

專題演講：

「中華古籍保護計劃在保護民族文化遺產中的貢獻」

Topical presentation:

“ ‘Chinese Ancient Books Preservation Project’ and its Contribution in the Preservation of National Cultural Heritage”



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許曉暉副局長、李海鵬先生、各位女士、先生，大家下午好。

首先，祝賀2013年亞洲文化合作論壇成功舉辦，也非常榮幸受到邀請，能夠參加「圖書館與文化的保存及推廣」這個工作坊。我今天發言的題目是：「中華古籍保護計劃在保護民族文化遺產中的貢獻」。

在今年的9月30日，有一冊新發現的《永樂大典》入藏到中國國家圖書館，裡面大

Under Secretary Ms. Florence Hui, Mr. Li Haipeng, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon.

First of all, I would like to wish all the success to the Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum 2013, and it's my honour to be invited to give a presentation in this workshop. My topic today is “ ‘Chinese Ancient Books Preservation Project’ and its Contribution in the Preservation of National Cultural Heritage”.

On September 30th this year, a newly discovered volume of Yongle Da Dian (永樂大典) was added

部分都是文學的作品，其中引的很多書，現在都已經找不到了，就是全都已經失傳了。所以這一冊《永樂大典》的發現，應該是中華古籍保護計劃開展以來一個比較重要的古籍新發現。中國國家圖書館將對這一冊《永樂大典》開展整理、研究、數字化和出版工作。我把這個作為我發言的開首。我今天發言的主要內容大概包括以下幾方面：

- (一) 介紹中華古籍保護計劃的內容；
- (二) 六年開展工作的情況；
- (三) 這個計劃所取得的成果；
- (四) 現在還存在的問題；
- (五) 今後的工作重點。

(一) 中華古籍保護計劃的內容

第一是介紹中華古籍保護計劃的主要內容。大家看到，中華古籍保護計劃是在2007年由國務院頒佈了一個《進一步加強古籍保護工作的意見》，這正式確立開始在全國範圍內實施中華古籍保護計劃。這個保護計劃主要分成五個方面。第一要在全國開展古籍普查登記工作。它的成果是要成為中華古籍的聯合書目資料庫，另外，我們還要編聯合目錄。第二，評審國家珍貴古籍名錄和重點古籍保護單位。三，是要對現有的人員做調查，抓緊培養古籍保護的人才。最後一個是要形成古籍保護的工作體系，要在這方面對古籍保護的支持來進行推廣。古籍保護從2007年開展以後，形成了全國古籍保護的工作機

to the National Library of China (NLC). The volume covered a lot of literary works and many book titles cited in the volume have already been lost, all sank into oblivion. Therefore, the discovery of this Yongle Da Dian is very important for our preservation project. Now the National Library has started the processing, research, digitization and publication works for this rare book. I would like to use this as the introduction of my speech today. My presentation today will include the following aspects: 1) introduction of the Chinese Ancient Books Preservation Project; 2) the progress of the project in the past six years; 3) the achievements of this project; 4) the existing problems; 5) our focus in the future.

1. Introduction of the Chinese Ancient Books Preservation Project

In 2007, the State Council promulgated an official document on further strengthening ancient books preservation, and this initiated the Chinese Ancient Books Preservation Project in the country. This project includes five aspects. First, to launch a nationwide survey and registration of ancient books to develop a joint bibliographic database of Chinese ancient books and in addition, to compile a union catalogue. Second, to adjudicate the rare ancient books for the compilation of a national directory of rare ancient books and establish the major ancient books preservation units. Third, to conduct a survey on existing preservation staff and to further train up staff in the preservation of ancient books. Last, to form a preservation mechanism to promote and support the preservation work of ancient books. After launching the project in 2007, a national framework was formed. A ministerial-level joint committee comprising 10 ministries and commissions was established with its office located in the Ministry of Culture. Under the joint committee, a

制，由國家十個部委聯合組成了全國古籍保護工作的部級聯席會議。它的辦公室設在文化部。另外一方面，在部級聯席會議下，組建了一個全國古籍保護工作的專家委員會，大概有63位專家成為古籍保護所聘任的專家委員會成員。作為業務室來講，在國家圖書館成立了國家古籍保護中心，在各個省級圖書館裡成立了省一級的古籍保護中心。在每個省裡面，由文化廳來牽頭，也有省、廳、局級的聯席會議制度。應該說整個領導機制平台在不到一年的時間裡面就已經全部搭建完成了。

