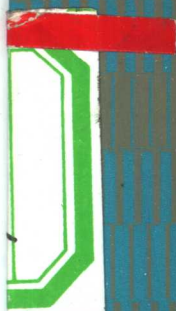


蓬勃发展的中国图书馆事业

吴慰慈 鲍振西 辛希孟 编著
刘湘生 刘晓琴 李晓明

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书目文献出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

蓬勃发展的中国图书馆事业/吴慰慈等编著. —北京:书目文献出版社,1996.7

ISBN 7-5013-1275-3

I. 蓬… II. 吴… III. 图书馆事业-概况-中国 IV. G259.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 11624 号

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(北京文津街七号)

大团结文化发展公司排版 首都师范大学印刷厂印刷

书目文献出版社发行 新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 7.5 印张 180 千字

1996 年 8 月北京第 1 版 1996 年 8 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:1 — 4000 册

ISBN 7-5013-1275-3

G · 346 定价: 28.00 元

This book aims at making an overall and systematic introduction to the development of China's librarianship for the colleagues, specialists and scholars on the occasion of their participation in the 62nd IFLA General Conference held in Beijing.

Table of Contents

Foreword	(1)
I . Various Types of Libraries Undergoing Steady Development	(2)
II . Remarkable Improvement of Library Buildings	(7)
III . Enhancing Basic Work	(13)
IV . Library Appraisal and Documentary Resources Survey	(25)
V . Development of New Service Fields	(28)
VI . Application of Modern Technologies to Libraries	(39)
VII . Improvement of Library Management	(49)
VIII . Gradual Establishment of Different Levels of Education	(59)
IX . New Progress in the Study of Library Science	(63)
X . International Exchanges and Academic Interflows Increased	(66)

FOREWORD

China is an old country with great civilization and its librarianship develops with a long and brilliant history. "House For Storing Books", existed in feudal society, had not only done lots of collecting and processing to preserve many valuable culture heritage, but also created profound impact on purchase of collection, edition identification, preservation, classification and cataloging of later generation.

After 1940s, during the period when China had come down into semi—colonial and semi—feudal society, the feudal "House For Storing Books" became divided, and ultimately disintegrated. The initial period of the 20th century, the important period of China's librarianship, witnessed evolution from the old "House For Storing Books" to the contemporary library.

After the revolution of 1911, libraries successively sprang up on the national basis. By the year of 1914, China had 18 libraries at provincial level. The libraries have played more noticeable role in the education, science, culture of modern times, and the most prosperous period for the development of China's contemporary librarianship was from the end 1920s to the mid 1930s.

According to the survey and statistics from 1936, China had 2,520 libraries and educational centers for the mass, among which there were 2,005 public libraries and 515 private libraries. An increase of 7 times had been achieved in comparison with the statistics in 1916 showing only 293 libraries in China.

The research of library science was also relatively animated in 1930s. The statistics showed that 5,300 papers on library science had been published in periodicals and newspapers from the end of Qing Dynasty to the eve of the founding of New China, of which 4,000 were presented from 1928 to 1937.

Meanwhile, a wide—range of specified works had been published such as "The Gist of Library Science" written by Liu Guojun, "Comparative Library Science" by Cheng Buoqun, "Library Organization and Management" by Hong Youfeng, "Cataloging Scheme for Chinese Books" by Qiu Kaiming, "An Approach to Bibliography Studies" by Yu Jiaxi, "Patterns of Chinese Wood—Block—Printed Editions in Successive Dynasties" by Zhao Wanli, "Science of Bibliography" by Yao Mingda, "Bibliography Research" by Wang Pijiang, "Patterns of Editions in Ming Dynasty" by Gu Tinglong and Pan Chengbi.

China Library Association, established in 1925, had ever held 3 annual meetings on issues concerning architecture, classification, catalogue, education of library and etc. , and its establishment played motivational role to the research of library science at that time.

In 1930s and 1940s, although the librarianship in the Soviet Region, Anti-Japan Bases and Liberated Areas under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party was small in scale, they overcame difficulties and worked enthusiastically , contributing to the development of cultural education, preservation of revolutionary literatures, and establishment of revolutionary state power. The achievements they had made are of great significance to the history of China's library development and also a vigorous prelude to the flourishing development of library undertakings of New China.

