

中国图书馆名录

DIRECTORY OF CHINESE LIBRARIES

编辑 Edited by

吴仁勇 王恩光 谢琬若
WU RENYONG WANG ENGUANG XIE WANRUO



《世界图书》增刊第3号

WORLD BOOKS Reference Guide No.3

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王恩光 吴仁勇 谢琬若 编

Edited by

WANG ENGUANG
Council Member,
Chinese Society of
Library Science

WU RENYONG
Editor-in-chief
WORLD BOOKS

XIE WANRUO
Senior Consultant,
CNPIEC

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吴仁勇 王恩光 谢琬若 合编

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前 言

当前，全国人民正在同心协力地为建设社会主义精神文明和物质文明，为实现农业、工业、科学技术和国防现代化而努力奋斗。在这个形势下，做好图书馆工作，有特殊重要的意义。图书资料是人类积累知识的主要载体，其广泛传播，对于宣传马列主义和毛泽东思想，对于提高人民的社会主义觉悟，增长文化科学技术知识以及增进身心健康，都是十分重要的；对于文化教育、科学技术工作者交流心得，提高学术水平和工作质量是必不可少的，在前人已有的知识基础上创造前进才能做到多快好省。为此，各类图书馆都应该是宣传社会主义的文化阵地、是进行经济建设的知识宝库。

党和政府对图书馆事业一向给予热情的关怀和积极的支持，早在延安抗日战争时期，就曾克服各种困难，创办了中山图书馆，尽可能地收集图书资料供广大干部、群众学习和阅览。建国之后，各级政府每年提供专项经费和外汇，建设各类图书馆，增加藏书，改进工作，使我国的图书馆事业取得了较迅速的发展。我们图书馆工作者要在已有成绩的基础上，进一步加强与各图书馆之间的联系和协作，增进图书流通，提高图书资料的利用率。我相信，《中国图书馆名录》的出版，一定会有利于上述工作的开展，我衷心希望，这一本《名录》对促进国际间图书资料的交流，也有裨益。

中国图书馆学会名誉理事

武衡

FOREWORD

AT present, people of all China are making concerted efforts to build socialist spiritual and material civilization, and to realize the modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology and national defence. Under such circumstances, the improvement of library services is of particular significance. Books and publications are the main carriers of human knowledge. The extensive dissemination of published materials is essential to propagating Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, to enhancing people's socialist consciousness, to increasing cultural, scientific and technological knowledge and to promoting physical and mental health. It is also indispensable for cultural, educational, scientific and technical workers to exchange experiences, and to improve the quality of their work. It is only on the basis of the knowledge of our forerunners that many more new creations and advancements can be made much faster, better and economically. Therefore, all kinds of libraries should serve as cultural bases for propagating socialism and as thesauri of knowledge for conducting economic construction as well.

Our Party and Government have consistently been showing zealous solicitude for and rendering active support to the library work in China. As early as the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, efforts were made under very difficult conditions to have the Zhong Shan Library established in Yan'an, thus collecting and providing as many books and materials as possible for the broad masses of cadres and civilians to read and learn therefrom.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, special funds and foreign exchanges have been provided by different levels of government to establish libraries, to build up their collection and improve their services, thus accelerating the development of libraries in China. On the basis of the achievements already made, our libraries must further strengthen their business relations and cooperation with libraries all over the world, promote the circulation of books and enhance the utilization of library resources. I believe, the publication of this **DIRECTORY OF CHINESE LIBRARIES** will definitely be of benefit to carrying out all the work mentioned above. It is sincerely hoped that this **DIRECTORY** will also be helpful to promoting the international exchange of resources in times to come.

Wu Heng

Honorary Council Member,
The Chinese Society of
Library Science

使用 说明

1. 本名录内容共分四部分：（一）馆藏中外文书刊的图书馆——这部分有详细中英文说明，共658家。（二）中国图书馆名录——只有中英文名称、地址，共2887家，其编号亦为其他三部分所采用（凡同时列入第一部分的，均在编号后加*号，列入第四部分的，加**号）。（三）外文名称索引（按外文字顺排列，以利外国人查阅）。（四）附录——列入本编辑室收到材料较晚，未及编入第一部分的图书馆73家。

2. 上述第（一）、（二）两部分均再分为公共图书馆（编号首字为P），学术图书馆与专门图书馆（编号首字为S，包括学协会、研究机构、政府部门下属单位的图书馆、情报资料室等），高等院校图书馆（编号首字为U）等三部分。