（二）六年開展工作的情況


六年來的工作主要是這樣的：第一，頒佈國家珍貴古籍名錄，然後命名全國古籍重點保護單位，到現在為止，已經評審出四批名錄，大概有11,375部珍貴古籍入選到名錄裡面，這應該都是明代嘉靖前比較重要、珍貴的典籍。另外，有166家單位成為全國古籍重點保護單位，這166家單位所藏的古籍已經超過了兩千萬冊，應該說，在中國大陸裡，比較重要、珍貴的藏書，全都應該在這裡邊。所以，做好重點保護單位的工作將對其他單位的保護工作提供了較好的基礎。除了國家頒佈以外，現在各個省中，有18個省也都建立了省一級的古籍名錄，也評了省一級的古籍重點保護單位。我們用分級管理的辦法來加強管理古籍。

national task group on preservation of ancient books was formed and about 63 experts were appointed. Besides the NLC which had established a National Center for Preservation & Conservation of Ancient Books, each provincial library had also had their Provincial Ancient Books Preservation and Conservation Centers, and these were led by each Department of Culture to form a joint operation system among the province offices, departments and bureaux. Within one year's time, the commanding line has already been built up.

2. Progress in the Past Six Years

The State Council has publicized a National Rare Ancient Book Directory and nominated the Major Units for the Preservation of Ancient Books. Up to now, 4 batches of directory with about 11,375 selected items have already been published. All the items selected are important and rare ancient books published before the Jiajing reign of the Ming Dynasty. In addition, 166 units throughout the country were nominated as Major Units for the Preservation of Ancient Books, with their total collections exceeding 20 million titles. Generally speaking, the most important and valuable collections of ancient books in Mainland China are supposed to be here, and these major units have laid a solid foundation in the preservation work of ancient books for others. Besides, there are 18 provinces which have now established provincial directories of ancient books, and nominated some main preservation units at the provincial level. This hierarchical management approach has been adopted to strengthen the management of ancient books.

The next one is a major project which is a nationwide survey and registration of ancient books. We had developed a platform to register all ancient books.



下邊一個比較關鍵的專案是開展全國古籍普查登記工作。這一項工作先是研製了一個全國古籍普查登記的平台。在2012年初，我們開了一個全國公共圖書館館長會議，在這上面正式對全國進行普查，到現在大概不到兩年的時間，全國大概共有280多家單位已經普查完成。像國家古籍保護中心已經提交的資料大概有80萬條。現在有8個省，他們在所有普查完成以後，準備出版全國古籍普查登記目錄。這個普查工作因為是遍及全國的，其中在少數民族地區也有開展。我簡單介紹一下在西藏地區古籍普查登記的情況，應該說是非常艱苦的，大家可以看到，西藏阿里地區和那曲地區，現在已經全部完成了古籍普查工作。大家都知道，阿里地區是海拔四千米以上的，是世界屋脊，在剛剛開始普查的時候，自治區的領導到我們那裡說，西藏阿里地區是一部古籍也沒有，結果，到普查完成之後，發現它裡邊有95家單位，藏了幾萬冊的古籍，寺廟、私人的檔案館、藏書單位，這都已經非常珍貴。我們的工作人員還在這個地方發現了元代的藏文刻本，過去一直說，印刷術是從元代開始傳到西藏的，沒有任何證據，這回，我們在阿里發現裡面藏了相關的證據。

現在，國家文物局還開展了全國可移動文物普查工作。這涉及到好幾十家單位，計

In early 2012, we held a librarians' meeting with all public librarians of the country, and started the national survey. In about 2 years' time, more than 280 units had completed the survey. For example, the National Center for Preservation & Conservation of Ancient Books had already submitted more than 800,000 entries of ancient books. We know that 8 provinces, which had completed their surveys, are going to publish their directories of ancient books. The survey is nationwide, and it also covers the regions of the ethnic minorities. I will briefly introduce the survey done in the Tibetan area, which is very difficult. Now we can see that the surveys in Ngari and Nagqu of Tibet have already been completed. As you know, Ngari and Nagqu are located at an altitude of 4,000m above sea level, which is the world crest. At the beginning of the survey, the leaders of the autonomous region told us that there was no ancient book in Ngari. However, when we completed the survey, we found that there were over tens of thousands of ancient books kept and preserved in 95 units there, including temples, private archives and book collection units, and they were very precious. We also discovered some carved copies in Tibetan languages from the Yuan Dynasty. In the past, we said that printing technique has been introduced to Tibet since the Yuan Dynasty but there was no evidence. Now the finding in Ngari provides the evidences.

