JOURNAL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE IN CHINA

Volume 9, 2017

中国图书馆学报

Journal of Library Science in China

Volume 9, 2017

CONTENTS

005 **A review of the theory of Library Science in China: 1956-2016**

FAN Bingsi

022 **Re-discussion of ten hot topics in the development of librarianship**

WU Jianzhong

039 **On accelerating the renaissance of public libraries in Central China**

LI Guoxin & ZHANG Yong

051 **The interaction between Library Science Education and the society in China over the past century**

XIAO Ximing

072 **The construction of central and branch libraries in China since the 21st century**

QIU Guanhua

093 **Structural origins of digital poverty in rural China**

YAN Hui

112 **The opening and application of Chinese historical geography data in Digital Humanities projects of libraries**

XIA Cuiyuan

132 **Exploring the measurement features of usage data for academic literature**

ZHAO Xing

152 **Extended English abstracts of articles published in the Chinese edition of *Journal of Library Science in China* 2017 Vol.43**

ISBN 978-7-5013-6373-5

9 787501 363735 >

JOURNAL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE IN CHINA

Volume 9, 2017

Journal of Library Science in China

Editor-in-Chief

HAN Yongjin *National Library of China, China*

Managing Editor-in-Chief

ZHUO Lianying *National Library of China, China*

Members of Editorial Board

Alex BYRNE
University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

CHEN Chuanfu
School of Information Management, Wuhan University, China

CHENG Huanwen
Department of Information Management, Sun Yat-sen University, China

CHU Heting
Palmer School of Library & Information Science, Long Island University, USA

Carolyn O. FROST
School of Information, University of Michigan, USA

Gary GORMAN
School of Information Management, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Michael GORMAN
California State University, Fresno, USA

Marian KOREN
FOBID Netherlands Library Forum, Netherlands Public Library Association, Netherlands

Paul W. T. POON
University of Macau Library, Macau SAR, China

SHEN Guchao
Department of Information Management, Nanjing University, China

Paul STURGES
Department of Information Science, Loughborough University, UK

WU Jianzhong
Shanghai Library, China

WU Weici
Department of Information Management, Peking University, China

Marcia L. ZENG
School of Library and Information Science, Kent State University, USA

ZHANG Xiaolin
National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Peter X. ZHOU
East Asian Library, University of California, USA

ZHU Qiang
Library of Peking University, China

Published by: National Library of China & Library Society of China, No.33 Zhongguancun Nandajie, Haidian District, Beijing 100081, China

Edited by: Editorial Office of *Journal of Library Science in China*, No.33 Zhongguancun Nandajie, Haidian District, Beijing 100081, China
Tel: (+86 10) 88545234 or (+86 10) 88545141 E-mail: jlis.cn@nlc.cn http://www.jlis.cn

Printed by: Beijing KEXIN Printing Co., Ltd., Beijing 100192, China Tel: (+86 10) 62908529 Fax: (+86 10) 62991269

Distributed by: National Library of China Publishing House, No.7 Wenjin Street, Beijing 100034, China.
Tel: (+86 10) 66139745 Fax: (+86 10) 66174391 E-mail: btsfxb@nlc.cn http://www.nlcpress.com

Subscription: RMB 80 (China) / USD 110 (International)

©2018 by Editorial Office of *Journal of Library Science in China*
All rights are reserved
Published March 2018

Beijing, China

试读结束，需要全本PDF请购买 www.ertongbook.com

Journal of Library Science in China

Volume 9, 2017

CONTENTS

A review of the theory of Library Science in China: 1956-2016
FAN Bingsi 005

Re-discussion of ten hot topics in the development of librarianship
WU Jianzhong 022

On accelerating the renaissance of public libraries in Central China
LI Guoxin & ZHANG Yong 039

The interaction between Library Science Education and the society in China over the past century
XIAO Ximing 051

The construction of central and branch libraries in China since the 21st century
QIU Guanhua 072

