



CSL

A8004887

161

LIBRARIES
IN THE
PACIFIC

compound terms, and the construction of a machine-held thesaurus. The general applicability of these techniques is mentioned only occasionally in Austin's own writing on PRECIS, but they appear, nevertheless, in two documents that would otherwise, by their very nature, remain anonymous; Austin was the principal author of a Draft International Standard on techniques for document analysis and of the current British Standard on the construction of a monolingual thesaurus.

In 1976 Austin received the first Ranganathan Award presented by the FID for original contributions to classification (defined in its widest sense). This was followed by the Margaret Mann Citation for 1978.

REFERENCES

Hans Wellisch, editor, *The PRECIS Index System: Principles, Applications, and Prospects* (1977).

Derek Austin, *PRECIS: A Manual* . . . (1974).

JUTTA SØRENSEN

Australia

Australia, a federal parliamentary state and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, is both the world's largest island and its smallest continent. It lies in the Southern Hemisphere, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. European settlement dates from 1788. Australia comprises six States—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia—and two Territories—the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Northern Territory is, to all intents and purposes, a seventh state. Population (1984 est.) 15,462,000; area 7,682,300 sq.km. The official language is English.

History. Library development in Australia has been dominated by the size of the country, its small population, and the concentration of that population in cities and overwhelmingly on the southeast coast of the continent. In addition, the history of Australian settlement in separate colonies is perpetuated in the Australian Constitution, in which residual power re-

sides in the states; that, combined with the relative recency of Federation (1901), has imparted a strong state element into the pattern of library services and the planning of library development.

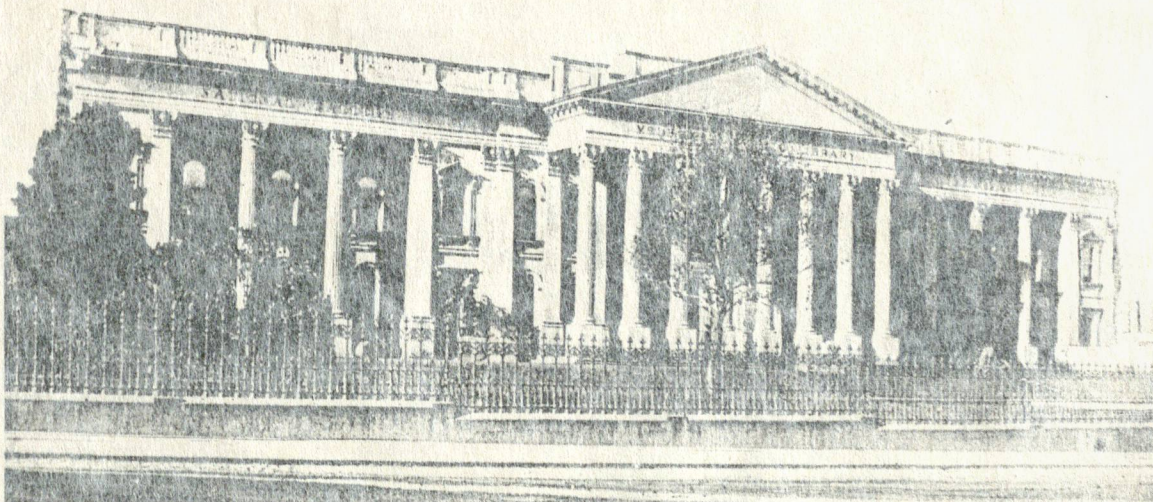
State Libraries. Until the mid-1950s the central libraries of the states, especially those of New South Wales and Victoria, were the nation's outstanding libraries. The rapid growth of the National Library and the explosive development of academic libraries, however, reduced the relative contribution of the state libraries to the bibliographic resources of the nation; as a group, they have shifted their emphasis increasingly away from research collecting to coordinating and supplementing public library services within their states. Yet, with their long history and their function as libraries of record for their respective states, they are still significant elements of the national resource, especially in the area of Australian history. The oldest and largest two, the State Library of New South Wales and the State Library of Victoria, each have book collections in excess of a million volumes and substantial holdings of manuscript and pictorial material.

National Library. The National Library of Australia was established in 1902 as the Library of the Commonwealth Parliament but, as early as 1907, the Parliamentary Library Committee recommended that it should take the Library of Congress as its model in all respects. From 1923 the title "Commonwealth National Library" came into use to cover the Library's non-Parliamentary services. In 1935 it began to compile and publish the basis for a national bibliography and from the early 1940s it undertook the development of the national archives.

In 1960, on the recommendation of a Commonwealth Government Committee of Enquiry (the Paton Committee), the National Library of Australia was established by statute as a separate institution, distinguished from both the Parliamentary Library and the Archives, the latter to become ultimately the Australian Archives.

From that time increasingly and especially with the great advantage since 1968 of a major building, the Library has been accepted in a proper position of

La Trobe Collection/State Library of Victoria



Melbourne Public Library in Victoria, opened to the public in 1856.

Australia

national leadership, resting in large part on its provision of national bibliographical services. The most significant services are regular publication of the national bibliography (*Australian National Bibliography*, *Australian Government Publications*, *Australian Maps*, and so on) and the major subject index to Australian periodicals *Australian Public Affairs Information Services* (APAIS); the maintenance of national union catalogues, originally as separate manual files but increasingly as spin-offs from the national bibliographic database which it has developed; the provision of central cataloguing services (the Australian card service and the Australian MARC Record Service, AMRS) and the operation of a nationwide, online resource-sharing network, the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN). Together with the Commonwealth Department of Health, the Library operates the Australian MEDLINE Service and provides batch-mode support, under contract to the World Health Organization (WHO), to countries in the Western Pacific.

The Library participates in international programs, both generally and as a national bibliographic agency, and has pursued a vigorously outgoing policy in Southeast Asia and Oceania through its Regional Cooperation Program.

