

# NEW ZEALAND LIBRARIES

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*Registrar:* Miss D. G. Bibby P.O. Box 5103, Wellington

*Hon. Secretary:* W. J. McEldowney National Library Service, Wgtn.

*Hon. Editor:* J. A. Frampton Alexander Turnbull Library, Wgtn.

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## INDONESIAN LIBRARIES

A. G. W. DUNNINGHAM

We now have Indonesian students working in New Zealand and studying at the Library School. We should, therefore, have some knowledge of Indonesian libraries and some idea of Indonesia's plans for library development.

Indonesian libraries may be divided into five main groups: Provincial Libraries, Special Libraries, Public Libraries, University Libraries, and School Libraries. In each of these groups there has been vigorous development.

### 1. PROVINCIAL LIBRARIES

There are twelve provinces in Indonesia including the capital city, Djakarta, and the principality Jogjakarta, in Central Java, which served as capital city during the period of the revolution. It is proposed that, in each of the provinces, one provincial or state library should be established to assist and to co-ordinate the development of other libraries within the province. The provincial libraries are financed from Djakarta and will probably, in the future, remain the means by which federal aid to libraries is channelled to the twelve provinces.

The development of provincial libraries is the responsibility of the Libraries Bureau of the Ministry of Education, Djakarta. The development has so far been uneven, and to date has taken place in only six of the twelve provinces; but it is around the provincial libraries that general library development in each province is likely, in the future, to centre.

Some account of the six existing provincial libraries is as follows:

(1) Djakarta. Perpustakaan Sedjarah Politik dan Sosial (Address: Medan Merdeka Selatan 11, Djakarta.) This library is the state library of Djakarta, the capital city, but is not the national library, although it includes the Library School and the National Bibliographical Centre. The library was established by the Dutch Foundation for Cultural Relations between Holland, Indonesia and the West Indies (the Dutch equivalent of the British Council), and consisted of a gift to the Government of Indonesia of a fine collection of about 20,000 volumes carefully selected and catalogued in Holland and presented in 1952. Since 1953 the books have been available for lending on payment of a small subscription but are freely available to students. The chief subjects covered are political history, sociology, economics, geography and philosophy. The English title usually given to the library is Library of the History of Politics and Government.

An important subsequent addition to this library is a collection of Orientalia purchased by the Government as the nucleus of a national library collection.

Perpustakaan Sedjarah Politik dan Sosial is situated in Djakarta's main square, Medan Merdeka, in a building previously occupied by the library of Natural Science which is now being re-housed in a new building in Bandung.

(2) Jogjakarta. Perpustakaan Negara Jogjakarta, (Address: Perpustakaan Negara Jogjakarta.) This is the state library or provincial library of the principality of Jogjakarta, a province with a population of about 2,000,000. It was established by Indonesia's senior librarian, Mr Raden Patah, at a time when Jogjakarta was the revolutionary capital of the new Indonesia. Mr Patah had the foresight, throughout this period, to preserve the pamphlets, newspapers, documents and early book production of the young republic. This library is still often given the title Perpustakaan Negara Republic Indonesia, or national library, and this was the original intention of its founders.

This is the best developed of the provincial libraries. In 1953 it had a book collection of 45,000 volumes and a further 20,000 of Orientalia similar in type to the collection which the Government is adding to Perpustakaan Sedjarah Politik dan Sosial at Djakarta. This collection of Orientalia was provided by a special fund, the Hatta Foundation, set up in honour of Vice-President Hatta. The Hatta Foundation has also assisted recently in providing the library with a handsome and carefully designed new building.

The Perpustakaan Negara Jogjakarta subscribes to 225 newspapers of which 50 per cent are regularly bound and to 1,432 journals of which 40 per cent. are regularly bound. There is a professional staff of 29. The development of the library in so short a period, since the revolution, has been a very great achievement. The work of Mr Patah and his staff has been a source of inspiration and encouragement to librarians throughout Indonesia.

(3) Semarang. Perpustakaan Negara Semarang (Address: Perpustakaan Negara, Djalan Bodjong, Semarang, Djawa-Tengah). This provincial library is a small collection of about 10,000 volumes energetically administered and modelled on the nearby Perpustakaan Negara Jogjakarta.

(4) Makassar. Perpustakaan Negara Makassar (Address: Perpustakaan Negara, Makassar, Sulawesi). This is a small collection of about 4,000 volumes.