Now the State Administration of Cultural Heritage also launches a nationwide survey for movable cultural relics. This involves dozens of units. We plan to conduct a survey for about 200 million ancient items in 5 years' time. The survey of ancient books is also counted as part of it.

We also need to extensively train up preservation staff for ancient books. When we just started our preservation project, we had conducted a survey on preservation staff and we found that there were less than 100 experts in all


劃在5年內，要普查大概2億的文物。我們的古籍普查也納在這個裡邊，也算作它的一部分。

還有一項工作，大規模培養古籍保護人才。在大陸地區，在我們剛開始進行中華古籍保護計劃的時候，我們曾經對修復人員做了一個調查，大概全國圖書館的專業修復人員現在已經不足100人了。另外，面臨斷代的情況，就是青年人跟不上來，在技藝傳承方面存在很大的危險。在六年時間裡，由國家古籍保護中心前後開的班已有上百個班，培養的人大概超過了6,300人，全國大概有1,800多家藏書單位都已經參加了培訓。咱們港澳這邊，澳門也經常派人參加我們的相關培訓工作。我們舉辦的班包括古籍鑒定、編目、修復、保護、管理等等，另外對技藝傳承，像修復技藝、傳拓技藝、雕版技藝等等方面的技藝，包括在藏區用狼毒草紙刷羊腦箋紙來寫經的技藝，現在全都加以保護，所以在這方面都做了不少的工作。到現在，由不到100人的古籍修復隊伍，現在大概有800多人，由大概有500多人的古籍編目隊伍，現在擴展到2,000多人，應該說，在人才培養方面，正在逐步走向良性循環的發展方向。

另一方面，我們通過文化部在全國設立了12家「國家級古籍修復中心」，因為已經頒佈了四批國家珍貴古籍名錄，而

libraries of our country at that time. Succession is also at risk as the youngsters are still not fully familiar with the conservation techniques. In six years' time, we had organized more than one hundred conservation courses for ancient books, and over 6,300 people were trained. Over 1,800 book collection units had participated in these training courses. Participants also came from Hong Kong and Macau. The courses included ancient books authentication, cataloging, repair, preservation, management and so on. We also provided courses on conservation skills, rubbing and engraving skills, etc., such as the traditional Tibetan sutra writing technique. We had put a lot of efforts on these. From a team of less than 100 people in ancient books conservation, now we have more than 800; and from a team of about 500 people in book cataloging, now it has expanded to over 2,000. The staffing work is gradually developing towards a virtuous circle.

Moreover, the Ministry of Culture has established 12 national ancient books conservation centres in China. We have announced 4 batches of national directory of rare ancient books in 2009 and these centres are qualified to repair the rare ancient books of national level. From 2010 to 2012, these 12 centres had already repaired more than 1.1 million pages of ancient books. The "page" that I talk about refers to the roll page of thread-sewn books. Some comparatively important conservation projects may include the Dunhuang manuscripts conservation project in the National Library. We have already conserved about 6 km of scrolls out of about 10 km. The conservation for the genealogies in the Shanghai Library has all been completed. In addition, there is a joint conservation project between the National Library and the Tianjin Library for the book collections of Zhou Shutao. In the project, we have also conducted paper examination.



這12家（中心），他們有資格來修復國家級的珍貴古籍。在2009年頒佈（12家中心）後，我們做了一個統計，從2010年到2012年這三年間，12家中心修復的古籍，大約已經超過了110萬頁，我說的頁，大家知道「線裝書是筒子頁」的概念。比較重要的修復項目，像國家圖書館的敦煌遺書修復項目，我們大概有1萬米，現在我們大概已經修復了6千米。上海圖書館的家譜已經全部修復完成。另外，國家圖書館和天津圖書館聯合開展關於周叔弢藏書的修復專案，在這個修復專案裡邊，我們還做了紙張檢測，用科學的方法來指導修復工作。山東圖書館做了文選的修復工作。這些都是比較好的修復成果。

在整個中華古籍保護計劃裡，我們還做了新疆和西藏的兩個專項保護工作，特別是在新疆，舉辦了新疆歷史文獻及古籍保護成果展，影響非常大，社會非常關注。中央政治局常委大概有三位政治局常委參觀了，超過200名部長級幹部也都參觀了這個展覽。應該說，從影響上來講，也是非常大的。

去年，我們開展了海外中華文獻典籍的合作保護專案。第一步，重點是和北美地區各個東亞圖書館探討，編纂聯合目錄。今年6月份，我們也舉辦了有12家館長的會議，決定了大概用三年的時間，來編纂北

We use scientific method to guide the repair work. The Shandong Library has repaired the Wenxuan. These are all significant achievements of the conservation projects.