The Library's holdings in 1982 comprised 2,100,000 volumes together with 1,300,000 microform equivalents for a total of 3,400,000 volumes in the collections. There were approximately two million nonbook items. Significant collections and strengths in various fields are described in C. A. Burmester's four-volume *Guide to the Collections* published by the Library. The Library has also published its *Selection Policy*.

Academic Libraries. Massive Commonwealth funding for universities, colleges of advanced education, and institutes of technical and further education led to a major library phenomenon—the multiplication and expansion of academic libraries in Australia. Federal funding for universities began in earnest as a result of the report of a Committee of Inquiry (the Murray Committee) set up by the government in 1957. At that time there were nine university institutions, the libraries of which had a total stock of 1,500,000 volumes, employed 270 staff and accounted for a combined expenditure in the region of \$A1,000,000. By 1982 there were 19 universities, and the comparative figures were 15,400,000 volumes (including microform equivalents), more than 2,300 staff, and more than \$A74,000,000 expenditure.

The oldest of the university libraries, the University of Sydney Library (founded 1851), with 2,300,000 volumes and 700,000 microform equivalents in 1982, is easily the largest, but seven other university libraries now have collections (including microforms) in excess of one million volumes or volume equivalents.

Colleges of advanced education resulted from the recommendation of yet another Commonwealth Government Committee (the Martin Committee) in 1965. They have been described as "equal to but different from" universities, and their library collections reflect their practical and nonresearch orientation. There were more than 50 colleges in 1982, including many former teacher training institutions. Generous federal funding revolutionized their libraries in the late 1960s and early 1970s but a general decline in



State Library of New South Wales

General reference library reading room of the State Library of New South Wales, one of Australia's largest libraries.

support for tertiary education in the late 1970s left many significantly below the interim standards set in 1969 for their development by the library subcommittee of the Commission of Advanced Education, the government body coordinating the funding and growth of the colleges. The largest college library—that of the South Australian College of Advanced Education (an amalgamation of several formerly independent colleges)—held 714,000 volumes (including microform equivalents) in 1982.

Technical and further education libraries, based on the collections of former technical colleges, were also the subject of a government inquiry (the Kangan Report) in the 1970s that revealed substantial deficiencies. Although considerable progress had been achieved by the mid-1980s, funds were not forthcoming to address the deficiencies adequately.

Resource sharing, addressed nationally by the National Library, especially through the Australian Bibliographic Network, has also been a considerable concern of academic libraries. CAVAL (Cooperative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries) in Melbourne and the Office of Library Cooperation (OLC) in Sydney are university resource-sharing consortia. In each case the university libraries are joined by the state library. In the college library field, CLANN Ltd. (College Library Activity Network in New South Wales) has drawn together 19 college and other libraries in a cooperative network.

Public Libraries. The provision of local library service to the public is largely the responsibility of local government authorities in Australia. In the Australian Capital Territory, in the absence of any such authority, the Canberra Public Library Service, formerly a branch of the National Library, is operated by the Commonwealth Department of Territories and Local Government. In Tasmania all public libraries are, in effect, branches of the state library.

Elsewhere the state governments supplement local government expenditure on libraries in a variety of ways. At one extreme, in New South Wales, support is basically a financial subsidy to local authorities who provide services that meet appropriate standards; at the other, in Western Australia, the State Library Board provides the bookstock for all public libraries

and the local authorities are responsible for the staff and accommodation. The other three states and the Northern Territory assume positions along this spectrum; a substantial trend in the 1980s was toward joint services, regionalization, and other devices for integration, together with increasing participation by the state authority.

Though Australia's first library, the Wesleyan Library established in Hobart, Tasmania, in 1825, was at least in some sense a public library, modern public library services date from the passage of the first State Library Act (New South Wales, 1939). It was the outcome of community action following the recommendations of a Carnegie-funded survey of Australian libraries (the Munn-Pitt Report) undertaken in 1934. Rapid development followed, but a Commonwealth Committee of Inquiry (the Horton Committee) reported in 1976 that public library services, though available to 93 percent of the population, still presented grave inadequacies. It recommended federal funding as the only remedy. After much delay the government finally announced in 1981 that it was not prepared to provide direct funding for public libraries. It pointed to measurable improvements over the preceding five years and noted its heavy commitment, directly and indirectly, to the support of libraries in educational institutions at all levels.

School Libraries. Federal assistance in the 1960s and 1970s brought dramatic improvement. From a very bleak situation indeed, school libraries in Australia were developed to the point in the 1980s where they are clearly of world class. They make a significant impact not only on Australian education but also within the Australian library community generally.

The pattern of school library provision reflects two political facts: education is a state, not a federal, preserve; the private sector, especially as represented by the various religious denominations, maintains schools at all levels in parallel with the state systems. The unifying element is Commonwealth government funding, which applies to both streams. An example of cooperation is ASCIS, an Australia-wide, shared cataloguing scheme for school libraries.

Special Libraries. In general, Australian special libraries are not well documented and their importance as a national bibliographic resource is probably considerably underrated. This situation may be remedied by the rapid rate at which they were becoming participants in the Australian Bibliographic Network, as a result of which their holdings were beginning to appear in the national bibliographic database by the mid-1980s.

The most important groups of special libraries are the libraries of the parliaments of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the states, the libraries of the departments and other instrumentalities of the federal and state governments, and the libraries of business and industry.

Parliamentary libraries present a wide range, in both functions and services. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Library survived the separate establishment of the National Library in 1960 to become the leader in establishing legislative research services in addition to more conventional reference support for members of parliament. The library of the Parliament of Queensland has developed a fully integrated automated operation, a parliamentary library network was being developed in the mid-1980s, and Australian parliamentary libraries actively support the development of sister institutions in the emerging nations of the Pacific.