Structural origins of digital poverty in rural China
YAN Hui 093

The opening and application of Chinese historical geography data in Digital Humanities projects of libraries
XIA Cuijuan 112

Exploring the measurement features of usage data for academic literature
ZHAO Xing 132

Extended English abstracts of articles published in the Chinese edition of *Journal of Library Science in China* 2017 Vol.43 152

A review of the theory of Library Science in China: 1956-2016

FAN Bingsi *

Department of Information Management, Faculty of Economics and Management, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200241, China

Abstract

Contemporary Library Science in China has gone through 60 years' tough development since 1956. This paper tries to disclose the journey and achievements of Chinese Library Science in the past 60 years based on the analysis of published journal articles. This paper analyzes contemporary Chinese Library Science in the context of Chinese Library Science history and the international Library Science environment. Examining the historical progress of the Library Science in China, this paper divides the history into 5 phases: late start, wandering phase, tough starting phase, rebuilding phase, breaking phase and shining phase.

Keywords

Theory of Library Science, Library Science history, *Journal of Library Science in China*

0 Introduction: Late start

Due to the wars from 1937 to 1949, modern Library Science in China was divided into two periods with quite different characteristics. The year 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded was generally considered the starting point of the second period. In 1949 the wars finally ended and people were devoted to rebuilding. The librarianship recovered and developed rapidly. However, the development of the librarianship did not provoke theoretical development. In the theoretical domain, there were few achievements except the *New Library Handbook* by Du Dingyou.

From 1949 to 1956 the Library Science came to a standstill because of the research environment. The life of Hong Fanwu (Hong Youfeng) was a portrayal of theorists at that time. Hong Fanwu is a distinguished library activist and theorist. In 1925 he was one of the first-term members of the Board of Directors of Chinese Library Association. Among the fifteen members there were twelve important members of the government or distinguished personages including Liang Qichao. Hong was one of the three library scientists. In April 1949 the National Central University withdrew, but Hong chose to stay in Nanjing (at that time he was Director of the Library). Then Hong was appointed Director of the Library of Nanjing University. He was also member of the Nanjing

* Correspondence should be addressed to FAN Bingsi, Email: bsfan@infor.ecnu.edu.cn, ORCID: 0000-0001-8808-8139

Antique Protection Committee and assisted in the new government taking over antiques. Yet soon intellectuals of the Republic of China including Hong were distrusted. In 1951 Hong left Nanjing for Suzhou and studied in the East China People's Revolution University. Although the curriculum was unable to get, the dozens of pages of confession materials left by him revealed the frustration of his generation. After the study, Hong could not work in Nanjing and went to the East China Normal University in Shanghai in 1952. Until 1956 he had been working in the library's reading room rather than working as Deputy Director of the library as in his resume.

In 1956 Premier Zhou Enlai published the *Report on the Issues about Intellectuals*. Finally intellectuals including Hong could render their services to the country. One of the leaders of the East China Normal University recognized Hong when he visited the library. Then Hong was appointed Deputy Director of the Library. In December 1956, the Preparatory Committee of the Library Society of China was founded. Shen Zurong and Hong Fanwu, first-term members of the Board of Directors of China Library Association became members of the Preparatory Committee.

No matter how the Library Science from 1949 to 1956 was commended, I believe that the Library Science could not truly develop in an age when library scientists suffered exile and disgrace. The year 1956 witnessed the very beginning of modern Chinese Library Science. In 1956 the National Libraries Working Conference and the National Academic Libraries Working Conference were held. The Seminar of the Peking University Library Science Training Course and the First Symposium on Library Science of the Nanjing Library were also held. The *People's Daily* published the editorial *Library Work Marching towards Science*. And the preparatory work of the Library Society of China was initiated. Modern Library Science which had been suspended for nearly 20 years due to wars and political factors restarted eventually.

The *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science*—namely the *Journal of Library Science in China* founded in 1957 has gone through confusion, hardship and glory with modern Chinese Library Science for 60 years.