(5) Bandung. Perpustakaan Negara Bandung (Address: Perpustakaan Negara, Djalan Diponegoro 22, Bandung). This is a very small collection of about 2,500 volumes.

(6) Bukittinggi. Perpustakaan Negara Bukittinggi (Address: Perpustakaan Negara, Bukittinggi, Sumatera-Tengah). This library has been recently built and is the first to be developed in terms of the new programme of the Libraries Bureau. The library is expected to give aid to all other libraries in the province and especially to assist the new university faculty libraries which are being developed in Central Sumatra.

It will be seen that the programme of development of provincial libraries has still a very long way to go. The provincial libraries are important because it is through them that federal and foreign aid can most easily be channelled by the Libraries Bureau, Djakarta, to all other libraries. The chief need is for material in English, which has become Indonesia's second language. The official language is Bahasa Indonesia, and most of the material for public libraries is in Bahasa Indonesia. It is probable that the foreign language supply including the supply of material in English will be handled by the Libraries Bureau through the provincial libraries.

## 2. SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(1) Perpustakaan Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia (Address: Medan Merdeka Barat 12, Djakarta). This is usually known as the Museum Library because it is housed in the Djakarta Museum. Both the Museum and the Library are the property of a private society Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia (Cultural Foundation of Indonesia), but the book fund is provided almost entirely by the Ministry of Education, and the staff is paid by the Ministry of Education.

This is the largest library in Indonesia. It has a collection of about 400,000 volumes in closed stacks. There is an author catalogue, the

subject catalogue was, unfortunately, lost during the war. The Library is especially strong in archaeology and anthropology, but its very great importance lies in the fact that for very many years in the past it was usual for publishers to send there, as a courtesy, copies of their publications. There is not yet any legal provision for copyright deposit. Apart from this the Library has for many years received and has maintained bound files of Indonesian journals and of newspapers.

While this is the largest collection of Indonesian printed materials in Indonesia, the Museum Library is not the national library—nor is it likely that sufficient extra storage space could be provided within the Museum. The national library situation in Djakarta is similar to ours in Wellington in that several libraries share responsibilities which are normally those of a national library, while all are functioning in buildings which would make amalgamation impossible. In Djakarta the responsibilities of a national library are shared by Perpustakaan Sedjarah Politik dan Sosial, the Museum Library, the Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Library of Parliament.

(2) Perpustakaan Kementarian Perhubungan & Pekerdjaan Umum Tenaga (Address: Djalan Hajam Wuruk 1, Djakarta). This is the library of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. This is one of the largest collections in Indonesia. The main library of the Ministry was previously in Bandung and about 250,000 volumes of technical books and serials remain there. The essential working collection of up-to-date material was shifted to Djakarta when the headquarters of the Ministry shifted to Djakarta.

(3) Perpustakaan Kantor Pusat Statistik (Address: Djalan Dr Sutomo 7, Djakarta). This is the library of the Central Office of Statistics. The collection consists of about 80,000 volumes and exchange relations are maintained with many countries. It is the most important collection of statistical and economic material in Djakarta. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has, however, a smaller working collection at Djalan Gadjah Mada 8, Djakarta.

(4) Perpustakaan Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat Republik Indonesia (Address: Djalan Dr Wahidin 1, Djakarta). This is the Parliamentary Library. It is not the national library, and since the Indonesian Parliament is itself housed in improvised quarters, no permanent provision can be made for it there. The collection is small and is, of necessity, limited by the space available.

(5) Arsip Negara (State Archives) (Address: Djalan Gadjah Mada 111, Djakarta). The state archives in Djakarta do not contain the retired records of the various ministries but do contain the reports of the provincial governors and governors-general of the Netherlands East Indies.

(6) Other Ministry or Departmental Libraries situated in Djakarta are:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Djalan Gadjah Mada 86, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Defence, Medan Merdeka Barat 1-3, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Economic Affairs, Djalan Gadjah Mada 8, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Education, Djalan Tjilatjap 4, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Finance, Lapangan Benteng Timur 2, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Djalan Pedjambon 6, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Health, Djalan Prapatan-Senen 10, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Information, Medan Merdeka Barat 7-9, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Internal Affairs, Djalan Segara 7, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Justice, Djalan Segara 7, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Labour, Djalan Segara 18, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Religion, Medan Merdeka Utara 7, Djakarta.
- Ministry of Social Affairs, Djalan Nusantara, Djakarta.
- Archaeological Service Library, Djalan Kimia 12, Djakarta.
- Eykman Institute Library, Djalan Diponegoro 69, Djakarta; a special collection of material on nutrition.