Unique among a second group of special libraries is the library service of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO). CSIRO's nationwide network of more than 60 branch libraries, serving the Organization's various divisions and laboratories, provides considerable support to library services generally. The service pioneered the union listing of serials in Australia with the publication, in 1935, of the first edition of the forerunner of *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries* (SSAL). Until the early 1970s, the CSIRO libraries constituted a de facto national science library. Thereafter that role was taken over gradually by the National Library; for example, SSAL was absorbed in 1985 into the National Union Catalogue of Serials (NUCOS), which the National Library publishes as a spin-off from the national bibliographic database. In

Libraries in Australia (1982)

Type	Administrative units	Service points	Volumes in collections	Annual expenditures (Australian dollar)	Population served	Professional staff	Total staff
National	1	--	3,400,000	19,600,000	15,000,000	135	628
State	7	--	4,500,000	75,300,000	15,000,000	770	1,970
University	19	--	15,400,000	74,000,000	182,000	684	1,608
Colleges of Advanced Education	53	--	7,600,000	39,100,000	201,000	576	1,612
Public	350	1,300	24,500,000	11,300,000	14,250,000	1,400	4,500
School	10,000 ^a		10,000,000 ^a				
Special	513	1,428	7,000,000	53,000,000	--	801	1,976

^aEstimates.

Sources: Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, *Second Census of Library Services*, (unpublished), 1984; *The Work of AACOBs 1981-82*, Canberra, 1983; *Australian Academic and Research Libraries. Supplement, Library Statistics, 1982*, Melbourne, 1983.

Austria

1983 the two organizations published a joint statement on their functions.

Libraries of business and industry vary greatly in size and sophistication—and, indeed, in longevity in periods of business recession. But well-established library and information services, such as those maintained by Australian Consolidated Industries, operate at a high level in both conventional and computer-based services.

The Profession. Education for librarianship in Australia developed originally on the British pattern of an examination system conducted by the professional association. The Australian Institute of Librarians (AIL, founded 1937) held its first examinations in the late 1940s. Its successor, the Library Association of Australia (LAA), finally phased out the examination system in 1981, with the intention of accelerating the development of library schools in education institutions. The first of these schools was established at the University of New South Wales in 1961. By 1982, 19 institutions conducted courses for librarians or teacher librarians; two were universities and the remainder, colleges of advanced education. The vast majority of the courses were recognized (that is, accredited) by the LAA. Most courses are either at the bachelor's level or are (one-year) diplomas following first degrees in other fields. Master's degrees (which constitute second professional awards) and Doctorates are also offered. Eleven institutions of technical and further education offered courses for library technicians in 1985.

The Library Association of Australia, established in 1949 in succession to the Australian Institute of Librarians, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1963. The LAA welcomes all interested in libraries but provides also for professional membership by associates (who must be university graduates with recognized professional qualifications) and fellows (associates recognized for distinguished contributions to the theory or practice of librarianship in Australia). Membership of the LAA in the mid-1980s stood at 6,500, including about 2,500 professional members.

The Australian School Libraries Association (ASLA) is a federation of state associations of school librarians. Although there is no formal link with the LAA, there is a joint standing committee to facilitate cooperation and there is considerable common membership. The Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) is a unique voluntary association of major library, archive, and information services. Through its state and regional committees it provides a mechanism for day-to-day consultation and a device for expression of group criticism and advice to governments and to the National Library. The National Library provides the secretariat for AACOBS and supports the activities of its four working parties: on bibliography, information resources, user needs, and research and development. There is a joint LAA/AACOBS Committee on Information and Technology and representatives of AACOBS, the LAA, and the National Library form the Australian Committee on Cataloguing.

In 1981 the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Libraries and Information Council (ALIC) to advise governments at all levels on the planned development of libraries and related information services. ALIC comprises the Director-

General of the National Library, the six state librarians and the director of the Northern Territory Library Service, three nominees of the Commonwealth Minister for Education and Youth Affairs, and one nominee of the Commonwealth Minister for Science and Technology. ALIC is required to consult widely and indicated its intention to seek the advice of AACOBS, which has long been committed to securing both the enunciation of a national information policy and government support for planning of the kind entrusted to ALIC.

REFERENCES

- Peter Biskup, *Australian Libraries*, 3rd edition (1982), is a standard work.
- Dietrich H. Borchardt and J. I. Horacek, *Librarianship in Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania: a Brief Survey* (1975), makes some interesting comparisons.
- Harrison Bryan and R. M. McGreal, *The Pattern of Library Services in Australia* (1972), though rather dated, is a useful brief introduction.
- Harrison Bryan and G. Greenwood, editors, *Design for Diversity: Library Services for Higher Education and Research in Australia* (1977), is a major work with historical and other detail not found elsewhere.
- Harrison Bryan and J. I. Horacek, editors, *Australian Academic Libraries in the Seventies* (1983), updates *Design for Diversity* to some extent.

HARRISON BRYAN

Austria

A federal republic in central Europe, Austria is bounded by the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia on the north, Hungary on the east, Yugoslavia and Italy on the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein on the west. Population (1984 est.) 7,551,000; area 83,855 sq. km. The official language is German.

History. The Austrian library scene, as well as that of other old European nations, originates in a few monastic centers—Salzburg (founded around 700), the oldest library on Austrian territory, and Mondsee (748). More than 100 others followed. The most famous still are Kremsmünster (777), St. Florian (1071), Admont (1074), Göttweig (1083), Melk (1089), St. Paul (1091), Klosterneuburg (1108), Heiligenkreuz (1136), Zwettl (1138), and Altenburg (1144). Their significance lies in their abundant and precious stock of manuscripts (up to 1,300) and incunabula (up to 2,000) and in their wonderful baroque library halls.

The early Hapsburgs laid the basis for the Imperial Court Library in the 14th century. It soon became an outstanding collection and a great resource for research. In 1365 the University Library of Vienna was founded; Graz, Innsbruck, and Salzburg followed.