The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 represented a new era for the development of China's librarianship. There have been some obstacles in the way of construction of New China's librarianship for 46 years, however, under the correct leadership of the Chinese Government, especially under the guidance of the reform and opening-up policies, China's librarianship which used to feature weak basis, imbalance development and irrational distribution, has been built into a certain scale library network with Chinese socialists characteristics fairly complete types of libraries, a large collection of books, providing various forms of services and undergoing the sustained development. Remarkable achievements have been made in this regard.

I . Various Types of Libraries Undergoing Steady Development

The library undertakings was confronted with difficulties during initiative period since the founding of New China. By October 1949, China had only 392 libraries of all types with small number of collections, simple and crude buildings and shortage of funds. Among them there were 55 public libraries, 132 libraries of higher learning institutions, 17 libraries for science research, 44 trade union libraries, 44 private libraries. For 30 years the librarianship had been constructed on larger scale. By 1980, China had 1,732 public libraries at county level and above, and increased to 2,217 in 1984. Since then, sustained development had been made and it had a total of 2,512 at the end of 1989, a net increase of 45 per cent compared with the figure in 1980, as many as 45 times with initial figure after the founding of New China. In 1990's public library had still undergone the sustained development. By the end of 1994, it had increased to as many as 2,596 libraries, of which there were 1 library at state level , 36 libraries at provincial level(including children's libraries), 318 libraries at local level, 2,241 libraries at county level. These libraries possessed a collection of 0.323 billion books, 45,000 staff members . Nowadays, over 80 per cent of counties or areas in China have established li-

braries. Meanwhile, 53,000 cultural centers and services have been extensively established at lower—county levels (including neighbourhood and small towns in agricultural and pastoral areas). In these centers and services, there are a number of reading rooms, big or small, with holdings ranging from hundreds to millions volumes. All of these libraries have formed a service network, serving people in cities and towns, keeping pace with the development of rural economy, libraries in towns and in countryside have been established vigorously. More rapid development has been made in some provinces and cities such as Jiangsu, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Hubei, and Shanghai, etc., by the end of 1994, in Suzhou, a city in Jiangsu province, 152 small towns in the jurisdictions of 6 counties (cities) completely established libraries with collections of more than ten thousand volumes, and the total holdings of small town libraries reached up to 1.9 million volumes, averaging out to 12,500 volumes each, and 12 libraries of them had over 20,000 volumes each.

The township libraries covered a total floor space of 16,780 square meters, 110 square meters per library on the average, and had 450 staff members, and received over 2.2 million requests, book circulation amounted to 3 million volumes.

For the purpose of providing library service for readers far from library, the Ministry of Culture has required all libraries of different provinces, cities, autonomous regions to develop mobile libraries. By now, China has had 150 mobile libraries. Undoubtedly they have been well received by readers.

Children's library is an important institution concentrated on the education of teenagers and children. In May of 1981, to develop the librarianship of juvenile Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, and the Communist Youth League jointly held the National Children's Library Work Meeting, and in July the General Office of State Council transmitted the report of the meeting on Document No. 62. Since then, Children's Librarianship in China has entered into a new development stage. Statistics from the end of 1994 showed that there were 71 independent Children's Libraries at province, city, county levels in China and libraries at county level had set up more than one thousand children's reading rooms.

In a word, there has been an annual growth in the number of public libraries, collections of books, staff members, and the growth will be illustrated by the following table 1.

The Libraries of higher learning institution are in rapid development as well. China had 598 libraries of higher learning institutions in 1978 and 675 libraries of higher learning institutions with collections of 19,362 volumes in 1980. In September of 1981, Ministry of Education held the National High Learning Institutions Library Work Meeting at which the characters and tasks of the library were made further clear, their status and functions in universities and colleges won recognition, working regulations were enacted, and the Commission for National Higher Learning Institution Library Work and its secretariat had been established to serve as an administrative institution in charge of the library work of the national high—learning institutions representing Ministry of Education.

