonese culture will be unfolded before the eyes of the world.

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广州图书馆30年大事

1982年

- 广州图书馆正式开馆，结束了广州市27年没有市级公共图书馆的历史。

1983年

- 与美国驻广州总领事馆签订中美复交后首个供借图书资料合同。

1984年

- 石景宜先生赠书陈列室向读者开放，该室成为改革开放初期广州市民了解港澳台及海外信息的一个窗口。
- 与中山大学、华南师范大学合办全市第一个中文自学考试辅导讲座，顺应了改革开放之初广大市民对求知学习的强烈需求。

1985年

- 外借图书全面开架，服务开放程度走在全国图书馆界前列。

1987年

- 省内首家汽车图书馆正式启用。

1989年

- 敞开发放借书证，为公众提供平等的公共图书馆服务。

1990年

- 竹料镇联合图书馆开馆。这是广州图书馆与社会合作举办的第一家联合图书馆，开创了一种馆外延伸服务的新模式。
- 与广州日报社、广州市新华书店联合举办为期10个月的“读书众人谈”活动。

1992年

- 与市委政策研究室合编的《领导决策参考》正式创刊。这是邓小平南方谈话以后广州图书馆提供领导决策信息服务的开始。

1993年

- 自动化集成管理系统开通，标志着广州图书馆开始迈入自动化、网络化、数字化时代。
- 推出期刊外借服务，在图书馆界较早推出此项服务。

1994年

- 和企业合办的全国首家公共电脑图书馆——中南电脑图书馆正式开馆。

1996年

- 设立广州地方文献室，广州图书馆作为全市地方文献收藏和服务中心的地位进一步确立。

1998年

- 设立馆长咨询日，架起与读者、社会交流的一道重要桥梁。

2000年

- 艺术设计资料室开放，专题服务领域进一步拓宽。

2001年

- 广州图书馆网站开通。
- 设立盲人电子阅览室。这是广州图书馆致力于特殊群体服务、努力消弭信息鸿沟的重要举措。
- 通过香港歌德学院图书馆与德国公共图书馆界建立年度专业交流机制。

2003年

- 抗击“非典”期间采取多种措施保障公共卫生，坚持开放服务。
- 馆舍改造，增加服务面积1600平方米，阅览座位400多个，服务环境大为改善。

2004年

- 全国文化信息资源共享工程广州市分中心成立，开通广州数字文化网，利用新技术手段让全民充分共享数字文化资源。

2005年

- 车陂广氮分馆成立，揭开社区分馆建设和联合图书馆改造升级序幕。
- 法国里昂市政府在广州图书馆举办“法国里昂中法大学回顾展”。此活动是“中法文化年”系列活动的重要组成部分。

2006年

- 广州图书馆新馆奠基。
- 参与广州市委宣传部主办的广州市图书馆专业人才高级研修班，在全国图书馆界产生重要影响。

2007年

- 开始承办“羊城学堂”讲座，公益讲座成为基本服务的组成部分。
- 举办“国学大师饶宗颐学艺兼修展”，这是大陆地区首次举办的饶宗颐学艺兼修展。

2008年

- 全面提供数字资源互联网原文服务，传统与数字图书馆服务并重的复合型图书馆基本形成。

2009年

- 引进著名收藏家、文献学家王贵忱先生古籍藏书。

2010年

- 与区(县级市)图书馆通借通还项目正式启动，广州市属公共图书馆进入联盟服务时期。
- 举办迎亚运系列活动，多元文化服务精彩纷呈。
- 举办“中美图书馆员专业交流项目”之广东省图书馆管理人才高级研修班。该项目为中美两国图书馆界第一个政府级合作项目。
- 《广州图书馆2011—2015年发展规划》制定实施。

2011年

- 实现全面免费开放，公众文化权益得到切实保障。
- 承办广东省“幸福成长”绘本制作大赛和“绘本文化与少儿阅读”全国研讨会，绘本阅读成为广州市儿童阅读推广活动的重要品牌，广州市青少年十年阅读系列活动达到新高潮。

Major Events in the Past 30 Years

Year 1982

Guangzhou Library was officially opened. It turned over a new leaf as the municipal public library of Guangzhou, which has been in vacant for 27 years.

Year 1983

Guangzhou Library signed the first supply contract of publications with the Consulate General of the United States in Guangzhou.

Year 1984

The Exhibition Room of Donations from Mr. Shi Jingyi was opened to the public. It served as a showcase of information outside the mainland at the initial stage of reform and opening-up course.