(7) *Bibliotheca Bogoriensis* (Address: Djalan Raya 20, Bogor). This library, the most important special library outside Djakarta, was established in 1842 to support experimental work of the Botanic Gardens of Bogor. It is now one of the most important special collections of South-East Asia. The collection contains 120,000 volumes, of which 80,000 are housed in the headquarters library, the rest being distributed between the sixteen research institutes with which the library is affiliated. The library maintains exchange relations with 68 foreign countries and is responsible for distribution of the research publications of the institutes. The library received currently some 1,100 journals, of which 700 are received on an exchange basis.

*Bibliotheca Bogoriensis* is the chief agricultural research collection of Indonesia.

(8) Geological Museum Library, Bandung. The most important mining and geological collection in Indonesia.

(9) Army Headquarters Library, Bandung. The headquarters of a very large library system operating throughout Indonesia.

(10) Library of Natural Science, Bandung. This new building of four floors, two consisting of stacks (the first floor is for the working section of the library and the ground floor for an auditorium), is intended to house the natural science collection, which was shifted from Djakarta to make room for the Library of the History of Politics and Government.

(11) Perpustakaan Islam (Address: Djalan Malioboro, Jogjakarta). A collection of about 20,000 volumes which forms the headquarters of a system of libraries administered by the Ministry of Religion.

The Ministry of Religion supports the social and educational work of *all* religions in Indonesia.

(12) Perpustakaan Sono Budjo (Museum), Jogjakarta. A collection of about 10,000 volumes in the fields of Indonesian history and culture and anthropology.

(13) Perpustakaan Panti Budojo (Museum), Jogjakarta. A collection of 711 Javanese manuscripts.

(14) Perpustakaan Gedung Kirtya, Singaradja, Bali. The library is of about 5,000 volumes, but it contains also what is claimed to be the largest range of palm leaf manuscript in Indonesia—about 2,100 items. The Institute of which the library is part has a publications programme including the translation of old Javanese and Balinese texts, and maintains exchange relations with overseas museums and libraries.

### 3. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Perpustakaan Rakjat (The Public Library) (Address: Djalan Salemba 4, Djakarta). This is the headquarters of the entire public library system of Indonesia. It is housed in an annexe building of the University of Indonesia and looks like a very large warehouse. From this headquarters, books are sent out to 189 service centres staffed by the public library service personnel, and from these service centres the collections are sent out to villages.

The establishment of the public library system is without doubt the most important achievement of Indonesian librarianship. It is also an achievement of the Mass Education Department under Professor M. Sadarjoen Siswomartojo, who visited New Zealand some months ago. Professor Sadarjoen's Department is responsible for the literacy programme, for adult education and for the development of public libraries.

In the literacy programme alone, his Department had a staff of over 70,000 teachers. In every province his Department is represented by a provincial inspectorate, and within each province the inspectorate is represented in each of the 189 regencies. In planning the public library service the Department decided to by-pass the provincial headquarters and to make distribution of books directly to each of the 189 regencies. This placed the supply nearer to the villages for which the service was intended. It would have been very much easier to set up one model public library in each of the twelve provincial capital cities. This temptation to do something spectacular and comparatively simple was renounced in favour of the really difficult task of establishing a supply service to villages.

Indonesia has over 40,000 villages and any village may, on request, receive a library collection, if the village will first undertake to provide:

- (a) Quarters for the library.
- (b) Volunteer labour for the library.
- (c) Supervision by a Mass Education Committee responsible for the safe keeping and use of the collection.

The Indonesian achievement is not that by 1953 15,000 village libraries were functioning efficiently and effectively, but rather that the service should have been attempted in so many places within a period of only four years. Once a library is established much must be left to local energy and local initiative. It is one of the functions of the Mass Education inspectorate to see that the local committees are assisted and advised in carrying on the work which central finance has launched.

Most of the energy of the Mass Education library service has gone into the provision of village libraries. The language of the book supply is Bahasa Indonesia, and the more difficult material is kept in the larger centres, the simpler material being provided as the part of the book stock held in the villages. In the cities there is some provision of material in foreign languages. Indonesia has adopted Bahasa Indonesia as the national language and English as the second language. There is a shortage of material in English. It is possible that the provision of this may become the responsibility of the twelve provincial or state libraries.

