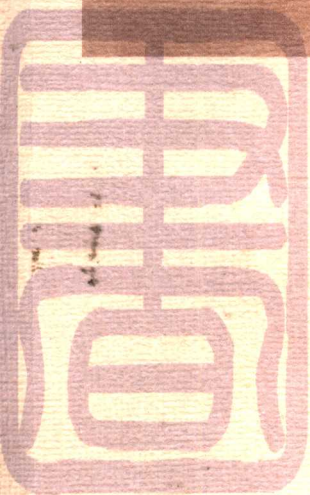


中国图书馆【百年】系列丛书



# 百年大势 历久弥新

中国图书馆学会 主编 《建筑创作》杂志社 承编



科学出版社  
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北京

## 内 容 简 介

本书分为两大部分：“世纪回眸”浓缩、提炼百余重要历史片段，图文并茂，生动描述了20世纪初到21世纪初百余年间中国图书馆事业从兴起、成长、发展乃至兴盛的全过程；“前景展望”深刻剖析了目前中国图书馆学的现状与架构、图书馆行业的生存环境与发展机遇，进而勾勒出未来中国图书馆事业发展前景的宏伟蓝图。

前后两部分相互呼应，共同构撰了中国图书馆事业的百年大势。

本书在描述历史时用辞精到，力求客观准确，让史实说话，而不做过多的主观评价；展望前景时富于创新意识和前瞻性，见解精辟透彻。而凝重与睿智结合，回顾历史与展望前景相贯通，因而具有很强的说服力和冲击力。

## 百年大势

——历久弥新

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美 术 编 辑 胡珊瑚

### 《百年大势——历久弥新》分册

主 编 常书智 刘锦山

(一) 世纪回眸——中国图书馆百年大事 (1902—2004)

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邹序明 张素芬 邓沁灿  
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采 编 整 理 e线图情 刘锦山 崔凤雷  
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美 术 编 辑 胡珊瑚 李飞宇 张 影 张 蕤  
文 字 录 入 刘 佳

# 序 言

百年对于一个人的生命来说，是生存与发展的极限，一个终结点。

百年对于一项事业来说，只是一个过程，一个阶段，或一个新的起点。

在中国图书馆事业的发展历程中，有这样一些人，至今仍令我们难以忘怀——缪荃荪、梁启超、沈祖荣、杜定友、刘国钧、王重民、顾廷龙……以及国际友人韦棣华，他们将自己的人生融入了中国的图书馆事业，因而不朽，因而伟大，因而纯粹，虽岁月延递，沧海桑田，仍令后人念之弥深，思之弥切，仰之弥高，历久而弥新。

这使我们有理由对于未来的中国图书馆事业憧憬无限——因为我们是与前辈们的不朽精神携手结伴而行！

历史篇章是用人来写就的。

中国图书馆事业这部鸿篇巨制，既由名人巨匠来点睛破题，而它的每一个章节，每一个辞句，

又都浸透着无数普通图书馆工作者的汗水与泪水，是由他们的生命与心血凝结而成。随意翻开哪一页，都能读到一段感人至深的真实故事，而这无数的动人故事，随岁月而沉积，经水滴而石穿，遂铸就了“默默无闻、无私奉献”的行业品格。

由此，“图书馆员”，理应是一种荣誉的代称，进而赢得全社会的尊重和礼赞。

图书馆本身就是一种内涵深厚的文化，这种文化是由过去、现在、未来三者递进、传承而发展，由物（馆舍）、人（馆员—读者）、神（馆藏文献所承载的智慧与精神）三者融和、辉映而拱立。

值此中国图书馆事业百年庆典之际，中国图书馆学会组织编写了这套《中国图书馆百年系列丛书》，希望通过《百年大势》、《百年情怀》、《百年人物》、《百年文萃》和《百年建筑》等五个分册，从历史的、人文的，以及学术研究、建筑文化等各个层面对中国图书馆事业的百年历程作一完整而深入的诠释与展示，借以传承“智慧与服务”的行业精神，彰显前贤，激励来者。同时，以此祝贺中国图书馆学会成立 25 周年。

中国图书馆学会理事长 周和平  
2004 年 6 月

# Prologue

**F**or an individual, a hundred years is the limit to his life—span and development. In other words, it means a terminal.