Decisive turning points in the administration of Austrian libraries occurred in the 18th century: The Empress Maria Theresa (ruled 1740–80) effected a series of library reforms. Later on many monasteries were dissolved and the Jesuit Order was dissolved in Austria. Many rare book collections were transferred to already existing university libraries. Other collections went to newly established research libraries (Studienbibliotheken). Library affairs were centralized

Ferguson, Sir John Alexander

F

Ferguson, Sir John Alexander
 (1881–1969)

Sir John Alexander Ferguson, bibliographer and book collector, compiled the great *Bibliography of Australia 1784–1900*. The *Bibliography* is an important tool of the historian, the book collector, the librarian, and the dealer in rare and out-of-print books. Ferguson was by training a lawyer and industrial court judge.

Ferguson was born in Invercargill, New Zealand, December 15, 1881. His family went to Australia when his father was appointed as minister to Saint Stephen's Church in Sydney. Attending William Street Superior Public School and later studying with a private tutor, Ferguson matriculated to the University of Sydney and earned a B.A. with First Class Honours and the University Medal in Logic and Mental Philosophy. In his law school he earned the George Wigram Allen scholarship for most distinguished arts graduate entering the school and later was awarded the Pitt Cobbet Prize for international law.

Admitted to the Bar on May 27, 1905, he practiced first in equity and continued in that jurisdiction despite a developing and important practice in industrial law. By the early 1930s he was regarded as the leading barrister in the industrial jurisdiction in New South Wales and was appointed Lecturer in Industrial Law at the University of Sydney. In 1936 he was elevated to the bench of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. During the 17 years before his retirement he made an important contribution to the industrial affairs of his state.

Early in life Ferguson began to collect and to describe materials relating to Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands, regarding collection and description as complementary activities. His personal and scholarly interests found emphasis in collections on bibliography, law, imaginative literature, social reform, military history, church affairs, the mission fields, and publishing. The influence of his father and his own lifelong association with the church led to a collecting interest in the church and missions in the Pacific areas and to the development of one of the most comprehensive collections of its vernacular publications. His *Bibliography of the New Hebrides* appeared in three parts between 1917 and 1945.

Ferguson set aside a number of other biblio-

graphical compilations to devote himself to the *Bibliography of Australia 1784–1900*, the first volume of which appeared in 1941; his work on the seventh and final volume continued, despite frailty of health, into his 80th year, the checking of the proofs completed just a week or so before his death.

As a bibliographer and collector, Ferguson saw his primary purpose to be the service of scholarship and research. Neither vanity nor greed led him to depart from a rational attitude to collecting by purchasing unique items at outrageous prices; his object was not to ornament his collection with priceless gems but to gather a substantial body of material of value for research.

As early as 1909 Ferguson had begun a relationship with the National Library that continued throughout his life. In 1937 he made the first transfer to the Library of part of his collection: "newspapers and periodicals illustrating the growth of all forms of political, social, economic and industrial thought in the Commonwealth." Further transfers included a large group of pamphlets in the same subject area, his "sociological pamphlets," arranged in the chronological order that he regarded as being of great importance. The collection finally totaled some 34,000 items; even with continuing transfers of other subject groups, there was still a considerable amount in his home in Sydney at his death on May 7, 1969. The Library purchased it from the Ferguson Estate and some time later, in 1975, acquired the copyright of the *Bibliography of Australia*, of which it published a new edition between 1975 and 1977. The Ferguson Room in the National Library is named in his honor.

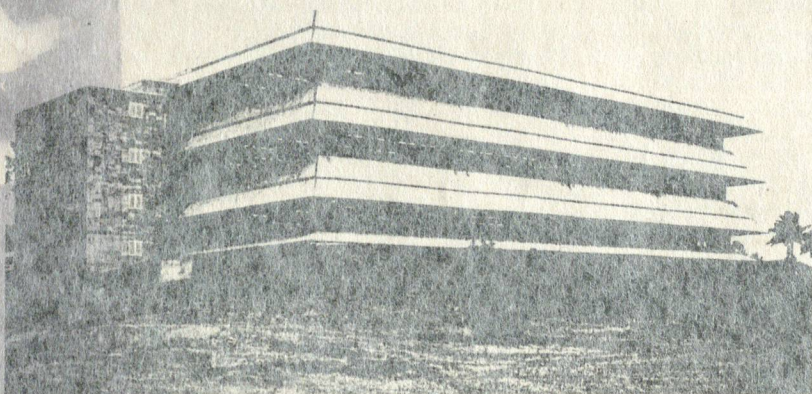
Ferguson served from 1935 to 1965 as a Trustee of the Public Library of New South Wales. His university honored him in 1955 with the degree of Doctor of Letters, and in 1961 he was knighted for services to Australian literature, bibliography, and history.

C. A. BURMESTER



National Library of Australia
 Sir John Alexander
 Ferguson

The University of the
 South Pacific Library in
 Suva, established in 1967,
 Fiji's largest library.



Caines Janniff, Ltd.

Fiji

Fiji, an independent parliamentary state, comprises a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately 3,200 km. east of Australia and 5,200 km. south of Hawaii. Population (1984 est.) 680,000; area 18,272 sq.km. The official language is English.

History. British sugar interests established Fiji's first lending libraries on a subscription basis, beginning in 1882. The Ramakrishna Library of books in South Indian languages (1928) long served with Suva's Carnegie Library as the islands' major source of reading material. Before 1944 little was achieved in establishing a library system. Even the period 1944–62, though full of plans and proposals, produced almost nothing.

National Library Service. The most significant step toward a National Library was the founding of the Fiji Library Service (FLS) in 1962 as a department of the Ministry of State for Social Welfare. The FLS operates public branches in all major townships, two bookmobiles, postal loan services (more than 1,000 correspondents), and a book box project (90 stations). A widely spread chain of islands creates geographical obstacles to this operation.

Finland

By extending its influence over technical operations and professional standards, the FLS looked toward obtaining statutory independence with its own Library Board and ultimately national library status. An FLS administrative headquarters was established in the capital city of Suva under a British grant.