Some idea of the supply and distribution problems of the Djakarta headquarters of the Public Library Service can be understood when it is realised that in 1951 the book budget alone was R8,000,000 or about £250,000. The Head of the Public Library Service, Mr F. Moeljono Hadi, studied library service at the Library School at Loughborough, England. Mr Moeljono must surely be the only librarian in the world who is directly responsible for the organisation of public library service to 80,000,000 persons.

#### 4. UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

(1) University of Gadjah Mada, Jogjakarta. This is the only university library in Indonesia which has some central relationship with its faculty collections. There are faculties of:

Medicine, dentistry and pharmacy	1,293 students
Law, economics, sociology and political science	3,815 students
Arts, education and philosophy	636 students
Agriculture	422 students
Veterinary science	147 students
Engineering	1,103 students
	<i>Total</i> 7,416 students

The central book collection comprises about 30,000 volumes. The University of Gadjah Mada has been established since the revolution. It functions in improvised quarters in various parts of the city of Jogjakarta and much of the space was made available through the personal generosity and interest of the Sultan of Jogjakarta. A new campus is now being built.

The central library includes copies of all textbooks bought for faculty collections (in some faculties as many as 60 copies of certain textbooks are available for reference). In 1953 the University Library was spending about £60,000 per year on books, journals and textbooks.

(2) University of Indonesia (Address: Djalan Salemba 4, Djakarta). The University has no central library organisation, and all faculty collections are entirely autonomous. The faculties and their locations are as follows:

(a) Djakarta:

(i) Medicine (1,026 students)

This is best organised of the university collections in Djakarta. The collection has over 20,000 volumes and there is an experienced and full-time staff.

(ii) Law and Sociology (562 students)

The main collection is included in Museum Library. Apart from this there is a small working collection of two or three thousand volumes in the Library of the Criminological Institute, housed in the Law Faculty. Student assistant staff.

(iii) Arts and Philosophy (262 students)

A small collection, but the only faculty apart from Medicine which has a full-time librarian. Closed access.

(iv) Economics (1,307 students)

A closed-access collection which is small but rapidly developing. Student assistant staff.

The University of Indonesia in Djakarta is functioning in many improvised buildings. A new campus has been planned.

(b) Bogor:

(i) Agriculture (437 students)

About 6,000 volumes with a full-time librarian. A small and new collection.

(ii) Veterinary science (103 students)

About 16,000 volumes with a full-time librarian.

(c) Bandung:

(i) Engineering faculty (2,345 students)

A central collection of about 25,000 volumes with 12 departmental libraries. The headquarters library does the cataloguing for the departmental libraries. There is a full-time staff.

(ii) Fine Arts (49 students)

Recently housed in a new room in the Department of Architecture.

(iii) Mathematics and Natural Sciences (721 students)

A collection of about 6,000 volumes with two departmental collections.



(iv) Education (231 students)

A new library being rapidly developed. This will probably become the main collection in this subject in Indonesia. There is a full-time staff. (Address: Teachers' University College, P.T.P.G., Bumi Siliwangi, P.O. Box 53, Bandung.)

(v) Housing Centre Library

It is intended that this will serve as the world research centre for low-cost tropical housing in humid climates. This is a new undertaking which the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme is supporting. (Address: Regional Housing Centre, Fakultas Teknik Bagian Bangunan, Jalan Ganeca 10, Bandung.)

(d) Makassar

(i) Economics (104 students)

(ii) Law (111 students)

A well-organised library of about 13,000 volumes serves both these faculties. There is a full-time staff.

(3) Airlangga University, Surabaya.

(a) Surabaya:

(i) Medicine (1,424 students)

(ii) Dentistry (363 students)

A very small central library with 25 departmental collections. The central library has a full-time staff.

(iii) Law (888 students)

There is no collection yet for this faculty.

(b) Malang:

(i) Education (143 students)

This is a newly established faculty.

(4) New autonomous universities are being established in Central Sumatra and North Sulawesi and it is likely that the Bandung faculties will be grouped into another autonomous university. Faculties already established at Bukittinggi, Central Sumatra, are of Medicine, Agriculture, Education and Law. It is for this reason that the provincial library at Bukittinggi is most important, since it can assist in the development of these new faculty collections.

## 5. SCHOOL LIBRARIES

To provide 50 books per class for more than 31,000 schools, the Ministry of Education planned to build up a collection of 9,331,000 volumes. By 1954 as many as 1,104,000 volumes had been distributed.