Guangzhou Library organized the first tutorial lectures for the Chinese self-taught exam with Sun Yat-sen University and South China Normal University, satisfying citizens' keen demand for knowledge.

Year 1985

Open-stack reading was adopted for all the books in circulation. In terms of the openness degree, Guangzhou Library ranked in the front row among the libraries of the whole nation.

Year 1987

The first mobile library in Guangdong Province came into being.

Year 1989

Library cards were issued to the public without any threshold, in an attempt to provide citizens with impartial services.

Year 1990

The United Library of Zhuliao Town was opened to the public. It was the first united library established by Guangzhou Library and the society, marking the initiation of a new pattern of extended services outside the library.

In conjunction with Guangzhou Daily Press and Guangzhou Xinhua Bookstore, the Public Reading Forum was held and lasted for 10 months.

Year 1992

Compiled by Guangzhou Library and the Policy Research Centre of Guangzhou

Municipal Party Committee, the journal named References for Leader's Decision-Making was officially published. It symbolized the beginning of consulting services for leaders after the South Tour Speeches made by Deng Xiaoping.

Year 1993

The library automation management system was put into motion, which demonstrated that Guangzhou Library had ushered in the age of automation, networking and digitization.

Guangzhou Library took the initiative in launching the lending service of journals and periodicals in the library circle.

Year 1994

Zhongnan Computer Library, the first public computer library in China, was opened. It was jointly run by Guangzhou Library and an enterprise.

Year 1996

Guangzhou Library set up Guangzhou Local Materials Room, which further confirmed the status of Guangzhou Library as the repository and service center of Guangzhou local materials.

Year 1998

"Curator Consulting Day" was set up as a communication channel between the library and its users.

Year 2000

Guangzhou Library set up the Art and Design Reference Room to further broaden the domain of specialized services.

Year 2001

Guangzhou Library website was opened to the public.

Guangzhou Library set up the Multimedia Room for the Blind in an attempt to serve the vulnerable groups and to fill up the information gap.

Guangzhou Library established an annual professional exchange relationship with German public libraries via Goethe Institute Library in Hong Kong.

Year 2003

During the period of Anti-SARS, Guangzhou Library exerted every means for

public health care so as to ensure the operation in regular course.

Guangzhou Library underwent an expansion and reconstruction process, during which 400 reading seats with 1,600 square meters of service space were added, while the reading environment was greatly improved.

Year 2004

Guangzhou Library established the branch center of National Cultural Resources Sharing Project in Guangzhou and built the website of Guangzhou Digital Resources of Culture. By applying new technologies, the digital culture resources were fully shared by the whole society.

Year 2005

Guangdan Branch Library of Chebei Street in Guangzhou was established, triggering the construction of branch libraries and the upgrading of united libraries.

Hosted by Lyon Government of France, the retrospective exhibition of Sino-French University of Lyon took place in Guangzhou Library. It was an important part of the "Sino-French Culture Year" serial activities.

Year 2006

Foundation-laying of the new Guangzhou Library took place.

Guangzhou Library participated in the organization of Library Professional Training Seminar of Guangzhou, which was hosted by the Publicity Department of Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee, and created great repercussion among national public libraries.

Year 2007

Guangzhou Library began to undertake the Yangcheng Forum. From then on, public lectures became a part of the basic services in the library.

The Exhibition of Jao Tsung-I (master of Chinese traditional culture) Fusion of Art and Scholarship was held in Guangzhou Library. It was the first exhibition focusing on the subjects of art and scholarship of Jao Tsung-I in the mainland of China.

Year 2008

Digital and internet resources became accessible to users. Therefore, an integrated library that engaged in both traditional and digital services came into being.

Year 2009

Guangzhou Library introduced the ancient collection from Wang Guichen, a celebrated bibliophile and philologist.

Year 2010

Guangzhou Library launched the Integrated Circulation System Project with district and county libraries across Guangzhou. Thereupon, Guangzhou public libraries entered the new period of allied services.

On the occasion of Asian Games, a series of activities were held, while a variety of multi-culture services were introduced.

Guangzhou Library held the Library Professional Development Seminar of Guangdong Province, which belonged to the China-U.S. 2010 Librarians Professional Exchange Project. This project was the first government-level cooperation between library circles of China and U.S. .

The Development Plan of Guangzhou Library 2011—2015 was formulated and put into effect.

Year 2011

Guangzhou Library became gratis to the public, which guaranteed the cultural rights and interests of the masses.

Guangzhou Library undertook the “Happy Growing—Guangdong Picture Book Making Contest” and the “Culture of Picture Books and Children Reading Seminar”. From then on, Picture Book Reading became one influential brand for the promotion of reading among children in Guangzhou. It also marked the Ten-year Reading Plan for Teenagers in full swing.