After then, 27 provinces, cities, autonomous regions and more than 10 ministries succe-

Table 1

YEAR	NUMBER OF LIBRARY	NUMBER OF VOLUME	NUMBER OF STAFF
1980	1732	0. 199 billion	19461
1981	1787	0. 208 billion	20404
1982	1889	0. 217 billion	22145
1983	2038	0. 233 billion	24000
1984	2217	0. 249 billion	27000
1985	2344	0. 256 billion	29000
1986	2406	0. 261 billion	33630
1987	2440	0. 270 billion	35793
1988	2485	0. 278 billion	37592
1989	2512	0. 280 billion	39000
1990	2527	0. 290 billion	40247
1991	2535	0. 311 billion	42037
1992	2565	0. 360 billion	44000
1993	2579	0. 314 billion	44367
1994	2596	0. 323 billion	45000

ssively established analogous institutions as to develop librarianship of high learning institutions on a new stage. After the meeting, the numbers of the libraries, library holdings, staff members increased gradually. By the end of 1994, China had 1,080 libraries of high learning institution with collections of 4.18 billion books and 38,162 staff members. The number of collections of high learning institution libraries, staff members in 1980~1994 are shown in the following table 2:

Table 2

YEAR	1980	1986	1990(2)	1994
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES	675	1,053	1,075	1,080
NUMBER OF VOLUMES(1) (MILLION)	193. 62	317. 57	381. 7	418
NUMBER OF STAFF	17,297	32,779	35,180(3)	38,162(4)

- (1)Excluding the collections of reference rooms in faculties.
- (2)In 1990, only 997 libraries were within the statistics and making up 90 per cent of the libraries which should be within the statistic.
- (3)Among them, 1,707 staff members with title of professional posts; 8,413 staff members with intermediate titles; 15,017 staff members with low—level titles.
- (4)Among them, 2,707 staff members with senior title of professional posts , comprising 7.1 per cent; 11,735 staff members with intermediate titles, comprising 30.8 per cent; 14,505 staff members with low—level titles, accounting for 38 per cent.

At present, there have been 35 college libraries with collections of 1 million volumes each. Among them, Peking University Library has a total collection of 4.3 million volumes. Some of them including Sichuan Joint University, Fudan University, etc. has collections of more than 2 million volumes each. These libraries have large collections and relatively good varieties, and the number of books in these libraries are shown as table 3:

Table 3

NAME OF UNIVERSITY	TOTAL COLLECTION (MILLION)	ANCIENT HOLDINGS (MILLION)
Peking University	4.3	1.5
Sichuan Joint University	3.68	
Fudan University	3.45	0.36
Nanjing University	3.31	0.3
Wuhan University	2.78	0.2
East China Normal University	2.75	0.27
Chinese People's University	2.6	0.4
Zhongshan University	2.58	0.3
Beijing Normal University	2.56	0.4
Tsinghua University	2.5	0.3
Nankai University	2.2	0.3
North—Eastern Normal University	2.2	0.46
Jilin University	2.18	0.4
Anhui Normal University	2.14	0.23
Nanchang University	2.07	

Based on the survey conducted in 1994 by the Editing Committee for “the Directory of China's Libraries and Information Institutions”, special libraries for science , which feature lots of subjects, large number of collections and profoundly specifical profession, amounted to 3,000~9,000 in all systems of scientific research all over China.

These libraries had a total collection of 1.06 billion volumes(items) , 88,900 staff mem-

bers and an annual funds of 0.27 billion Yuan. Closely jointed with the scientific research in related system, these libraries collected, processed, preserved and provided books and periodicals.

Moving into 1980s, some of the libraries replaced their old names with the new ones of "Documentation and Information Center" in order to strengthen the information function of library. With the development of science and technology, the libraries of this type made rapid progress, some of them have even formed a professional service network in their own field and had relatively rich collection, for example.