But it is only a process, period or a beginning for a career.

During the development of Chinese libraries, lots of memorable persons devoted all their time to the job, for instance Miao Quansun, Liang Qichao, Shen Zurong, Du Dingyou, Liu Guojun, Wang Chongmin, Gu Tinglong and our American friend Mary Elizabeth Wood (Wei Dihua). Although time has past by, they would always be thanked. They are all great persons who live in our hearts forever.

Chinese libraries definitely have a bright future, because we never slow down our steps to develop them.

History consists of various stories.

The saga novel of Chinese libraries contains not only the wonderful stories of the great masters, but

also the unnumbered moving stories of normal librarians. From those stories, we can conclude that "never chase after fame, but always prepare for contribution." is the character of this career.

Therefore, "Librarian" means honor, and should be respected and praised by the public.

Because of its profundity connotation, library itself is a kind of culture. This kind of culture has a long history and consists of items (library buildings), human (librarians—customers) and spirit (information contained by the collections).

A series of books called The Development of Chinese Libraries In 100 Years which are compiled by China Society for Library Science have 5 volumes, The Past and Future, Stories in Library, Great Masters, Prime Articles and Library Buildings. Every aspect (historical, cultural, academic, architectural and so on) is showed to our readers in order to console the older generation and encourage the generations to come. Finally, congratulations for the 25th anniversary of the founding of China Society for Library Science.

Zhou Heping  
Vice Minister of the Ministry of Culture, P. R. China  
President of China Society for Library Science  
June 2004



# 世纪回眸——中国图书馆百年大事 (1902~2004)

## 2. 一九〇二年 古樾藏书楼创立

In 1902, Guyue Book Collection Building was founded.

## 4. 一九〇二年 张百熙奏办京师大学堂藏书楼

In 1902, Zhang Baixi submitted a proposal to the throne on establishment of the Capital University Book Collection Building.

## 6. 一九〇四年三月 我国第一所省级公共图书馆——湖南图书馆兼教育博物馆成立

In March 1904, the first provincial library, Hunan Provincial Library—cum—Museum was founded.

## 8. 一九〇九年四月 清政府筹建京师图书馆

In April 1909, Capital Library was founded by the Government of Qing Dynasty.

## 11. 一九〇九年十二月 《京师图书馆及各省图书馆通行章程》由清政府颁布

In December 1909, "the General Rules of Capital Library and Provincial Libraries" was published by the Government of Qing Dynasty.

## 12. 一九一〇年 武汉最早的公共图书馆——文华公书林创立

In 1910, the first Public Library in Wuhan Province, WenHua Gongshulin was founded.

## 14. 一九一六年 沈祖荣获得了中国的第一个留美图书馆学学士学位

In 1916, Shen Zurong was first one who received the Bachelor degree of Library Science in the United States.

## 15. 一九一七年 《仿杜威书目十类法》编制出版

In 1917, "Resembling Dewey Decimal Classification System" was published.

## 17. 一九二〇年三月 我国第一个图书馆学教育机构——文华图书馆科诞生

In March 1920, the first Chinese educational Institution of Library Science, Wenhua Library was established.

**20. 一九二一年 上海出现了“通信图书馆”，在邓中夏、李立三等人的关怀下，工人图书馆、工人阅报室也在各地相继成立**

Under the efforts of Deng Zhongxia, Li Lisan etc. "The Communications Library" appeared in Shanghai in 1921. Worker Libraries and Reading Rooms were founded one after another all around the country.

**22. 一九二二年 杜定友《世界图书分类法》出版**

In 1922, "Universal Classification" written by Du Dingyou was published.

**24. 一九二三年 杨昭哲的《图书馆学》出版**

In 1923, "Library Science" written by Yang Zhaozhe was published.

**26. 一九二五年 中华图书馆协会成立**

In 1925, China Library Association was established.

**29. 一九二九年一月二十日 《文华图书科季刊》创刊**

On January 20th 1929, "Boone Library School Quarterly" started publication.

**31. 一九二九年六月 沈祖荣赴罗马参加第一届国际图联大会**

In June 1929, Shen Zurong attended the 1st IFLA General Conference held in Rome.

**33. 一九三二年六月 中华苏维埃中央图书馆建立**

In June 1932, China Soviet Central Library was established.