1 1957-1966: Wandering phase

After 1956's restart, research achievements of librarians had been published by several journals such as the *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science*, the *Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences* and the *Library* since 1957. Generations of library scientists were devoted to theoretical studies and great achievements were made. Those who were active included renowned library scientists such as Du Dingyou and Liu Guojun, library scientists from the Boone Library School such as Li Zhonglü, Qian Yaxin, Pi Gaopin and Mao Kun, overseas returnees (who retuned to China after 1945) such as Chen Hongshun, Sun Yunchou, Guan Yixian and Deng Yanlin as well as new scholars (who appeared after 1949) such as Huang Zongzhong, Zhou Wenjun, Xie Zhuohua, Peng Feizhang. The best years during the period were 1957 and 1962 when academic papers covered most of the domains of Library Science.

Besides work studies, news reports contributed a fairly large proportion of academic papers in journals, which is one of characteristics of the primary stage of theoretical development. In 1957 the *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science* published papers introducing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and library activities in other countries. In addition to socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and East European countries, other countries included the United States (*Testing on Book Circulation by Fax in America*), the United Kingdom (*On Union Catalog of Periodicals in the United Kingdom*), Denmark (*Denmark Shoot a Film on Open Shelves*), Japan (*Survey of Academic Libraries in Japan*), India (*News of Indian Library Community*), Indonesia (*Public Libraries in Indonesia*) and so on. Short as they were, those papers were hard to come by considering historical environment. For example, in *A summary of revision of DDC*—a translation of the paper from *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, Zhang Zunjian introduced academic controversies over the fourteenth edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification* and the Library of Congress became the editor of the sixteenth edition (Z.J. Zhang, 1957). This paper was of great value to keep abreast of theoretical progress of international library classifications. It was regretful that introduction of overseas libraries were limited to socialist countries in 1958.

Library Science was enjoying the theoretical boom in this period. Papers were abundant with shining points and had been spoken highly of by later generations. Among papers published, except those of criticism and those related to political issues (such as Marching towards Science and Great Leap Forward), studies on five domains attracted attention, namely theoretic foundation of Library Science, history of libraries, union catalog, library classification and classical literature. Of the five domains, study on history of libraries was represented by Xie Zhuohua's study on Guyue Cang Shu Lou and study on classical literature was represented by Wang Zhongmin's study on *Qi Lüe*. Because of studies on the two domains often referred to by later generations and their lack of comparable international context, this paper will not elaborate on them. Analyzing the other three domains—theoretic foundation of Library Science, union catalog and library classification from the perspectives of history of Chinese Library Science and development of international Library Science, the Library Science during the years 1956-1966 remained for ten years at a standstill.

1.1 Theoretic foundation of Library Science

Discussion over the object of study falls within the category of theoretic foundation of Library Science. The publication of Liu Guojun's *What's Library Science* in 1957 had provoked discussion and made the study on what was Library Science highly approved in the history of Library Science. In fact it had made quite limited contribution to theoretical progress. *What's Library Science* puts forward five elements which were born in the 1920s. Liu's contribution lied in that he expanded the number of elements to five. Progress as it was, it was not subversive. Furthermore, being criticized over and over again, the insignificant progress the *What's Library Science* had made was

destroyed.

From the perspective of development of international Library Science, theoretic foundation of Library Science had made significant progress since the World War II. J. H. Shera proposed Social Epistemology in 1952 as theoretic foundation of Library Science. B. Landheer published *Social Functions of Libraries* in 1957 and founded library sociology. Besides the philosophical studies, more important progress was made in occupational concepts. As early as in the New Library Movement, Liu Guojun, Du Dingyou, Li Xiaoyuan and so on proposed that the library should serve everyone. The idea was not proposed earlier than in other countries, but at least it kept pace with the international trend. Through study on the public library's social functions in the international library community after World War II, the connotation of occupational concepts was enriched. In *Arsenals of a Democratic Culture,* S. H. Ditzion associated the public library's functions with welfare of the underclass for the first time and revealed the relationship between the public library and modern democratic politics. In 1949 both of *Foundation of the Public Library* by J. H. Shera and *The Public Library in the Political Process* by O. Garceau expounded the relationship between the public library and political democracy. Those theoretical works made a breakthrough in pure philosophical theoretical study represented by the Chicago School and laid the foundation for the publication of *Unesco Public Library Manifesto*. In the meanwhile, studies on occupational concepts had regressed compared with that in the New Library Movement in China. The idea of serving everyone was criticized and no positive criticisms were put forward, let alone the topic of the relationship between the public library and modern democratic politics. The discussion over *What's Library Science* was just repeating the topic in the 1920s, which was not able to narrow the gap in theoretic foundation between Chinese Library Science and international Library Science.