Academic Libraries. The only university, the University of the South Pacific, established in 1967 in Suva, has the nation's largest single library, with 220,000 volumes, 8,605 current periodicals, 2,153 maps, 1,200 microforms, more professionals than in the rest of Fiji combined, and a regional clientele of 11 South Pacific nations. The University is augmented by smaller collections housed in the Pacific Theological College (25,000 volumes), Nasinu Teacher Training College (16,000), and the Fiji School of Medicine's Medical Research Library (8,000). The library at the Fiji Institute of Technology, connected to the Ministry of Education, has a library of 21,000 volumes and 50 current periodicals.

Public Libraries. Predominant libraries are the Western Regional (120,000 volumes) and Suva City (38,000). After World War II, when reading provision became more widely acknowledged as a public concern, Suva's private Carnegie Library (1909) was transformed into a public institution under city control. The Library's single professional librarian introduced a children's section and a bookmobile serving 25 city schools. But rural library service remains inadequate; public libraries, the FLS network, and bookshops are all confined to the towns. The Ramakrishna Mission is open to the public and houses about 20,000 volumes, with 150 current periodicals. However, books in general, and Hindi and Fijian language books in particular, are in limited supply.

School Libraries. Before 1940 no school libraries existed; 20 of Fiji's nearly 800 public schools support libraries containing from 1,000 to 7,000 volumes. The shortage of trained teacher-librarians, however, remains a problem.

Special Libraries. Special libraries number about 20, including academic and government holdings.

The 15,000-volume Indian Cultural Centre serves as a vital source of material for and about ethnic Indians, who comprise about half of Fiji's total population.

The government has maintained archives since 1954, and an official National Archives was estab-

lished in 1969. An exceptional 10,000-volume local history and records library housed in the Archives and under professional control contains rich documentary materials dating well into the 19th century. Government departments also maintain notable collections, particularly the Ministry of Education's Educational Research Centre (13,000 volumes), the Supreme Court (12,000), and the Department of Agriculture (6,000).

Growing awareness of the importance of information has led to the creation of new special libraries such as those of the Fiji Electricity Authority, the Fiji Development Bank, and the Trades Union Congress.

The Profession. The Fiji Library Association (FLA) was founded in 1972. Its membership stood at 106 (including all 29 major libraries). It has a small library of its own.

The FLS pursues a professional staff training program for government libraries and organized an annual Fiji Certificate in Librarianship course for the training of subprofessionals.

HAROLD HOLDSWORTH*

Finland

Finland, a republic in northern Europe, is bounded by Norway on the north, the U.S.S.R. on the east, and the Gulf of Bothnia and Sweden on the west. Population (1984 est.) 4,880,000; area 338,145. The official languages are Finnish and Swedish.

History. Finland's geopolitical site between East and West, the Soviet Union and Sweden, has strongly influenced its culture. In the 12th century people were baptized into the Roman Catholic religion by the Swedes, and the country became a Swedish province. In 1810, as a result of the Russo-Swedish War, Finland was made into a Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, and in 1917 it became independent: a Western-European democracy with a President and a Diet with 200 members.

Accordingly, the history of Finnish libraries and librarianship can be divided into three periods: from the Middle Ages to the 1820s, from the 1820s to 1917, and from 1917 onward.

The first library established in Finland was the library of Turku Academy, the first university in the country, founded in 1640. There were book collections in the churches, schools, and monasteries before

Libraries in Fiji (1978)

Type	Administrative units	Service points	Volumes in collections	Annual expenditures (Fiji dollar)	Population served	Professional staff	Total staff
National	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Academic ^a	5	--	201,000	75,000	6,000 ^b	13	50 ^b
Public	9	9	91,000	--	33,044 ^c	--	3
School ^d	300	750	235,000	52,000 ^d	--	--	70
Special	11	--	82,000	--	--	--	--

^a1977 data.

^bEstimate.

^cRegistered borrowers.

^dAcquisitions only.

Source: Unesco, *Statistical Yearbook*, 1984; *ALA World Encyclopedia*, First Edition (1980).

the patois spoken by most people in the Netherlands Antilles.

The Central Historical Archives (Centraal Historisch Archief), founded in Willemstad in 1969, contains all archival publications of the Netherlands Antilles, concentrating on government documents. The library is in close contact with the National Library in The Hague and makes copies of all documents there that relate to the Netherlands Antilles.

Only government officials may borrow materials, but the collection is accessible to students and others during restricted hours. The library collects periodicals related to archival matters, publishes two newsletters describing old and new acquisitions, and restores and laminates Caribbeana documents.

Public Libraries. The Public Library of Aruba opened in 1944 in Oranjestad and houses approximately 140,450 books. Holdings are in Dutch, English, Spanish, French, and Papiamentu. Another branch in the suburb of Saint Nicholas has been in operation for many years. The Caribbeana collection is a noteworthy feature of the Oranjestad main library. Most of the collection circulates, although a deposit is required for some of the older works. Only the rarest items must be used on the premises. Adults must pay a membership fee to join these public libraries; membership is free to children.

The main public libraries at Oranjestad and Willemstad both have special collections on music, including musical scores and works related to music, particularly that of the Netherlands Antilles.

Academic Libraries. The University of Aruba, founded in 1970, comprises colleges of liberal arts and sciences, business administration, languages, preprofession sciences, and education. The library houses more than 3,000 volumes.

The Institute of Higher Studies of the Netherlands Antilles became the University of the Netherlands Antilles in 1979. Its library was opened in 1970 and houses approximately 100,000 volumes, mainly books on law, economics, business administration, and sociology. Students are allowed to borrow books, the number of titles dependent on their class standing. The library subscribes to approximately 100 periodicals and has an active interlibrary loan operation. In addition, the library maintains a union catalogue of all library holdings in the Netherlands Antilles.

There are some special libraries in the Netherlands Antilles. The Oranjestad Sportburo was established in Aruba in 1978 as an outgrowth of a new government bureau in charge of coordinating physical activities in the schools. This circulating library has about 600 books on sports-related topics, half in English and the rest in Dutch.