1. Documentation and Information Center of the Academia Sinica. This center including the library of the Academia Sinica, the libraries of its subsidiary bodies at local level and reference libraries and reference rooms of research institutes had totally 143 libraries numbering 29.211 million volumes and over 3,000 staff members. Among them, the Documentation and Information Center of Academia Sinica (i.e. the library of Academia Sinica) had a collection of 5.6 million volumes including 0.4558 million titles of 0.8948 million volumes, and 30,731 titles of 3.1068 million periodicals, and special documents numbering 0.2571 million and containing patents, standards, conference documents, dissertations, scientific and technical reports and product examples etc., the ratio between Chinese documents and foreign documents ratio was 1:3. Since 1978, Academia Sinica combined library work with information science and has established 22 documentation and information networks of all types, and the libraries had information departments to which information rooms were subordinated. To adapt itself to the information service, an "Integrated System of Information and Library Service Management" has been gradually implemented.

2. Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information Center of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science, according to the statistics from July of 1995, had a collection of 0.53 million volumes in which there were 90,000 volumes of foreign books, 85,000 titles of foreign periodicals and newspapers. This center which had a total of 34 libraries with 1.6 million volumes has covered 14 provinces, cities, autonomous regions.

3. The National Defense of Scientific and Technical Information Center, in 1995, had a collection of 2.3 million volumes, including 500 titles of Current Periodicals.

4. The Library of Chinese Academy of Medical Science, as of 1995, had a collection of 0.5 million books among which there were 0.1 million volumes of foreign books and 6,000 titles of foreign periodicals.

5. The National Geological Library, as of 1995, had a collection of 0.4 million books among which there were 82,322 titles of 141,082 volumes of books and 6,766 titles of 172,995 volumes of periodicals.

There is another type of library — technical libraries of large-scale factories and mines which fall into the category of library for science and technology. This type of library fundamentally provides services for the production and scientific research in its sector. By now, the libraries with large collections have included the Daqing Technical Library, the Technical Li-

brary of Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Technical Library of Capital Iron and Steel Company, the Technical Library of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the Technical Library of Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Company, the Library of Changchun No. 1 Automobile Group, The Library of Yichang Yangtze River Gezhouba Project Bureau and etc. .

Since 1980s, high—school libraries in China have undergone the reconstruction and development, and played an important role in teaching, education, disseminating the knowledge of science and technology. In addition, quite a number of technical secondary schools have been established. The statistics of 1995 showed that there were 16,246 school libraries annually receiving 7.5 million readers/times. The surveys in Beijing, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Jilin showed that this type of polytechnic schools had a collection of 75,000 books for one library, 58 books for one student on the average, and book circulation amounted to 25,000 volumes per year.

In recent years, the floor space of polytechnic—school libraries has been significantly extended. For example, the average floor space of the polytechnic—school libraries in Hangzhou reached 367.9 square meters in 1982, comparing with 177.3 square meters in 1982. The average floor space of polytechnic—school libraries was 704 square meters, and the library of the Nanjing Forestry School, the library of the Nanjing Railway Transportation School and the library of the Hangzhou Electric Power School have constructed or extended their new buildings, and the floor space of some libraries even exceeded 3,000 square meters.

Trade union library including the library of All—China Federation of Trade Unions and its subsidiaries at different levels are the place where staff and workers attain the knowledge of politics, science, and culture.

In recent 15 years, trade union libraries have undergone rapid development, and among such libraries with fine collections, there have been the library of All—China Federation of Trade Unions, the Library of Tianjin First Culture Palace, the Library of the Trade Union Club of Chongqing Iron and Steel Company.

II . Remarkable Improvement of Library Buildings

Since 1980, the construction of all types of library buildings have made significant progress, and the conditions of library buildings have been gradually improved. The new building of the National Library of China was completely constructed in 1987 with a total of floor space of 140,000 square meters for shelving 20 million books and a seating capacity of 3,000 readers and offices provided for the use of 2,500 staff and members .

On October 6, 1987, The National Library of China held an opening ceremony, and on this occasion librarians from more than ten countries and regions including Hong—kong, Marco made presences to celebrate the emergence of the first “Book City” in Asia.