We have special preservation projects for 2 regions, Xinjiang and Tibet. Especially in Xinjiang, we have organized an exhibition to showcase the historical documents to demonstrate our achievements in preserving ancient books, which attracted much attention from the community. Three committee members in the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and more than 200 ministerial officials also visited this exhibition, and this has induced great impact to the society and the public.

Last year we kicked off a joint preservation project for overseas Chinese literature. Our first step was to discuss with various East Asian libraries in North America on the compilation of a union catalogue. In June this year, we held a meeting with 12 librarians and we decided to use about 3 years' time to compile a union catalog of Chinese rare ancient books in North America regions, and then another 3 to 5 years' time to compile a directory of ordinary ancient books. This is quite a good mechanism to cooperate with the East Asian libraries in North America, and the National library of China to provide funding and experts for ancient books authentication. This year, we extended our work to the libraries in Germany, France and the England and invited them to join the survey and preservation project for ancient books. Regarding the reproduction of Chinese rare books "Zhonghua Zaizao Shanben", you may know that not long ago, Premier Li Keqiang had just presented a set to the University of Hong Kong to celebrate its centennial anniversary. Basically, we made a set of photocopy of our "Yongle Da Dian", which is an anthology of rare books around the Tang, Song, Jin and Yuan Dynasties. It has a great influence to the society.

美地區中文古籍善本的聯合目錄，再用三到五年的時間編普通古籍的目錄。整個的機制，我們覺得還是比較好的，由北美的東亞圖書館聯合做這件事，我們中國國家圖書館提供資金和相關的鑒定人員，這樣來提供幫助。今年，我們又在德國、法國和英國，對古籍調查工作和合作保護計劃進行拓展。另外，關於中華再造善本，大家也都知道，在前不久，由李克強總理贈給香港大學，（在香港大學）建校一百年的時候贈了一部。應該說，我們這一套《永樂大典》是把唐宋金元間珍稀孤罕善本，基本上按原樣進行了影印工作。在社會上也有比較大的反響。

（三） 這個計劃所取得的成果


取得的主要保護成果，剛才我已經介紹了一部分。我大概主要分成這幾方面：古籍保護工作領導機制基本建立了，保護經費有顯著的增長；全面開展古籍普查登記工作，多管道、分層次培養古籍保護人才；古籍的安全得到有效保障，推進古籍的開發利用，加強古籍保護的知識宣傳。

為了看得清楚，我再進一步用對照的辦法，來給大家做介紹。在2007年的時候，我們的保護工作的領導機構還沒有建立起來，剛才說了，現在基本上是形成了，是從國家到省，全面的管理機制，還有一部分市，也進行了組建。經費，過去沒有中央和地方的財政專項經費，如果需要保

3. Achievements of this Project

I have just mentioned some of our achievements. I will further categorize them as follow. The commanding mechanism for ancient books preservation has been basically established; the budget for preservation has a significant growth; a nationwide survey and registration for the ancient books has been launched; training of preservation staff for ancient books has been carried out through multi-channel and multi-level of training programmes; the security and protection of ancient books have been effectively assured; the utilization of ancient books has been strengthened and the concept to enhance the preservation of ancient books has been widely promoted.