The Stichting Wetenschappelijke Bibliotheek (Scientific Library Foundation), founded in 1950 in Willemstad, holds some 16,500 volumes, with an extensive music collection in addition to works on the pure and applied sciences. Holdings include musical scores, printed music, and books on music of the Netherlands Antilles, with a special collection of music by Curaçao composers. Publications of the foundation include a union catalogue of all nonfiction books in the Netherlands Antilles, plus *Curaçao Folklore*, *Curaçao Music*, and *Nansi Stories*.

Other special libraries connected to research in-

stitutes in Curaçao include those of the Caraibisch Marien-Biologisch Instituut, with more than 3,000 volumes, and the Meteorologische Dienst van de Nederlandse Antillen (Meteorological Service of the Netherlands Antilles).

The Association di Biblioteka i Archivo di Kòrsow (ABAK: Association of Libraries and Archives) was established in 1972 and is affiliated with IFLA. The association is housed in temporary headquarters in Willemstad, Curaçao. There is no official publication.

BARBARA FOSTER*

New Zealand

New Zealand, a parliamentary state and member of the Commonwealth, lies in the South Pacific Ocean; the Tasman Sea separates the country from Australia. New Zealand comprises the North and South islands and Chatham and Stewart, among other islands. Population (1984 est.) 3,265,500; area 269,057 sq. km. The official language is English.

History. The earliest libraries in New Zealand were established by European settlers at the beginning of the 19th Century. The first library for public use was the Port Nicholson Exchange and Public Library, set up in Wellington in 1840.

The first European visitors to New Zealand in the 18th century found an indigenous culture which had not devised a system of writing. The Maori had an extensive unwritten literature; the records of the people were passed from generation to generation through songs, recited genealogies, stories, and proverbs; they were inscribed in the painted and carved decorations of their wooden buildings and in cave paintings. The missionaries who worked in the country from 1814 onward established the first printing presses and endeavoured to record and publish these unwritten texts.

Books were among the household items brought to the new land by European settlers. They established libraries on the model of those in England and Scotland. The development of library services owed much initially to the influence of the English scholarly and public library systems, but American and Scandinavian practices have also been introduced as a result of overseas training and travel by New Zealand librarians.

Libraries experienced slow and uneven development up to the mid-1930s. Public libraries were established by local councils but public access was not free; university libraries were poorly funded and not adequately housed; and there was no national library.

Impetus was provided by the reformation of the Libraries Association in 1935, by the activities of the Carnegie Corporation in sponsoring surveys and providing fellowships, and by the establishment of a government library agency, the Country Library Service, in 1938. The following 30 years saw the establishment of systems for training librarians, the modernization of public library service, a better distribution of service, the establishment of strong university libraries, and the formation of a national library.

Despite the small size of its population, New Zealand has the reputation of being among the best-read countries in the world, a characteristic which

New Zealand

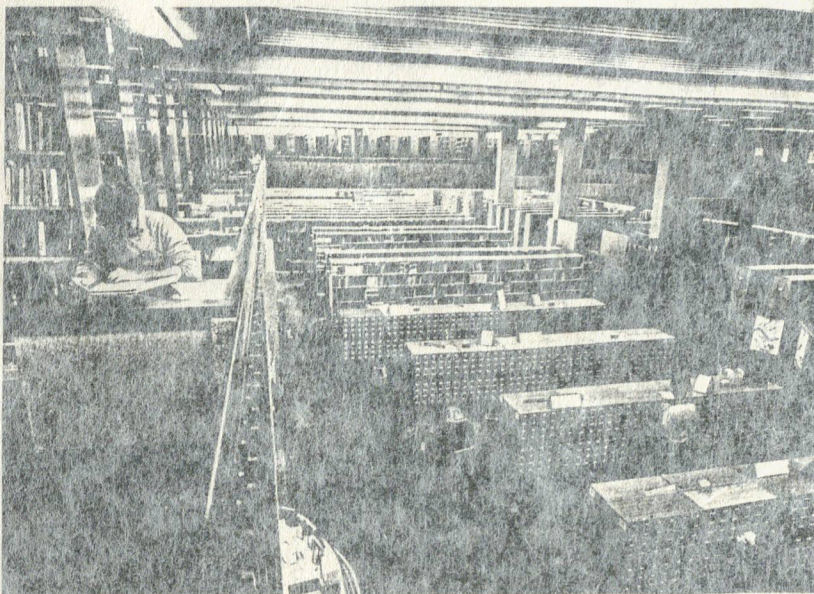
owes much to the liveliness of local publishing, the large number of bookshops, and not least the quality of the library service.

National Library. The National Library was established by an act of Parliament in 1965 and came into being in 1966 by a merging of the existing National Library Service, the Alexander Turnbull Library, and the General Assembly Library. The National Librarian is an officer of the Crown, responsible to the Minister of Education. A statutory Board of Trustees advises the Minister on the state and development of the National Library and promotes the development of library services in New Zealand. The Library is financed by an annual appropriation by Parliament.

The Library provides the normal national bibliographical and interlibrary loan services and manages the national collections. Its Regional Services Division provides book loans, information services, and technical assistance to public libraries and other agencies. The School Library Service provides advisory and loan services to elementary and secondary schools. The New Zealand Bibliographic Network, established in 1982, provides a comprehensive national database of holdings and publications data. It is being expanded from an in-house system to a full nationwide cooperative network coordinated by the National Library.

The Alexander Turnbull Library, an institution for scholarly research, was founded in 1918 as the result of a bequest; its collection reflects the interests of its donor—the Pacific, New Zealand history and literature, English literature (particularly the mid-17th century and the work of John Milton)—with additional strengths in early printed books and the development of the art of printing. The General Assembly Library, established in 1858 as the library of Parliament, was for a time a library of historical research because of the strength of its holdings, but by the mid-1980s, through transfer of stock and internal reorganization, it returned to its primary role as a parliamentary information service.