3. “名录”部分不按词组而按中文逐个字的拼音次序排列。例如 he 这一音中，按“河”、“荷”、“合”、“和”、“贺”等分列，等这一音的字排完后，才排 hei 音。

4. 省、自治区、市的机构名称中，有时有“省”、“自治区”、“市”等字样，有时又省略了，很难掌握，为此，排列时不考虑这些字，例如广东省农业科学院按广东农业科学院排列。

5. 机构名称结尾的图书馆、图书情报室之类，排列时一律不予考虑。这样做，就使中国科学院之类机构的总馆排在各研究所馆之前，而不致插在其中。

6. 本书一般采用原单位提供的译名，但有些高等院校则采用高教部的译名。

7. 图书馆、图书情报室等有时按国外习惯译了 Library。馆长译 Librarian，无馆长而有几位副馆长时只列材料上所填第一位副馆长。由于没有正馆长，所以不译 Assistant Librarian，而译 Deputy（意即代馆长）。

8. 为了节省篇幅，借阅等不言而喻的图书馆日常工作，均未列入“服务”栏内。

9. 凡“大单位下属小单位图书馆”这种三级机构，一律译作“小单位（大单位）图书馆”。例如中国科学院力学研究所图书馆译作 Institute of Mechanics (Academia Sinica), The Library。

10. 有些单位没有把电话号码告诉我们，希望补告，如果有什么需要更正的地方，也请随时告知，以便将来修订。

11. 象这样的工具书，在国内尚是第一本，疏漏不当之处一定不少，希望指正。

《中国图书馆名录》编辑室

1982 年 6 月

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DIRECTORY

I. This Directory comprises 4 parts, namely:

1. Libraries with holdings of both Chinese and foreign language books and periodicals — with detailed descriptions in Chinese and English — totalling 658 entries.
2. Directory of Chinese libraries — totalling 2887 entries, with name and address (both in Chinese and English) for each library only. The designated serial No. for each entry is simultaneously adopted in other three parts (those entries also listed in Part 1 are followed by an “*”, in Part 4, followed by “**”).
3. Foreign Names Index (arranged in alphabetical order, so as to facilitate foreign readers' consulting and retrieval).
4. Appendix — a supplementary section, including information for those libraries, which should have been included in Part 1, but received late by the editing office — 73 entries.

II. The above-mentioned Parts 1 & 2 are further classified into:

1. Public Libraries (prefixed with “P”);
2. Academic and Special Libraries (prefixed with “S”), including libraries of learned societies, associations, research institutes, government agencies, and reference reading-rooms of information sections, etc.;
3. Libraries of Higher Educational Establishments (prefixed with “U”).

III. In Part 2 (Directory), entries are arranged in the order of the phonetic transcriptions of Chinese characters, as “he” to be followed by “hei”, etc.

IV. The English names of libraries listed in this Directory are translated basically according to those provided by respective institutions. However, for some of the higher educational establishments, the translated names are provided by the Ministry of Education.

V. For the sake of saving space, some items of the regular routine work, such as loan of books, etc., have not been included in the “Service” column under each entry.

VI. For those libraries of the minor units under the major institutions, the entry is arranged thus: “minor unit (major institution), library”. For example: Institute of Mechanics (Academia Sinica), The Library.

VII. Since this Directory is the first of its kind ever published in China, there must be some mistakes and omissions. Hence, comments and suggestions from our users will be highly appreciated as guides for revising and improving future editions.

Editing Office
Directory of Chinese Libraries

中国的图书馆事业

图书馆事业与整个国民经济，尤其是科技文教事业是息息相关的。建国以来，社会主义各条战线的发展，为我国图书馆事业的发展创造了有利条件；反过来，也要求我们图书馆界不断丰富藏书，加强流通，改进工作，更好地为读者服务。

经过三十年建设，我国工业总产值已占工农业总产值的70%以上。我国工业现有35万个企业，有一支庞大的技术人员和熟练工人队伍，全民制职工已达3,100万人，需要图书馆事业为他们服务。各个大型企业已经建立了本企业的图书馆或技术图书馆，不少中、小型企业已经建立了相应的图书馆、图书室或阅览室。在广大农村，我国现有52,000个人民公社，70万个生产大队和515万个生产队。许多公社建立了图书馆或兼设图书室的文化馆、室，有些大队也设了图书室。