Most Indonesian schools are of 300 pupils and most are two-shift schools, with two complete staffs, the same building being used in the morning by 300 students and in the afternoon by another 300 students. Collections of not less than 300 books were being prepared in Djakarta and sent out to schools throughout Indonesia. There are many problems in this because in the lower classes of the primary

schools teaching is in the local languages and only later in the national language, Bahasa Indonesia. In the secondary schools the foreign language taught is English. The head of this school library service is Mr Ong Jan Ho. Mr Ong attended the Delhi Seminar on school and public libraries and discussed school library development with New Zealand's representative, Mr H. Macaskill. The headquarters of the school library service is: Bagian Alat Alat, Kementerian P.P.K., Djalan Nusantara, Djakarta.

#### PLANNING LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

Most of the problems of library development in Indonesia arise from profusion of effort rather than from lack of effort. The chief problem in public library service, for example, is to co-ordinate the nation-wide public library systems attempted by the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Religion, and other ministries, with that of the Ministry of Education. It is hoped that this can be done through the provincial libraries, and already there is better co-operation at the provincial and regency levels.

The organisations which are working to bring about co-ordination are the recently established National Library Board, Dewan Perpustakaan Nasional, Djalan Salemba 4, Djakarta, and the Indonesian Library Association—Perhimpunan Ahli Perpustakaan, Arsip dan Dokumentasi Indonesia (PAPADI: Association of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists) (Address: c/o Kursus Pendedikan Ahli-Perpustakaan, Medan Merdeka Selatan 11, Djakarta).

The Library Board reports through, and is financed by, the recently established Libraries Bureau of the Ministry of Education (Address: Biro Perpustakaan, Kementerian P.P.K., Djalan Tjilatjap 4, Djakarta).

The basic recommendations for library co-ordination were made at the first national library conference, held in Djakarta in March, 1954. The report of this conference is given in a duplicated publication of 103 pages, *Laporan Konperensi Perpustakaan Seluruh Indonesia*, published by the General Secretary of the Conference for the Ministry of Education. This conference drew up the Constitution of the Indonesian Library Association and recommended the establishment of the National Library Board. The first national conference of librarians to be held under this constitution took place in Djakarta in April, 1956. The report of the conference is given in the Indonesian Library Association journal *Perpustakaan Arsip Dokumentasi* (2nl. Ja'57) which I have received from Djakarta.

The Libraries Bureau is responsible for the work of the Library School and of the National Bibliographical Centre. For the School and for the Centre a new building has been erected behind Perpustakaan Sedjarah Politik dan Sosial, in Djakarta, and it is expected that, in the future, the School will be able to take up to 100 students.

The National Bibliographical Centre publishes the current national bibliography *Berita Bulanan dari Kantor Bibliografi Nasional*. The

National Centre has recently been working on a union catalogue of the holdings of university libraries throughout Indonesia.

The Libraries Bureau is responsible for the programme of local and overseas training for librarians. The Head of the Libraries Bureau, Dr Lie Sek Hiang, is at present studying at the Library School of Columbia University. Dr Lie will return to Indonesia towards the end of this year after visiting libraries in Scandinavia.

Throughout these notes I have given, where possible, the full addresses of important libraries because I hope it may be possible for librarians in this country to establish some contact with librarians in Indonesia who are working in similar fields. The library statistics given throughout relate to 1953, when Mr Patah and I made a library survey. In 1955 the National Library Board prepared a questionnaire and began the systematic collection of library statistics in Indonesia.

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## INSIDE THE BUILDING

### A GALLERY OF GADGETS COLLECTED ABROAD IN 1956

F. A. SANDALL.

Mr Harold Miller tells a story of a library building with this notice on it: "This isn't the Library; that's inside". My story then, is not about libraries; merely the machinery within, and mainly within university libraries.

#### 1. CONSTRUCTION AND USE

"Modular" buildings are the vogue. Because you can put walls (and even floors) almost where you like, and change them around if you're not satisfied, these flexible buildings are successful. Changing methods of instruction may need different study arrangements; it may be useful to be able to bring teachers and groups of students together in the library; the number of students in a certain field may alter or the relationship between subjects change. Interior layout may be altered to suit. Size of modules is usually about 20 feet and this, though flexible, is also restricting, for the vertical columns carry electricity, plumbing, air conditioning, and so may determine size and placing of windows, and the minimum size of rooms within.