1.2 Union catalog

Study on union catalog was a shinning point in 1957. It was partly within the scope of bibliography. Papers published in this period did not make a breakthrough in bibliography. However, the paper *On Union Catalog* introduced union catalogs in the Occident (Mao, 1957). The foreign materials it provided was in such a detail which was rarely seen in papers published before the Cultural Revolution. Union catalog was partly within the scope of literature resources construction. In 1957 the State Council issued the *National Books Coordinate Scheme* and founded central library committee in Beijing and Shanghai, which was the first large-scale resource sharing in the librarianship. One of the objectives was to establish national books union catalog. Mao Kun and Deng Yanlin focused on resource sharing. Mao Kun pointed that one of the functions of union catalog was to "make inter-library loans more convenient"(Mao, 1957). Deng Yanlin discussed the union catalog from the objectives of the *National Books Coordinate Scheme.* He held that the meaning of union catalog lied in "making full advantage of library's resources and potentials" and its functions included "being convenient to inter-library loan and reproduction and increasing use

试读结束，需要全本PDF请购买 www.ertongbook.com

ratio and circulation", "coordinating acquisition of books and periodicals and avoiding unnecessary copies" (Deng, 1957). Both the research scope and level surpassed those in the New Library Movement.

Although the study on union catalog had made great progress or even great breakthrough from the perspective of history of Chinese Library Science, the gap between home and abroad was not narrowed in the context of international Library Science. After World War II, the most important change in resource sharing was the shift from sharing to co-construction and sharing. The *Farmington Plan* implemented in 1948 was the most significant achievement. By co-acquisition, union catalog and inter-library loan, the plan realized the supply of resources within limited expenditure. Because library scientists at home failed to acquire the latest development in resources sharing and could not provide more advanced ideas and policies, the *National Books Coordinate Scheme* was compiled under the guidance of Soviet experts. Depending on administrative orders, the scheme attempted to allocate books to realize the optimized layout of resources, which was much more inferior to the *Farmington Plan*. The shining points contributed by Mao Kun and so on in union catalog were totally overwhelmed by the flaw.

1.3 Library classification

Study on library classification after 1949 had been highly approved. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, new library classifications were compiled. Since the new ideology was established, the classification must be adjusted and revised and principles of revision should also be discussed. For example, Du Dingyou (1951) elaborated on that "classification outline should be determined according to Marxism-Leninism." After 1957 more discussions were focused on the theory and practice of library classification which became a hotspot. Interested in the principles of compiling library classification, Zhang Defang (1957) discussed "library classification and academic classification", "objective principle" and "developmental principle", revealing the rational faculty scarcely observed in that age. Some scholars were interested in technical issues of library classification. For example, Wang Jiarong (1958) discussed books' shelving. He compared the advantages and disadvantages of shelving according to authors, titles and alphabetic order. He proposed to "shelve in accordance with requirement of scientific and systematic arrangement of books". Mao Kun's (1957) study on title catalog questioned that library classification "lagged behind reality". Du Dingyou (1962) suggested "making full use of alphabetic order and developing new classification and subject catalog", which led to discussion over future direction.