建国三十多年来，我国科学事业发展迅速。解放前，全国从事科研工作的人员仅600余名。中国科学院的前身原中央研究院和北平研究院只有20多个研究单位，200余人。现在中国科学院的科研机构早已超过100个，科研人员达23,000人（不包括原属中国科学院现已划归中国社会科学院的各研究所）。目前，全国共有4,000多个独立的科研机构，三十几万专业科研人员，几乎每一个科研机构都设有本单位的图书馆（或图书室、情报室、资料室）。

三十多年来，我国的教育事业也有巨大发展。从1949年到1979年这三十年间，我国的高等院校由205所增至633所（目前已增至675所）；中等学校由5,000所增至15万所，小学由34万所增至近100万所。为配合教学、学习和其他活动，各高等院校普遍建立了本校的图书馆；绝大部分中、小学也设有规模不等的图书馆、图书室或阅览室。此外，在卫生（全国有医院65,000余所）、文化艺术、体育等各方面的机构中，也有不少建立了本专业的图书馆。

我国现有各类图书馆和中、小图书室不下几十万个。限于力量，要编制一本完整的《中国图书馆名录》，虽有必要，但在短期内尚难做到，因此，根据当前图书馆界的实际需要，我们决定将配合我国各经济部门实现四化关系较大的三类图书馆录入本书，包

括：（一）公共图书馆（总藏书量超过二亿卷），（二）科学研究机构及其他专业图书馆（总藏书量无完整统计，但肯定大于其他两类图书馆），（三）高等院校图书馆（总藏书量超过二亿卷）。

我们希望，这本名录的出版，将有助于国内各图书馆之间增进了解，互通有无，克服目前在流通利用方面存在的某些隔阂和其他各种问题。我们相信，此书的出版，还将有助于我国图书馆界的对外交流，积极开展交换、赠书等活动。此书用中英文对照出版，目的也在于此。

中国图书馆学会理事

王恩光

1982 年 1 月

THE LIBRARY SERVICES IN CHINA

Library services are closely related to the entire national economy, particularly to the scientific, technological and educational undertakings. The developments on all fronts of socialist construction since the founding of the People's Republic of China have created favorable conditions for the development of library services. In turn, the libraries in China have also been required to enrich their holdings, promote their circulation and improve their services, so as to render better services to their patrons (readers).

Through 30 years' construction, the gross industrial output has taken up 70% of the total value of the gross agricultural and industrial products. There are 350,000 enterprises in the industrial sector of our country with an enormous contingent of technicians and skilled workers. The total number of staffs and workers working in the state-owned enterprises reaches 31 million. This contingent needs to be served by different libraries. Various big enterprises have already established their own libraries or technical libraries while quite a few medium and small enterprises have also established corresponding libraries and reference reading-rooms. In the vast rural areas throughout our country, there are now 52,000 people's communes, 700,000 production brigades and 5.15 million production teams. Libraries, cultural centers with reading-rooms have been set up in many communes. A small number of production brigades have also established libraries.

Over the past 30 years, there has been rapid development in China's scientific undertakings. Before liberation, there were only 600 or more people engaged in scientific research units under the former Academia Sinica and National Academy of Peiping, both predecessors of the present Academia Sinica. Now, more than 100 research institutes are operating under the administration of Academia Sinica, with research scientists amounting to 23,000 (excluding those working in such institutes as shifted to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences). Presently, there are over 4,000 independent research institutes throughout the country with a total of over 300,000 people engaged in scientific research work in various disciplines. Each of these institutes has set up its own library, reference reading-room, or information service.

For more than 30 years, our educational undertaking has been greatly developing as well. During the period from 1949 through 1979, our higher educational establishments have increased in number from 205 to 633 (and currently to 675); middle schools from 5,000 to 150,000; and primary schools from 340,000 to 1,000,000. In order to coordinate with teaching, studying and other activities, libraries have been widely set up in various universities, colleges and institutes. For most of the middle and primary schools, libraries of different scales or reading-rooms have been established as well. In addition, in the fields of public health & medicine (over

65,000 hospitals in the whole country), culture & arts, and physical culture & sports, many special libraries have been set up.

There are now several hundred thousands of libraries and medium and small scale reference reading-rooms throughout the country. Due to inadequacy in manpower, it is rather difficult to compile a complete "Directory of Chinese Libraries" within a short period, even though it is imperative. In accordance with the practical needs of the library circles, we have, therefore, decided to include in this Directory three major categories of libraries, which are closely related to the realization of four modernizations in the various economic sectors of our country. These libraries include: 1) public libraries (total holdings over 200 million volumes), 2) libraries of research institutes and other special libraries (no statistical figures available, but it is estimated that the total amount of holdings is sure to exceed those of the other two categories), and 3) libraries of higher educational establishments (total holdings over 200 million volumes).