**35. 一九三七年五月 延安中山图书馆成立**

In May 1937, Yan'an Zhongshan Library was founded.

**36. 一九四七年七月 国立北京大学成立图书馆学专修科**

In July 1947, State-run Peking University set up the Library Science Department.

**38. 一九四九年八月 《东北图书馆图书分类法》出版**

In August 1949, "Dongbei Library Classification" was published.

**39. 一九五四年 《中国人民大学图书馆图书分类法》出版**

In 1954, "Renmin University of China Classification" was published.

**41. 全国图书馆工作会议与《明确图书馆的方针和任务为大力配合向科学进军而奋斗》报告**

The National Working Conference on Libraries and the Report on "the Mission and Task of Library is to Assist in Developing the Science"

#### **43. 一九五六年 北京大学、武汉大学图书馆学专修科改为4年制图书馆学系**

In 1956, the Library Science Training Course (associate degree) in Peking University and Wuhan University upgraded to Library Science Department (undergraduate degree).

#### **44. 《人民日报》发表社论《向科学进军中的图书馆工作》与图书馆工作写入全国科学规划**

"People's Daily" issued an editorial on "the Library's Task in Science Developing" and Library was included in the National Science Programming.

#### **46. 全国高校图书馆工作会议与《中国高等学校图书馆试行条例草案》**

Working Conference on National University Libraries and "The Draft on the Regulation of Trial Implementation for Chinese University Libraries".

#### **48. 一九五六年八月 《中小型图书馆图书分类法》(草案)公布**

In August 1956, "Medium and Small Library Classification" (Draft) was published.

#### **50. 一九五七年九月六日 国务院全体会议第57次会议批准通过《全国图书协调方案》**

In September 6th 1957, "the Project to Harmonize Book All Around the Country" was authorized by the 57th General Meeting of the State Council.

#### **52. 一九五七年 刘国钧提出“要素说”**

In 1957, Liu Guojun pointed out "the Elements of Library".

#### **54. 一九五七年四月 《图书馆学通讯》(《中国图书馆学报》)创刊**

In April 1957, "the Bulletin of Library Science" started publication.

#### **55. 全国联合目录编辑组的成立与《全国西文新书联合目录通报》的编辑出版**

The National Union Catalogue Section was established. At the same time, "the Bulletin of National Union Catalogue for New Books in Western Languages" was published.

#### **57. 一九五八年十一月 《科图法》出版**

In November 1958, "the Classification of Books in Chinese Academy of Sciences Library" was published.

**59. 一九五九年十二月 《中国丛书综录》出版**

In December 1959, "General catalogue of Chinese collectanea" was published.

**61. 一九六四年 北京大学招收第一届图书馆学研究生**

In 1964, Peking University started recruiting postgraduate students of Library Science.

**62. 一九六六年 北京大学和武汉大学图书馆学系停止招生**

In 1966, the Library Science Department of Peking University and Wuhan University stopped recruiting students.

**63. 一九七三年九月 以刘季平为团长的中国图书馆代表团出访美国**

In September 1973, the Chinese Libraries' delegation led by Liu Jiping visited the United States.

**64. 一九七四年八月 中共中央批准“汉字信息处理工程”研制工作**

In August 1974, the CPC Central Committee authorized the development of "the Chinese Character Info Processing Project".

**66. 刘国钧发表《马尔克计划简介》**

Liu Guojun published "the Brief Introduction to MARC".

**67. 《中国古籍善本书目》编纂**

"Bibliography of Chinese Ancient and Rare Books" was compiled.

**68. 一九七五年十月 《中国图书馆图书分类法》出版**

In October 1975, "Chinese Libraries Classification" was published.

**70. 中国科学院《图书馆工作》出版**

"Tushuguan gongzuo (Library Service)" was published by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

**71. 一九七九年七月 中国图书馆学会成立**

In July 1979, the China Society for Library Science was established.

**73. 一九七九年十一月二十八日 全国文献工作标准化技术委员会成立**

On November 28th 1979, Nation-wide Technical Standardization Committee of Documents was founded.

## **75. 一九七九年 《汉语主题词表》出版**

In 1979, "Chinese Subject Thesaurus" was published.