Public Libraries at and above county levels totally covered an area of 0.919 million square meters in 1980, and reached 4.091million square meters in 1994. the growth of floor space of public libraries at county level is shown as table 4:

Table 4

year	floor space (million square meter)	year	floor space (million square meter)
1980	0.919	1988	2.75
1981	1.004	1989	3.02
1982	1.1128	1990	3.26
1983	1.236	1991	3.49
1984	1.455	1992	3.636
1985	1.72	1993	3.799
1986	2.1	1994	4.091
1987	2.48	1995	

As we could see from table 4 that for 15 years the floor space of public library buildings at and above county levels has yearly extended. An expansion of 3.172 million square meters had been made during the period from 1980 to 1994, averaging to an increase of 0.211 million square meters annually.

By the end of 1994, the new buildings of libraries in the provinces, autonomous regions of Hebei, Liaoning, Jiangxi, Henan, Hunan, Guangdong, Gansu, Guangxi, Tibet, and in the cities of Tianjin, Dalian, Harbin, Nanjing, Shenzhen, Changchun, Shenyang, Ningbo, Qingdao and etc., were constructed completely and successively put into operation, and the floor space of the new buildings in mentioned — above cities and provinces are shown as table 5.

The libraries, which have been extended and put into operation, involved Shanxi Provincial Library, Shandong Provincial Library, Hubei Provincial Library, the library of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xiamen Library and etc. and their floor spaces of the expansion will be shown as table 6.

The new buildings of libraries, which have been approved and in construction, involved Capital Library, the Library of Inner — Mongolian Autonomous Region, Shanghai Library, Fujian Provincial Library, Qinghai Provincial Library, the Library of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Zhejiang Provincial Library, Sichuan Provincial Library, Shandong Provin-

Table 5

Name of Library	Year	Floor Space (Square Meter)
Zhongshan Library In Guangdong	1986	28600
Gansu Provincial Library	1986	25400
Hebei Provincial Library	1987	28605
Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region Library	1987	20000
Hunan Provincial Library	1984	22900
Henan Provincial Library	1989	38500
Tianjin Library	1991	30429
Guangxi Guilin Library	1991	14886
Jiangxi Provincial Library	1993	22500
Liaoning Provincial Library	1994	28000
Tibet Autonomous Region Library	1995	10500
Dalian Library	1990	22932
Harbin Library	1990	14000
Jinling Library	1980	6170
Shenzhen Library	1986	13494
Changchun Library	1992	17000
Shenyang Library	1991	12000
Ningbo Library	1988	7061
Qintgdao Library	1990	9300

Table 6

NAME OF LIBRARY	FLOOR SPACE EXTENDED (SQUARE METER)	NAME OF LIBRARY	FLOOR SPACE EXTENDED (SQUARE METER)
SHANXI PROVINCIAL LIBRARY	8000	HUBEI PROVINCIAL LIBRARY	21000
NANJING LIBRARY	10557	THE LIBRARY OF NINGXIA AUTONOMOUS REGION	11675
SHANDONG PROVINCIAL LIBRARY	5000	XIAMEN LIBRARY	4410

cial Library and etc. , and the construction areas of the libraries above will be shown as table 7:

Table 7

Name Of Library	Construction Areas (Square Meter)	Notes (Date of foundation)
Capital Library	30000	Oct. , 1993
Inner—Mongolian Library	20000	May, 1995
Shanghai Library	80000	March, 1993
Fujian Library	22500	1991
Qinghai Library	11800	1993
Library Of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region		1986
Zhejiang Library		Sept. , 1994
Sichuan Library		to be built
Shandong Library		to be built

Since 1980, there has been a great number of new library buildings which were newly built or extended or rebuilt at local or county levels, and the unprecedently golden times has been created for the construction of libraries. e. g. in 15 years, 50 out of 80 libraries at city or county levels in Zhejiang province have constructed the new library buildings or extended the old ones, and the majority of newly—built libraries at county—levels covered 1,500 square meters and some of them exceeded 2,000 square meters or individually 3,000 square meters. By the end of 1994, the average floor space of public libraries at county level in China has increased from 346 square meters in 1979 to 900 square meters then.