The National Archives in Wellington selects, preserves, and makes available the records of central government. It may advise and assist other organizations and arrange for the preservation of specified categories of local authority records. The main record centers are in Wellington and Auckland, but some repositories of regional records also exist in nongovernmental institutions in other parts of the country. The National Archives holds 15,000 linear meters of doc-



University of Canterbury Library

uments, 400,000 maps and plans, and photographs and pictures.

Academic Libraries. The six universities, at Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and the agricultural college at Lincoln, finance their libraries from their government grants. The libraries have developed rapidly since 1960, following the report in 1959 by a Government Committee of Inquiry on Universities (the Parry Report). All libraries are housed in buildings erected since 1964; research collections have been built up, and salaries and conditions of employment for professional staff are competitive with those in other sectors. At the time of the Parry inquiry the holdings of all the university libraries together were some 818,000 volumes; by 1981 they held 4,120,000 volumes.

No New Zealand university library collection can match the collections of major universities in larger countries, but each library is now much more adequate for the support of postgraduate studies and research, the development of which became official policy following the Parry Report. Surveys of university library resources were carried out in 1972 and 1982 and their reports published (McEldowney, 1973 and 1983).

University of Canterbury Library in Christchurch (opened in 1975).

Libraries in New Zealand (1979)

Type	Administrative units	Volumes in collections	Annual expenditures (New Zealand dollar)	Population served	Professional staff	Total staff
National	1	4,802,641	6,456,472	3,150,900	174	366
Academic and tertiary	39	3,815,617	9,491,507	158,294	311	988
Public	276	6,076,524	22,045,462	2,902,495	409	2,469
School	1,487	8,242,508	3,435,701	699,646	130	1,681*
Special	241	2,516,754	6,984,971	321,565	197	734

*Full-time equivalent.

There are libraries in the six colleges for training elementary and secondary school teachers, financed by central government through the Department of Education.

In the 14 technical institutes and 8 community colleges (which provide education for technicians, the trades, and some professions), funding comes from central government and is based on a Department of Education formula that is not generous by overseas standards. But the holdings of these libraries (430,000 volumes in all) form a useful contribution to national resources, particularly in the area of health sciences.

Public Libraries. Public library service, other than that supplied to some isolated settlements and rural communities, is exclusively the responsibility of local government—boroughs or counties. Finance for the service is derived from a local land tax. The period of most rapid development of public libraries, 1945 onward, coincided with or was a consequence of the abandonment of the subscription and rental library systems. In 1938, local bodies operated 104 libraries; by 1959, 164; and by 1979, 276. This period has also seen the replacement of most library buildings.

All libraries in cities, most of those in boroughs, and a few in counties provide free lending and reference services to their residents. Special services in light fiction, sound recordings, and art reproductions are normally operated on a rental basis. There is a strong emphasis on lending, but increasing attention is being given to information and reference work and to services directed at particular groups, such as housebound readers, literacy students, and businesses. Services to children are strong.

The standards of public library service vary widely in various parts of the country. Local autonomy and funding and the absence of public library legislation and central government funding explain the wide disparities. The National Library and the Library Association tried to promote the reorganization of service into larger units through pilot schemes or cooperative ventures, but with little success. It was clear in the mid-1980s that the reorganization of public-library service would have to await the reorganization of local government in general.

School Libraries. Formal education at the elementary and secondary stages is the responsibility of central government, financed by annual appropriations through the Department of Education.

Most primary and secondary schools have library buildings or rooms. In many cases the library collections are improving and their scope is being widened to include a range of book and other library resources, but the emphasis continues to be on the library as a book storage area. Programs and services are very limited. The Department of Education makes no provision for the employment of professional staff in the school library resource centers, and that continues to be a major inhibiting factor.

The School Library Service, a division of the National Library of New Zealand, provides library support services to schools. Its reference services supplement the collections of school libraries and its advisory services assist and encourage the development of school-based library services.

Special Libraries. The number of special libraries has grown at a high rate since World War II.

In 1959, 98 special libraries were recorded in the Census of Libraries; by 1979 the number was 241, and the development continues. The strength of this group was such that a Special Libraries Section was formed in the New Zealand Library Association in 1971.

These libraries exist to meet the information needs of their parent bodies, but some of them—by virtue of the extent of their resources—function as national collections in their subject fields, as with the libraries of the Ministry of Works and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Department of Health.

The Profession. The New Zealand Library Association was founded as an association of libraries in 1910. It adopted its present name and admitted personal members in 1935, after which it became a wider forum for discussion and cultivation of library matters. It has been a powerful force in the development of library service, initiating or stimulating a wide range of activities—bibliographical projects, library training, the introduction of free library service, promotion of the National Library, interlibrary loan, publication of standards, promotion of regional library service, and sponsorship of surveys. Most recently it has been active in pressing the Government for improved school libraries, in promoting the national bibliographic network, and in developing contacts with library associations in Australia and the South Pacific. The Association publishes the monthly newsletter *Library life* and the quarterly journal *New Zealand Libraries*.

Librarians are trained in two institutions—Victoria University of Wellington and the Wellington Teachers College. The University confers a Diploma in Librarianship, a Master of Arts degree in Librarianship, and Certificates of Proficiency in individual diploma subjects. Entrants for the diploma course must normally have university degrees. The diploma course runs for an academic year. Forty-five full-time students and five part-time students were admitted each year in the mid-1980s.

The Teachers' College confers the New Zealand Library Studies Certificate. Students at the course must have the University Entrance qualification and must be working in a library throughout the course. The certificate course comprises 18 weeks of full-time studies, split into 3 sections over a period of approximately 18 months. Each course admitted 120 students in the mid-1980s.

Most continuing education is organized by the branches and sections of the Association. It takes the form of local and national courses or seminars linked with Association's annual conference.