## **76. 一九八〇年五月二十六日 中共中央书记处第23次会议通过了国家文物事业管理局提交的《图书馆工作汇报提纲》**

On May 26th 1980, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee authorized "Synopsis of the Report on Library Works" submitted by the Cultural Relic Bureau on the 23rd Conference.

## **78. 一九八〇年八月十八日至二十三日 中国图书馆学会副理事长丁志刚(北京图书馆副馆长)、梁思庄(北京大学图书馆副馆长)出席46届(IFLA)大会,并与IFLA主席、秘书长共同商定了中国图书馆学会恢复IFLA会籍的具体问题。一九八一年五月,恢复了中国图书馆学会作为中华人民共和国在国际图联唯一合法代表的会员国席位**

From August 18th —23rd 1980, Ding Zhigang, Deputy President of China Society for Library Science (Deputy Director of Beijing Tushuguan), Liang Sizhuang (Deputy Director of Peking University Library) attended the 46th IFLA General Conference, and had discussion with the President and the Secretary-general of IFLA on resumption of the Chinese Libraries' membership. In May 1981, the China Society for Library Science renewed its membership at IFLA as the sole legal representation of China.

## **80. 一九八〇年十一月 文化部图书馆事业管理局正式成立**

In November 1980, the Library Administration Bureau (under the Ministry of Culture) was established.

## **81. 一九八一年一月三十日 国务院批准了《图书、档案、资料专业干部业务职称暂行规定》**

On January 30th 1981, the State Council authorized "the Interim Provisions on the Title for the Professional Staff for Libraries, Archives and Information Field".

## **83. 一九八一年 商务印书馆刊印《图书馆学基础》**

In 1981, "the Foundation of Library Science" was published by Commercial Press.

**85. 一九八一年五月 文化部、教育部和团中央在北京联合召开全国少年儿童图书馆工作座谈会**

In May 1981, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of Communist Youth League of China jointly organized a symposium on Nation-wide Children Library in Beijing.

**87. 一九八一年九月十七日 中共中央发出《关于整理我国古籍的指示》**

On September 17th 1981, the CPC Central Committee promulgated "the Prescription of Organizing the Chinese Ancient Books".

**89. 一九八一年九月 全国高等学校图书馆工作会议召开**

In September 1981, the Working Conference on Nation-wide University Libraries was held.

**91. 一九八二年 中华书局出版《目录学概论》**

In 1982, Zhonghua Book Company published "Bibliographical Studies" compiled by the Library Science Department of Wuhan University and Peking University.

**93. 一九八三年 武汉大学出版社出版《情报检索语言》**

In 1983, Wuhan University Press published "Information Retrieval Language".

**95. 一九八三年 文献出版社出版《图书分类学》**

In 1983, Bibliography and Document Publishing House published "Science of Library Classification".

**97. 一九八三年七月六日 全国少数民族地区图书馆工作座谈会在京召开**

On July 6th 1983, Working Conference on Libraries of Minority Nationality was held in Beijing.

**99. 一九八三年九月二十三日 邓小平同志为北京图书馆新馆题写馆名**

On September 23rd 1983, Deng Xiaoping wrote the calligraphy for the Chinese name of the new library building.

**101. 一九八四年 教育部印发《关于在高等学校开设〈文献检索与利用〉课的意见》**

In 1984, the Ministry of Education published "the advice for establishing the information retrieval and using course in the universities".

**103. 一九八四年四月七日 经教育部批准, 中国第一所图书情报学院在武汉大学建立**

On April 7th 1984, the first Institute of Library Information in China was founded in Wuhan University under the authorization from the Ministry of Education.

**104. 一九八四年七月 全国图书馆文献缩微复制中心成立**

In July 1984, the China National Library Documents Micro Duplication Center was founded.

**106. 一九八四年十一月 全国首届图书馆学基础理论讨论会在杭州召开**

In November 1984, the 1st Nation-wide Forum for the Basic Theory of Library Science was held in Hangzhou.

**108. 一九八四年十二月 湖南图书馆新馆建成开放**

In December 1984, the New Library Building of Hunan Provincial Library opened to the public.

**110. 一九八五年 王重民先生编著的《中国善本书提要》由上海古籍出版社出版**

In 1985, "Descriptive notes of Chinese Rare Books" compiled by Wang Chongmin was published by Shanghai Classics Publishing House.