I will make use of comparison to further clarify the situation. In 2007, our commanding mechanism had not yet been formulated, but as I just said, now it is basically established. From national to provincial level, a comprehensive management mechanism has been constructed, and now some cities are also constructing theirs. For the budget, there was no special funding provision in the central and local governments for preservation work in the past. When we identified a preservation project, we needed to submit a report to bid funding for this particular item. Now, we basically have a fixed amount of annual funding for preservation of ancient books. Total money invested into the preservation work was 235 million. In 2007, there was not any appraisal mechanism for the rare ancient books. We were not clear which items of ancient books were treasures at a national level. After issuing 4 batches of directories, the stock is basically clear now. There are also appraisals now in the provincial level. In 2007, we conducted a general survey on rare ancient books. At that time, we only have compiled




護，我們就報個項目，然後就從這個項目裡來拿經費。現在基本上是每一年都有固定的古籍保護專項經費，全部投入的經費是2.35億。在2007年的時候，沒有珍貴古籍評審制度，我們對於國家屬於國寶級的古籍，大概有哪些並不非常清楚。這回有了四批名目，基本上是明確了。另外，在省一級也有評審。在2007年的時候，我們對古籍善本也進行了普查，那時候，我們只有叫中華古籍善本書目，是周恩來總理在生前立的一個項目，用了20年的時間，大概普查了5萬種善本，到2012年，我們現在有大概280多家，提交了80萬條資料。我們有信心在5年內，基本上把各個省的古籍普查完成。2007年的時候，我們那時候瞭解到的古籍收藏單位，全國大概有890家，現在知道的大概有2,800多家。這個數字每個月都在發生變化。例如，山東省過去只知道有90多家單位藏有古籍，現在知道的大概有160家，不久前他還告訴我，已經達到170多家了。所以，這種發展，對於各個單位所藏的古籍，現在摸的底是越來越清楚。我們初步估計，在2007年的時候，那時候只是估計，大概我們古籍品種是15萬種，現在有比較清楚的數字，大概可以達到20萬種。版本數，過去不知道，現在基本上能夠知道，大概有45萬個版本，就是不同的版本，我們算一個，大概有45萬個版本。過去知道，在文化部有個數字，估算古籍量大概3,710萬冊，現在通過去年的摸底，已經知道的，

one Chinese rare ancient book bibliography, which was a project initiated by the late Premier Zhou Enlai. We used about 20 years and collected the bibliographic information of about 50,000 species of rare books. Up to 2012, we have more than 280 collection units which have submitted around 0.8 million items of bibliographic data. We are confident that the survey covering all provinces can be completed within 5 years. In 2007, we roughly knew that there were about 890 collection units of ancient books in the country. Now, there are over 2,800. This figure has been changing every month. For example, we previously knew that there were some 90 collection units in Shandong province that were collecting ancient books; now, we know that there are about 160 units. Recently, they told me that the latest figure is more than 170. So, we are now gradually getting clearer about the whole picture about ancient books collection. We estimated that there were about 150,000 species of ancient books in 2007. Now we have a more concrete figure, it is about 200,000. The number of editions was not known in the past. Each different edition is counted as one, now we know that there are about 450,000 editions. In the past, the Ministry of Culture kept a rough estimation of about 37.1 million volumes of ancient books. Through the exercise last year, now we know that there are probably over 50 million volumes. This is a rich cultural heritage in our nation that we are proud of. In 2007, we did not have any major Ancient Books Preservation Unit at a national level, now there are 166. Most of these 166 units have improved the environment for ancient books preservation through lots of constructive work. In the past, less than 100 people worked on ancient books repair and conservation, now there are more than 800. There were less than 500 staff in ancient books processing, but now it exceeds 2,000. In the past, most of the preservation staff attained only tertiary education level, but now, more than half of them possess

大概超過5,000萬冊。這是咱們中華民族非常雄厚的文化遺產。在2007年的時候，我們沒有國家重點古籍保護單位，現在有166家。這166家中，絕大部分都改善了古籍保護的條件。應該說，在這方面，做了比較多的建設，古籍的修復人員，過去不足100人，現在超過了800人，整理人員，過去不足500人，現在超過了2,000人。在修復人員裡，過去沒有大學本科的學歷，基本上都是大專的學歷，現在一半以上都是大學本科的學歷，過去沒有研究生和博士生，現在，研究生和博士生大概佔六分之一，整個的培養人才都得到了提高。高等院校原來沒有古籍保護專業，也沒有古籍保護專業方向的研究生，現在全國大概有兩所高等院校設古籍保護專業，還有很多所設了古籍保護專業方向的研究生，還有研究的課程。過去，在非物質文化遺產方面，我們沒有建立傳承制度，現在，大概有三項古籍修復、傳拓裝裱技藝，列入國家級非物質文化遺產名錄，有三位成為代表項目國家級傳承人。另外，我們還有一項國家級古籍修復技藝的傳習中心，在今年6月份開辦了。今後會在各個省館，可能建立若干傳習所，對古籍修復技藝來進行傳承。在2007年的時候，我們也沒有國家級的古籍修復單位，現在有12家，剛才已經說了相關的修復工作，我就不再過多的介紹了。過去沒有古籍實驗室，現在已經建立了一所國家級的古籍保護實驗室，我們投入了大約上千萬元來建