It is hoped that the publication of this Directory will not only help enhance the mutual understanding and promote the inter-library exchanges among various libraries in our country, but also help to overcome certain barriers and solve the problems in respect of circulation and utilization. We believe that with this Directory, the library circles in our country will be able to promote their relations with foreign colleagues, and to launch book exchange and donation and other relevant activities. That's why we publish this Directory in Chinese-English bilingual edition.

Wang Enguang

Council Member

Chinese Society of Library Science

Jan. 1982

民族文化宫 图书馆

Nationalities Culture Palace
Library (P849)



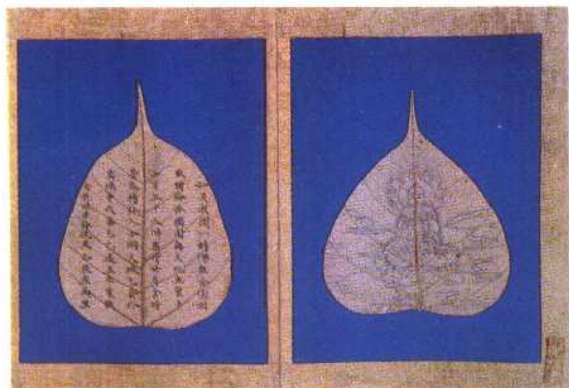
↑ 民族文化宫大门。
Nationalities Culture Palace (Entrance)



← 少数民族读者在阅览室内阅读。
Minorities in the Reading Room of Nationalities Culture
Palace Library

↓ 民族文化宫外景。
Nationalities Culture Palace (Out-door scene)





菩提叶经卷。

A Buddhist sutra written on bodhi leaves



明朝纯金写本《大藏经》全书113函，每函重80余斤。
Tibetan Buddhist Scripture written in pure gold,
complete set of 113 cases at 40 kg each



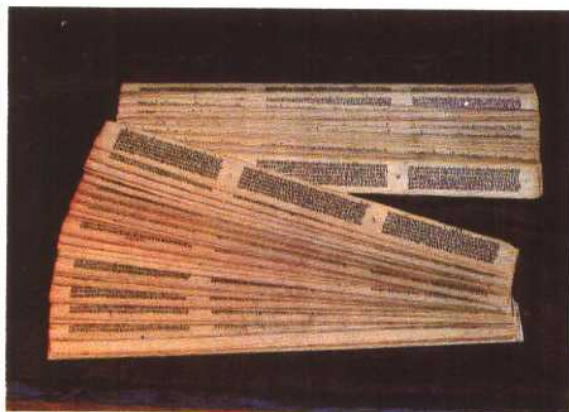
民族文化宫图书馆珍藏

Rare books held by the Nationalities
Culture Palace Library



贝多罗树叶刺写成的傣文经卷。

A Buddhist script in Dai language written on palm
leaves from *Borassus flabellifer*



↑ 世界仅存的梵文本《妙法莲华经》。

A Sanskrit manuscript of the *Saddharmapundarika-sutra*
(Lotus Sutra), the only existing complete set in the
world

← 阿拉伯文手抄本《古兰经》，明洪武三年(1370)
传入我国。

Handcopied Koran in Arab, collected in 1370



← 西北农学院
Northwest Agricultural Institute Library (U611)
(Bird's-eye view)

↓ 湖南医学院图书馆外文期刊阅览室一角。
Hunan Medical College Library (U254) (Foreign
Periodical Reading Room)



↓ 湖南医学院图书馆外景。
Hunan Medical College Library (U254)

↘ 外文书库。
Foreign Books Stack Room





↑ 上海交通大学图书馆外景。

Shanghai Jiaotong University Library (U485)

↓ 正在破土兴建中的甘肃省图书馆主体楼（模型）

Model of the building of Gansu Provincial Library under construction (P341)





← 上海交通大学图书馆学生阅览室
Shanghai Jiaotong University Library (Reading Room
for Students)

→ 浙江大学图书馆书库内景。
Zhejiang University Library (Stack)



↓ 浙江大学图书馆外景。
Zhejiang University Library (U692)





↑ 华中工学院图书馆全景。

Central China Institute of Technology Library (U273)

↓ 大连工学院图书馆书库。

Library of Dalian Institute of Technology (Stack) (U104)