**112. 一九八五年 中央广播电视大学开设图书馆学专业, 出现了以正规教育为主导, 成人教育等多种形式并举的新局面**

In 1985, the China Central Radio and TV University set up the Library Science Course.

**113. 八十年代中期 吴慰慈、邵巍的《图书馆学概论》等一批图书馆学基础理论教材相继出版**

In the mid 80s, teaching materials for "the Foundation of Library Science", such as 'Introduction to Library Science' compiled by Wu Weici and Shao Wei, were published.

**115. 一九八五年 北京图书馆开始编辑《中国国家书目》年度累积版**

In 1985, Beijing Tushuguan began to compile annual accumulate version "Chung-kuo kuo chia shu mu (China National Bibliography)".

### **117. 一九八五年七月 第二次全国图书馆工作会议在北京召开**

In July 1985, the 2nd National Working Conference on Libraries was held in Beijing.

### **119. 一九八六年 图书馆学基础理论出现了以周文骏为代表的“文献交流说”和以宓浩为代表的“知识交流说”**

In 1986, "the Concept of Literature Exchange" took Zhou Wenjun as a representative and "the Concept of Knowledge Exchange" took Mi Hao as a representative appeared in the Foundation of Library Science field.

### **121. 一九八六年五月 首届全国中青年图书馆学情报学理论研讨会在武汉大学召开**

In May 1986, the 1st Seminar on Library and Information Science for the youth and mid-age was held in Wuhan University.

### **123. 一九八七年起 进行全国文献资源调查及布局的研究**

Since 1987, the investigation and distribution of national documentation resource has been started.

### **125. 一九八七年十月 《图书馆建筑设计规范》经建设部、文化部和国家教委批准开始试行**

In October 1987, "Design Specification for Library Construction and Design" began to trail implementation under the authorization of the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Culture and Education Committee.

### **127. 一九八七年十月六日 北京图书馆新馆隆重举行落成开馆典礼暨开馆 75 周年纪念会**

On October 6th 1987, the Ceremony of the Completion of the New Beijing Tushuguan Building and the 75th Opening Anniversary as well was held.

### **129. 一九八九年五月二十五日至五月三十一日 全国公共图书馆举行首届图书馆服务宣传周活动**

From May 25th - 31st 1989, nation-wide public libraries staged the 1st Library Service Awareness Week.

### **131. 一九八九年 为庆祝中华人民共和国成立 40 周年暨中国图书馆学会成立 10 周年, 中国图书馆学会编辑、出版《中国图书馆学情报学论文选丛》(1949—1989)**



In 1989, the China Society for Library Science compiled and published "the Collectanea of Chinese Library Science and Information Science Treatises"(1949—1989), in order to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China and the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of China Society for Library Science as well.

**133. 一九九〇年九月 《中国国家书目机读目录》(速报版)由北京图书馆开始发行**

In September 1990, the "Chinese National MARC" was published by Beijing Tushuguan.

**135. 一九九〇年九月 台湾地区“大陆图书馆访问团”对大陆进行了自建国以来的首次参观访问**

In September 1990, the "Mainland Library Delegation" from Taiwan visited Mainland China for the first time since 1949.

**136. 一九九〇年十二月 全国公共图书馆为社会主义精神文明建设服务经验交流会在天津召开**

In December 1990, public libraries all around the country held a conference on the Experiences of Developing the Socialism Spiritual Civilization in Tianjin.

**137. 一九九一年 北京大学、武汉大学获国务院学位委员会批准开始招收图书馆学情报学博士生**

In 1991, Peking University and Wuhan University began to accept doctoral student of the Library Science and Information Science under the authorization of the National Degree Committee of P.R.China.

**139. 一九九一年 北京图书馆编制了《中国机读目录数据规范格式》(试用本)和《规范数据款目著录规则》草案**

In 1991, Beijing Tushuguan compiled "CN MARC Specification" (Draft) and "Rules for Normative Data Entry Description" (Draft).

**141. 一九九一年十一月 由文化部立项的深圳图书馆 ILAS 系统通过鉴定**

In November 1991, the Shenzhen Library's ILAS which was projected by the Ministry of Culture, passed the appraisal.