a bachelor degree and about one-sixth of staff members are postgraduates or doctoral students. As a whole, the education level of the preservation professionals has been raised. Previously, the tertiary institutions did not have any specialty courses in ancient books preservation, and there was not postgraduate study, too. Now we have two higher education institutions with specialized subjects related to ancient books preservation, and in various institutions, there are many relevant research courses organized for the postgraduates. In the past, we did not establish a system of inheritance for intangible cultural heritage, now we have three items of book restoration and techniques of rubbing and mounting listed in the national intangible cultural heritage catalogue. Three staff of the projects have become the national ICH transmitters. Moreover, a national training centre for ancient books preservation was open in June this year. It is expected that more and more training centres will be set up in different provinces so as to continue the inheritance of preservation and conservation skills. In 2007, we did not have any ancient books preservation unit at a national level, there are 12 now, and I am not going to repeat in details on this. In the past, there was no laboratory of ancient books, but now we have invested around 10 million dollars to establish a national ancient books preservation laboratory. A complete set of physical, chemical, biological testing equipment is now available. The Shanghai Library, Tianjin Library and Sun Yat-sen University Library in Guangdong are also well-equipped with facilities for old paper examination and experiment for ancient books. Using scientific methods for ancient books preservation and restoration becomes a norm.

In order to promote the Chinese Ancient Books Preservation Project, we have developed five standards in 2007. Now, we have extended the grading standard



設，關於物理、化學、生物的檢測試驗設備，現在非常充足。上海圖書館、天津圖書館和廣東中山大學圖書館，還擁有比較完善的古籍紙張檢測和實驗設備。就是，科學修復古籍已經進入了議事日程。

為了推動中華古籍保護計劃，在2007年，我們研製了五項標準。現在，我們把其中的古籍定級標準擴展為6個專案，像簡帛古籍、敦煌遺書、佛教文獻，還有碑帖輿圖，全都納入了國家級的標準。另外新編了古籍書目的標準，修復標準現在也變成了國家標準。在2007年的時候，全國沒有一個關於古籍保護的政策，也沒有專題的法律法規。現在我們大概是在國家級，頒佈了10個。另外，古籍修復保護條例我們已經研製完成了，希望今後作為國務院的法令，來指導古籍保護工作。各個省先後頒佈了100多項古籍保護政策的檔。另外，比較重要的是關於無酸紙的應用，在2007年的時候，幾乎就沒有一個出版單位知道什麼東西叫無酸紙，我曾經問過中華書局的一個老總，他說我不知道什麼叫無酸紙，我說你影印古籍，你希望你的紙、你的書、你的古籍保存的時間長，不採用無酸紙是不行的。現在我們對三年以來，即2010、2011、2012，這三年全國採用無酸紙的情況作了一個檢測，結果，資料非常令人震驚。通過對全國造紙行業的改善，現在大概有超過90%的古籍影印出版物是採用無酸紙，像中華書局、商務印

for ancient books into 6 categories, such as the bamboo carvings and ancient silk books, Dunhuang manuscripts, Buddhist literature, rubbings and maps, they all have been accepted as national standards. Besides, we have edited the standard for bibliographic compilation of ancient books, and turned together with the conservation standard into a national standard. In 2007, there was no official policy, law or regulation throughout the country that was related to the preservation of ancient books, but now about 10 policies are promulgated at the national level. The laws and regulations of ancient books preservation have been formulated. We hope that they could become an ordinance of the State Council and be used to guide the work of preserving ancient books. In these years, many provinces have also issued more than 100 documents related to ancient books preservation policy. Another important matter is the application of acid-free paper. In 2007, almost no publication unit knew about acid-free paper. I once asked the chief editor of Chung Hwa Book Co., but he said he had no idea about acid-free paper. I told him that when he republished the ancient books, he should use acid-free paper if he wished to preserve his paper, books and ancient books for a longer period. We have conducted a nationwide survey to understand the situation of using acid-free paper in the past 3 years, i.e. 2010, 2011 and 2012. The results are very shocking. Through the improvement of paper manufacturing industry in the country, now that more than 90% of ancient books were reprinted on acid-free paper. The publishers include Chung Hwa Book Co., Commercial Press Ltd., and Shanghai Classics Publishing House, have all adopted the acid-free paper for publications. The National Library of China Publishing House is using about 95%, and probably the lowest one, the Inner Mongolia Publishing House, is using about 58% of acid-free paper for publishing. Chung Hwa Book Co. even selected a special acid-free paper to