广州图书馆历任馆长

Successive Chief Librarians



卢子辉(1936—),广州图书馆筹建领导小组组长,1982年1月—1986年8月任广州图书馆首任馆长。

后任广州市广播电视局副局长、广州电视台筹建领导小组组长、广州市文化局党委书记。现任广东中华民族文化促进会副秘书长。

Lu Zihui, the group leader of the preparatory panel for the establishment of Guangzhou Library, is the first Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Library, serving from January, 1982 to August, 1986.

Lu assumed the roles of Deputy Director General of Guangzhou Bureau of Radio and Television, the group leader of the preparatory panel for the establishment of Guangzhou TV Station, Party Secretary of Guangzhou Bureau of Culture. He is currently the Deputy Secretary of the Chinese National Culture Promotion Association of Guangdong Province.



华瑜(1932—2002),1987年2月—1993年4月任广州图书馆馆长。

1982年1月—1987年2月任广州图书馆副馆长,1990年10月—1993年4月任广州图书馆党支部书记。

Hua Yu, Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Library from February, 1987 to April, 1993.

He assumed the position of Deputy Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Library from January, 1982 to February, 1987. From October, 1990 to April, 1993, he served as Party Secretary of Guangzhou Library.

广州图书馆历任馆长 Successive Chief Librarians



惠德毅(1957—), 副研究馆员, 1993年4月—2005年5月任广州图书馆馆长。

现任广州少年儿童图书馆馆长、广州市图书馆学会副理事长、广东图书馆学会常务理事、中国图书馆学会理事。

Hui Deyi, Associate Professor of Library Science, held the post of Chief Librarian from April, 1993 to May, 2005.

He is currently the Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Children's Library, Vice-president of Guangzhou Library Society, Executive Member of Guangdong Library Society and Member of Chinese Library Society.



刘洪辉(1964—), 硕士, 研究馆员, 2005年5月—2009年7月任广州图书馆馆长。

1990年7月—1993年8月任江西大学图书情报系教师, 1999年7月—2005年4月任广州少年儿童图书馆馆长, 2002年9月—2003年9月赴美国加州大学学习一年。现任广东省立中山图书馆馆长, 广东图书馆学会理事长, 中国图书馆学会常务理事、学术委员会委员、图书馆管理专业分委员会主任, 中山大学资讯管理学院硕士生导师, 华南师范大学经济与管理学院硕士生导师, 广州市优秀专家。

Liu Honghui, Master in Library and Information Science, Professor of Library Science, Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Library from May, 2005 to July, 2009.

From July, 1990 to August, 1993, Liu served as a teacher of the Library and Information Science Department in Jiangxi University. Latter, he was nominated as the Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Children's Library from July, 1999 to April, 2005. During this tenure he was sent for further education in the University of California, which lasted from September, 2002 to September, 2003.

Liu currently holds the position of Chief Librarian of Sun Yat-sen Library of Guangdong Province, President of Guangdong Library Society, Executive Member of Chinese Library Society, Member of the Academic Board, Director of the Branch Committee of Library Management, Tutor for Postgraduates of Information & Management School in Sun Yat-sen University, and Master Supervisor of Economics & Management School in South China Normal University. He is also titled as Guangzhou Outstanding Expert.

广州图书馆现任馆长

Current Chief Librarian



何建平(1961—),高级政工师,广州图书馆党委书记、副馆长,2009年7月起主持广州图书馆全面工作。

2002年1月—2006年7月任广州少年儿童图书馆党支部副书记、副馆长。2006年6月—2008年5月任广州图书馆党总支部副书记,2008年5月—2010年8月任广州图书馆党总支部书记,2009年3月起任广州图书馆副馆长,2010年8月起任广州图书馆党委书记。2011年9月当选广州市越秀区第十五届人大代表。

He Jianping, Senior Political Work Professional, Party Secretary and Deputy Chief Librarian, took in charge of overall administration of Guangzhou Library since July, 2009.

He assumed the office of Deputy Party Secretary, Deputy Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Children's Library from January, 2002 to July, 2006. Then he served as the Deputy Party Secretary of Guangzhou Library till May, 2008 and Party Secretary till August, 2010. From March, 2009, he was nominated as the Deputy Chief Librarian of Guangzhou Library. His tenure of office as Party Secretary of Guangzhou Library began from August, 2010. In September, 2011, he was elected as the representative of the 15th People's Congress of Yuexiu District in Guangzhou.