The above studies done by Zhang Defang, Mao Kun and Du Dingyou had made some progress. Actually, study on library classification had attained a fairly high level during the 1930s, such as Zi Yuan's comparative studies on Dewey and Library of Congress classification, Wang Xiaochu's comparative studies on Dewey and Cutter classification and Hu Yanjun's study on colon classification. From 1957 to 1966 library scientists did not do well in continuing these

studies because they were more interested in political and ideological issues than technical ones. The future direction proposed by Du Dingyou based on library classification techniques became a topic of political criticism soon. Yet in the international library community, library classification experts represented by Ranganathan advanced the theory and practice of classification greatly in line with new requirements on classification by information retrieval and organization. The fourth edition of *Colon Classification* in 1952 introduced many new classification theories such as facet classification and basic category. The second edition of *Prolegomena to Library Classification* in 1957 was the most famous book in the history of library classification. It laid the foundation for the basic principles and guidelines of modern library classification. Those achievements had not been introduced by Liu Guojun until the end of the Cultural Revolution. In the global view, the gap between Chinese library classification and the world was broadened instead of being narrowed.

2 1973-1978: Tough starting phase

Chinese Library Science had remained at a standstill since 1966. In practice, nonacademic criticism had frequented since 1958 which wore down theorists' enthusiasms. The criticisms of well-known library scientists published in library journals could not be cleared up. In 1964 the Journal *Library* (now *Journal of Library Science in China*) ceased publication which demonstrated the great destructive power of nonacademic disputes in the library community. In 1966 when the Cultural Revolution began all library journals ceased publication and so did library education. Library scientists were forced to suspend their studies.

The standstill did not last until the end of the Cultural Revolution. In 1973 the Library Science broke the ice. In 1972 the departments of Library Science of the Peking University and the Wuhan University began to recruit students, which was a sign of recovery. The improvement of relationships between the United States and China benefited the Library Science. It became an important task to find out Library Science development in the Occident for major research institutes such as the Library of Beijing, the Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences, the departments of Library Science of the Peking University and the Wuhan University. Translations of development trends in overseas libraries were published such as Liu Guojun's *Detail Specifications of MARC*. Yet the Library Science was far from flourishing. Slogans of political movements and empirical descriptions appeared frequently in non-public library journals. However, outstanding researchers had returned to academic issues. Anyway the atmosphere of criticisms from 1957 to 1966 disappeared.

The application of computers was a significant opportunity for librarianship and symbolized the restart of Library Science. In 1975 in *Introduction of MARC Plan and Application of Computers in Library*, Liu Guojun introduced for the first time the MARC Plan in the Library of Congress, especially the MARC format and also discussed library automation. Computers were applied in libraries in the late 1960s when MARC II was developed by the Library of Congress in 1969. Liu's attention to MARC revealed his academic acuity and responsibilities, "showing his broad vision

and foresight" (Z.Z. Wang, 2003, p.48). His studies on MARC made a breakthrough and narrowed greatly the gap between Chinese Library Science and that of the international community. Studies on subjects in this phase were also associated with the application of computers. In 1974 Chinese Information Processing Project (748 Project) was launched. As part of the 748 Project, the *Chinese Subject Headings* began to be compiled. Some library scientists participating in the compilation commenced new theoretical work. In 1976 Qiu Feng published *Subjects and Classification* which discussed the technical issues of subjects and classification and surpassed all the past studies in classification.

In 1976 the Cultural Revolution ended, but the Library Science did not get on the right track. Nonacademic factors still existed in part of journals and papers. However, there were indeed some brilliant papers such as Liu Guojun's *Comment on Major Modern Library Classification in the West* and *Several Questions on Cataloging by Means of Computers*, Liu Xiangsheng's *On Thesaurus* and so on.

3 1979-1990: Rebuilding phase

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee attentions were shifted from class struggle to economic development. Until now did Library Science get rid of nonacademic disturbance and enter into a brand-new age. The older generation of scientists (before the Cultural Revolution) had the courage to overthrow the past theoretical works and the new generation had a great impact on empirical Library Science. After more than 10 years of hard work, Chinese Library Science was equipped with characteristics of modern social science and qualified to opening a dialogue with the international Library Science. The *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science* resumed publication in 1979 and became the most important witness and participant of rebuilding of Library Science. The journal not only published some papers criticizing empirical Library Science, but also participated in disputes of rebuilding Library Science by organizing seminars in some academic conferences after 1986.