書館和上海古籍出版社，全部都採用了無酸紙，國家圖書館出版社，現在是95%左右，最低的，大概也是內蒙古出版社，大概58%左右採用無酸紙。中華書局在《二十四史》的修訂專案裡邊，有《史記》出版，它是選用了特別的一種無酸紙，包括水潑上去可能也不會濕、非常好的無酸紙。說明了在整個出版行業，保護古籍的意識有了非常大的進步。

我們所開展的古籍整理出版項目，有中華再造善本續編項目、中華醫藏的項目，還有中華珍貴典籍史話、國家珍貴古籍的題跋彙編，主要是這四個項目。現在發展的比較好的，主要是中華再造善本續編工作，已經完成了400種，大概計劃在2014年底就全部完成了。

為了推廣古籍保護的支持以及相關的成果，我們先後舉辦了不少的展覽，這裡列舉的是其中幾項比較大的展覽，在社會上都起到了比較重要的反響。另外，關於推廣古籍保護支持，我們還舉辦了57個古籍保護支援講座。另外，面向社會，舉辦了古籍修復與鑒定的培訓班，非常受歡迎。他們自己帶著古籍到這邊修復，把這部古籍修完了，初級班就畢業了，然後再逐步地再招比較好的人，做高級班的培訓，受到了社會的歡迎。在這方面，很多省在古籍鑒定收藏保護支持推廣這一類，做了很多的文化活動，比如說利用節日來舉辦，

publish the Shiji under the revision project of Ershisi Shi. This is a good quality acid-free paper that may not get wet even have water splashed on it. This shows that the consciousness of ancient books preservation in the entire publishing industry has moved a large step forward.

We have undertaken the publication projects for some ancient books, including the editing and publishing of 4 items: Chinese Rare Books reproduction sequel, Chinese ancient medicine books, the history of rare Chinese ancient books series and the compilation of prefaces and postscripts of national rare Chinese ancient books. The Chinese Rare Books reproduction sequel is in good progress. We have finished 400 species, and probably this task will be totally completed at the end of 2014.

In order to promote ancient books preservation and demonstrate the achievements of this project, we have organized a number of exhibitions and 57 seminars, some of which have received quite significant echoes from the society. We have also organized some training courses related to ancient books authentication and conservation, and these are all welcomed by the public. The participants brought along the ancient books to join the courses. When they finished repairing their books, the beginners' course is completed. We then gradually select some participants with good potential to join the advanced training courses. In many provinces, they also put many efforts to organize a lot of cultural activities, say, in the Festivals, to promote the preservation of ancient books. The results are quite good and they have attracted the awareness from our society through widespread media coverage with over ten thousand times of interviews and reports in these few years. It greatly helped to promote the works of ancient books preservation from a small group of people to the general public. I would like to show you two photographs

都取得比較好的效果。社會上，像新聞界，對古籍保護工作的報導比較廣泛，數量這幾年已經超過了上萬次，各種訪談、各種報導非常多，就是把它從小眾推向大眾，起到了非常重要的作用。這裡我用了兩幅照片，一個是溫家寶總理參觀四庫全書庫房，還有一幅是李克強總理向香港大學贈送中華再造善本，這些都是與古籍保護計劃有關的成果。

我著重說古籍保護的重要新發現，為了時間，我就簡單介紹一下。比如說，清華大學藏的戰國竹簡、北京大學藏的西漢竹簡、旅順博物館藏的《諸佛要集經》——這大概是最早的文字，北宋《開寶藏》、佛教圖書館藏的《開寶藏》、山東高平文管所藏的《開寶藏》，都是非常著名的，巴林右旗藏的遼刻金版無垢淨光大陀羅尼經和朝鮮的那個是非常像，大家可以比較研究，還有私藏遼赫的一個經子、台州刻本《揚子法言》非常有名氣、宋本的《五燈會元》——就是把它合併了，還有軍事科院藏的宋元遞修本《十三經注疏》、南京的《龍川略志》、遼寧圖書館的《春秋集注》、江西九江市星子縣文管所藏的兩部書、還有《張公語錄》等等，我就不再一一介紹了。