As well, Children's library in China has undergone great development. For example, Hunan Provincial Library, which was completely constructed with floor space of 10,400 square meters in July of 1992, has been the largest children's library in China at present. Apart from newly—built children's library in Nanning of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Ethnic Children's Library in the city of Jishou in Hunan Province also constructed independent building with a total floor space of 1,387 square meters. In addition, Shanghai Children's Library, which was established in 1941, took on an entirely new look after the reconstruction and provided the graceful and comfortable reading environment for children.

In 1980, the total floor space of library buildings of China's high learning institutions were 1.3233 million square meters, and fairly many of such library buildings did not have their own library buildings. Since 1980s, the construction of college buildings has entered into an

unprecedentedly prosperous era, and more than 80 per cent of such libraries built their new library buildings. By 1994, the total floor space of China's college library buildings reached 5.5082 million square meters. The construction of new buildings not only improve reading environment of teachers and students, but also facilitate the performance of educational and informational functions performed by universities and colleges.

Before 1980s, architectural design of libraries in universities principally used fixed functional model and mixed structure. The shape of the buildings was simpler. Space for book storage was separated from space for reading. Layout was lack of organic connection and flexibility and not easy to expand and change. Since the middle period of 1980s and later, design for libraries in some universities have paid more attention to absorbing the cream in architectural ideas of library design from foreign countries. Combining reading custom of Chinese readers and considering condition of technical facilities in libraries and economic strength in China and so on, design for new libraries has made efforts to transfer from traditional to modern model in employment function. For example, libraries building started to use reinforcement concrete structure, relatively uniform floor level, column distance and loads and so on. In a few new libraries internal partitions have been canceled and total space became a big, open and free area. Therefore, different functional areas were able to adjust, change, expand to meet different needs and fit service of open—shelves. Facade designs of new libraries have multiform styles. Library becomes the most splendid and attractive building in campus. The floor space of new library building of China's main universities will be shown as table 8.

There has not the precise statistics on growth of the floor space of science research library buildings. However, based on sampling survey over 100 libraries, the libraries for science research covered a total construction area of 26.67 million square meters. The newly—built library for Military Medical Science, the Library of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, the Information Research Building of the Library of Academia Sinica are all provided with a fairly large scale.

The construction areas of libraries in minority regions have also been enlarged. So far, there have been 425 ethnic libraries in China, among which 5 national minorities including Xinjiang, Ningxia, Inner—Mongolia, Guangxi, Tibet have established the autonomous regional libraries with the exception of Beijing Ethnic Library.

The Tibet Autonomous Region Library with the construction area of over 10,500 square meters and the shelf capacity of 1.5 million books was the last and the modern multi—purpose library which had been completely constructed and open in June 1995 put into operation.

Moreover, there were 49 libraries at local and city levels and 335 libraries at county level. The libraries of educational institutions of minorities, scientific research, press, publication and children's libraries totally numbered 38 libraries.

According to the statistics over 374 libraries of minorities, the total building area was 0.46 million square meters averaging to 1,300 square meters and the vast majority of the libraries in regions of minorities have a building area of 1,000~2,000 square meters with the exception

Table 8

Name Of University	Floor Space Of Library Building (Square Meter)	Year of New Building Constructed
Peking University	24500	1975
Chinese People's University	26000	1992
Tsinghua University	27820	1991
Beijing Normal university	22300	1989
Nankai University	22310	1990
Tianjin University	25391	1990
Jilin University	25093	1991
Harbin Industry University	23500	1994
Fudan University	20000	1986
Shanghai Communication University	40000	1985
East China Normal University	21774	1990
Zhejiang University	21000	1982
Nanchang University	23400	1994
Wuhan University	22884	1984
Huazhong University of Science And Engineering	24520	1990
Shenzhen University	23000	1986
South China University of Science and Engineering	21148	1990
Sichuan Joint University	28760	1987
South—Western Normal University	21139	
Xi'an Communication University	24000	1991
North—Western Industry University	21000	1993
Tongji University	20700	1989

of 48 libraries with over 2,000 square meters and 307 less than 2,000 square meters and 17 no more than 100 square meters.

Among 374 libraries in ethnic region, over half of the library buildings have been newly—built or extended within 10 years e. g. Bai Nationality Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province , Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province, Yanbian