The rebuilding of Library Science lasted over the 1980s. It could be divided into three periods as recovery of empirical Library Science, criticisms on empirical Library Science, and formation of new-type Library Science. Although there were twists and turns in the rebuilding, the trend never changed.

3.1 Recovery of empirical Library Science

Since the ideological emancipation movement in the late 1978, library scientists were freed from nonacademic disturbance and began to rebuild Library Science. In the very beginning the number of remarkable papers was few, but with enlightening ideas. In the aspect of theoretic foundation of Library Science, Zhou Wenjun's (1979) *The Transmitting Function, System and Development of*

Librarianship explored library work from the perspective of information transmission and brought about some new ideas. For example, "transmission of information is the core of the library and information work", and "the only way to library development is modernization". Those ideas later were developed to the "theory of document communication". In the aspect of applied Library Science, Huang Jungui and Yan Lizhong studied on the standardization of description of Chinese books and approved the theory and practice of the standardization in the West. Their studies laid the foundation for application of computers in libraries. Du Ke (1979) proposed learning from experience of the West in networks building of librarianship and computer retrieval. He introduced the central-branch libraries and mobile libraries in the West. It was 20 years later that the central-branch libraries were put into practice.

The textbook *Foundation of Library Science* (1980) was the result of rebuilding Library Science. Compiled by teachers in Peking University and Wuhan University, it deleted nonacademic contents and complemented new concept such as library modernization. Due to limitation of knowledge of western Library Science, the criticism and improvement of Dewey's Library Science by the Chicago School were not included in the textbook. It also confined the theoretical system of Library Science to workflow. Therefore, different from other textbooks formally as it was, it still belonged to empirical Library Science in its origin of thoughts and structure. It contained empirical descriptions of library activities instead of analysis of social backgrounds or inner mechanism.

Influenced by the general optimism in the early Reform and Opening-up age, empirical Library Science was put on too many expectations and received too many favorable comments. Yet from the perspective of international Library Science development, studies of this period did not make much progress.

3.2 Criticism of empirical Library Science

In the 1980s, people were not satisfied with the Library Science in the New Library Movement or during the "Seventeen years" (1949-1966). They adjusted attentions to other domains with more modern characteristics and western theoretical Library Science represented by the Chicago School. In 1982 or so dissatisfaction with empirical Library Science was intensified and it received a new round of criticisms. The generation after the resumption of university entrance examination began to have a say and they also took part in criticisms on empirical Library Science.

Empirical Library Science existed in both theoretical foundation and applied Library Science, but the criticisms were chiefly directed to foundation of Library Science. In *Suggestion on the Study of Knowledge Science* (1981), Peng Xiuyi (1981) criticized the weak theoretical and knowledge foundation of Library Science, its introductory course and teaching methods. His paper evoked intense repercussion in journals such as the *Library Science Research*. Jin Enhui (1982) said that "the theoretical foundation of Library Science has not figured out (or abstract) the general principles of the body of knowledge, the laws of the information production and exchange as well

as nature of the discipline". In *On the Study of Library Science in the New Times of China* (1982), Qiu Chang and Huang Xin (1982) criticized the current research status of Chinese Library Science and pointed out that the Library Science was just at the crossroad of crisis and revolution. In *On the Crisis and Its Revolution of Chinese Library Science,* Shen Jiwu and Liu Xun (1982) elaborated on the crisis. In *On Change the Direction of Library Research* (1985), Zhang Xiaolin (1985) indicated that the main direction and content of Chinese Library Science had been "organization of library and working content and methods, which violates the objective law of cognition, restricts our thinking and hinders the development of library research and work". The *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science* published discussions on the paper. Because of the participation of the *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science* and *Library Science Research*, the criticisms on empirical Library Science reached the climax.