(四)及(五) 現存問題及今後的工作重點

現在看起來有不少問題，存在的主要問題，一個是保護經費的缺口比較大，現在

here. One is Premier Wen Jiabao visiting the stack of Siku Quanshu. The other one is Premier Li Keqiang donating the Reproduction of Chinese Rare Books to the University of Hong Kong. All these well demonstrate the achievements in the ancient books preservation project.

Here, I will focus on some important new discoveries of ancient books with brief explanation. The Warring States bamboo slips in Tsinghua University, Western Han bamboo strips in Peking University and the Buddhist scriptures in Lushun Museum are probably the earliest writings. The Kaibao Hoardings published in Northern Song Dynasty and being kept in the Buddhist library and Shangdong Gaoping Cultural Archive are very famous. The carved Buddha sutra in Liao Dynasty and kept in the Baarin Right Banner can be compared with the Buddha painting kept in North Korea. Also a Buddha sutra kept in a private collection, the Taizhou edition of Yangzi Fayen, Wudeng Huiyuan of the Song Dynasty, also the Song Yuan revised edition of Shisan Jing Zhushu, Longchuan Luezhi of Nanking, Chunqiu Jizhu of Liaoning Library, Zhang Gong Yulu and the 2 ancient books kept in Jiangxi Province, etc., are all very famous.

4.8.5. Existing problems and focus in the future

Currently, we still need to tackle some critical problems. Insufficient budget and lack of experts are significant issues. Another prominent issue is the crossover and coordination between different heritage systems of the public and higher education institutions. The effort put into the preservation work should also be reinforced. In the future, we will continue to enhance the mechanism of preservation by formulating relevant laws and regulations. We also wish to establish a fund

投入還是不夠的，專業人才還比較匱乏，並沒有完全得到改善，另外就是公共系統跟高等院校文物系統的跨界問題、協調問題，現在非常突出，保護力度也有待加強，我們的重點工作，一個是繼續完善保護機制，這個主要是推出相關的法律、法規，另外希望能建立基金和保護協會，自下而上地來開展古籍保護工作。另外就是三到五年內，完成全國古籍普查登記工作，建立保護人才的長效培養機制，我們希望能夠在全國建立一些培訓基地，和高等院校、公共圖書館聯合起來培養古籍人才。另外，要建設國家級的古籍修復中心，要加強管理，另外對普及資源庫，特別是數字化這方面，日本做得非常好，我們希望在這方面能夠建立中國古籍一個完整的庫，按照品種、版本等這樣形式來做，全國協助。另外，開展海外調查、整理和保護的相關工作。應該說，保護計劃這項工作是任重而道遠，需要長期艱苦的奮鬥。過去在捐贈《永樂大典》的時候，周書濤先生曾經說「珠還合浦，化私為公，此亦中國人民應盡之天責也」，就是社會對古籍保護特別的支持、幫助，圖書館也投入了很大的精力，所以我們希望把這項工作今後能做得更好。

謝謝大家！

and a preservation association to carry forth the work of preserving ancient books, and by a bottom-up approach. Besides, we plan to accomplish several tasks in 3-5 years' time, including the completion of the nationwide survey and registration work of ancient books; the establishment of a persistent mechanism to train up experts of ancient books preservation through developing training bases across the country and jointly organizing training courses with higher education institutions and public libraries. In addition, we need to set up ancient books preservation and conversation centre at a national level, and to enhance its management control. We need to well promote our databases, particularly the digitization work. I know that Japan has done very well in this. Through digitization, we also plan to build a comprehensive database for Chinese ancient books, and classify them according to the species and edition and so on, by enlisting the assistance from various institutions in the country. We also target at the survey, processing and preservation work on overseas items. Ancient books preservation work is a very important but arduous task that invites tons of efforts over a long period of time. When donating his collection of Yongle Da Dian, Mr. Zhou Shutao said that "This is a mission for every Chinese to return their items to their original place and to convert private collection into public". The society is in good support to the preservation work of rare ancient books, and the library will continue to pay great efforts and is obliged to do better on this in the future.

Thank you very much!