REFERENCES

- New Zealand Department of Statistics, *Census of Libraries 1979* (1981).
- Sara Innis Fenwick, *Library Services for Children in New Zealand Schools and Public Libraries: a Report to the New Zealand Library Association* (1975).
- Walter John McEldowney, *New Zealand Library Association 1910-1960* (1962).
- Walter John McEldowney, *New Zealand University Library Resources 1982: Report of a Survey Carried Out for the Committee of New Zealand University Libraries* (1983).
- Report of the Trustees of the National Library of New Zealand*

636

Paraguay

Many libraries have only part-time staff, and most collections are small and outdated. The Headquarters Library at Ela Beach provided a central selection and processing service, but devolution of national government powers in 1978 removed responsibility for library services to each of the 19 provincial governments.

School Libraries. The establishment of the School Libraries Office in 1966 facilitated book-box schemes, library subsidies, and professional advisory services, and a central processing service was introduced. Most school children do not have library services. Libraries are predominantly in the high schools and technical schools. Only in rare instances do they have trained staff or substantial collections. Responsibility for funding was placed with individual schools.

Special Libraries. Approximately 30 special libraries serve government departments. The Parliament, Department of Justice, Office of Forests, and Bougainville Copper Company, in the North Solomons Province, are among the major special libraries. The Library of the Prime Minister's Department has an extensive collection of rare historical documents, and the Research Library of the Department of Education provides a postal loan service to teachers throughout the country.

The Papua New Guinea Institute of Public Administration, established as the Administrative College in 1961, has special collections in government, New Guineana, and library science. Its collection totals more than 70,000 volumes.

The Profession. The Papua New Guinea Branch of the Library Association of Australia, established in 1967, was the forerunner of the Papua New Guinea Library Association (PNGLA), formed in 1974. Activities include an annual conference and publication of a quarterly journal, *Toktok Bilong Haus Buk*. A School Libraries Association of Papua New Guinea was formed in 1970, but it did not survive.

REFERENCES

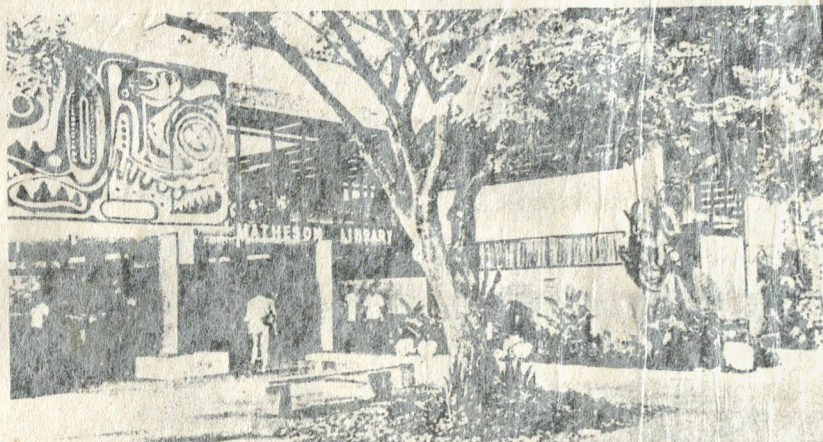
- Kwami Avafia, "Library Development in Papua New Guinea," *Libri* (1975).
Leigh Baker, *Development of University Libraries in Papua New Guinea*, Master of Philosophy thesis, PNGUT (1978), includes survey of libraries and librarianship.
Harold Holdsworth, *The Development of Library Services in Papua New Guinea* (1976).
Miles M. Jackson, "Library and Information Services in the Pacific Islands," *International Library Review* (1981), includes a section on Papua New Guinea.

LEIGH R. BAKER*

Paraguay

Paraguay, a republic of South America, is bounded by Bolivia on the north, Brazil on the east, and Argentina on the south and west. Population (1984 est.) 3,193,000; area 406,752 sq. km.

History. Very little is known about books and libraries in Paraguay before the arrival of the Spaniards. The Guaraní Indians and other indigenous inhabitants of the area were, generally speaking, nomads. Their method of communication from generation to generation was oral, not written, and the folklore of the Guaraní is rich with stories, myths, and legends.



Information Office, PNGUT

Matheson Library, Papua New Guinea University of Technology. Local artists created the mural and sculpture.

Recorded history may be said to have begun in 1537, with the arrival of the Spaniards under the command of Captain Juan de Salazar y Espinosa, founder of Asunción, who brought with him 12 books on religion. In addition to introducing books to this literary virgin territory, Salazar y Espinosa himself wrote *Los libros de romance* ("Books of Romance") during the conquest and exploration.

During the years 1538–75, a number of explorers and priests arrived, bringing their books with them. Soon after the arrival of the Jesuits in 1595, a number of well-stocked libraries were established in the Jesuit resettlement villages. Not surprisingly, the dominant themes of the works in the libraries were theology, humanistic literature, and sacred and profane theater. At that time, Paraguay remained outside the main currents of the book trade and distribution, channeled through the River Plate region (presently Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay), and often through Córdoba, Argentina. At times, there seems to have been actual prohibition of book importation, a product of colonial laws.

The religious orders such as the Dominicans and Franciscans that were established in the country in those early years also had their own libraries. They operated not only in Asunción, the capital of the country, but throughout the interior of the country.

Of private libraries during the Colonial Period we know very little. What information exists is often limited to pure supposition or guesses about their very existence.

During the period of Independence (1811–17), books were introduced into the country in greater variety and number than ever before. Because of the complete rupture of relations with Spain, books could be imported into Paraguay only from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, or various cities in Brazil.

From 1817 to 1840, the period of the dictatorship of Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, the importation of books was once again restricted. During that difficult period, books made their way into the country with the help of a few intrepid travelers such as Johann Rengger, William Parish Robertson, Aimé Jacques Bonpland, the physician William Paslett, and other professionals and artisans who carried their books with them. The scarcity of books during that period makes them articles of real value today. Nevertheless,