Criticisms on empirical Library Science in the 1980s were similar to criticisms of the Chicago School on Dewey's empirical Library Science in the 1930s. Eventually Chinese librarians completed the process which was interrupted by wars and political movements. Only was it a pity that the Chicago School was not only based on abstract ideas but also field study. However Chinese Library Science only inherited the former.

3.3 Foundation of new type Library Science

Criticisms on empirical Library Science led to reform of values and study methods of Library Science. A new type Library Science guided by modern scientific spirits was gradually founded. A long progress as it was, it was noticeable in the late 1980s. The reform had four characteristics: from empirical descriptions to scientific spirits, from micro to macro field, from critical research to building research, from unitary to a diversified theoretical structure. In the progress in the 1980s, the development and reform in theoretical foundation of Library Science, resource construction and information retrieval language were more typical.

In the theoretical foundation of Library Science, scholars explored new theoretical foundation and systems in the diversified structure instead of keeping on criticizing empirical Library Science or complaining about current status of the discipline. For example, in 1985 Mi Hao and Huang Chunyuan published *Knowledge Communication and Science of Communication: on Building of Theoretical Foundation of Library Science* and created knowledge communication theory. In knowledge communication theory, "the nature of library activities lies in social knowledge communication." "In the process of knowledge communication, users are objects of communication, collections are medium and librarians are organizers and mediators. The processing of the library can be seen as the process of knowledge arrangement for the purpose of communication"(Huang, 1998). Mi Hao and some others compiled the *Principles of Library Science* based on the structure of knowledge communication, which made the theory more complete.

In retrieval language study, classification had been the most technical domain for a time. Its study became difficult after the introduction of ideological discussion. Zhang Yuqi and others suggested that classification be replaced by retrieval language and incorporated into technical domain focusing on retrieval efficiency free from non-technical issues. In 1984 the *Information Retrieval Language* was published, which indicated the founding of the domain. In view of international Library Science, although retrieval language existed for a long time, it was not a complete sub-discipline. Chinese librarians found their own way. This had been the first creative attempt in the disciplinary theory of Library Science since the New Library Movement.

In resource construction, the term was first used by Xiao Zili in 1984 and was adopted later by the community. In 1988 Survey and Layout Study of National Material Resources was granted National Social Science Fund. Reports of the project were published in the *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science* in 1990 or so. The development from collection building to resource construction was an epitome of that from empirical Library Science to new type Library Science. The proposition of the concept of resource construction and formation of the domain was significant for Chinese Library Science. For the first time Chinese librarians set up a domain.

4 1991-2001: Breaking phase

In the 1990s Chinese Library Science faced a critical turning point. On the one hand, the development and transformation of the discipline predicted that Chinese Library Science would enter a new stage. For example, doctoral program of Library Science was established. National Social Science Fund in Library Science was initiated. The *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science* was renamed *Journal of Library Science in China*. On the other hand, Chinese Library Science was confronted with great challenges. The South Tour Speech by Deng Xiaoping in 1992 promoted the marketization, which did not fit well with the library due to its principle of public welfare. Marketization induced decrease of users' demands on the library. Consequently, the public library was up against with crises because of financial problems and devalued knowledge (X.S. Liu,1990). Some library scientists such as Liu Xun went abroad, took on business or other profession. Almost all of the scholars in the 1980s gave up Library Science. As the approach of the new century, Chinese Library Science was more confused with the present and the future. With respect to the history, this period was difficult to comprehend.

4.1 Status in quo of the discipline

From 1991 to 1993, Library Science which had experienced rapid development and transformations in the 1980s was expected to be reorganized. In the National Seminar of Theoretical Foundation of Library Science, which was held in Lushan in autumn 1991, Library scientists reached a consensus on development of theoretical foundation of library science during the 1980s: "Empirical

试读结束，需要全本PDF请购买 www.ertongbook.com