

micropublications and film preservation operations. In 1950 he resuscitated the National Historical Publications Commission, the work of which has enriched the nation's documentary publications. Under Grover's sponsorship the Federal Register Division in 1957 began a valuable new series, the *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*. It was Grover who guided the systematization of the acquisition and administration of the papers of recent Presidents and their associates in the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955. Moreover, under his supervision NARS made considerable inroads on its problems of preservation and description. His agency grew from 341 employees when he became Archivist to 1,716 by the time of his retirement in 1965.

Grover did not deal easily with the General Services Administration. Although it provided NARS with increased resources, GSA, with its management orientation, increasingly was criticized for posing a threat to archival professionalism. Grover used the occasion of his retirement to argue for his agency's return to independent status. Although his campaign was unsuccessful, it resulted in better funding for NARS and expansion of its programs. The issue continued to be raised by archivists and historians. Grover remained active in other ways after his retirement, including advising President Johnson on the development of his Presidential Library.

In recognition of Grover's services, Brown and Bucknell universities and Belmont Abbey College bestowed honorary degrees upon him. He received the GSA's Distinguished Service Award in 1959 and one of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards in 1961. During his career, Grover was President of the Society of American Archivists, Vice-President of the International Council on Archives, and a member of the United States Commission for Unesco. He was the author of articles in a wide array of professional publications. Yet his real monument was the remarkably broad-based institution that NARS became during his tenure as Archivist of the United States. Grover died in Silver Spring, Maryland, June 8, 1970.

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DONALD R. MCCOY

Guatemala

Guatemala, a republic in northern Central America, is bordered by Mexico on the west and north, Belize on the northeast, the Caribbean Sea on the east, Honduras and El Salvador on the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean on the south and southwest. Pop. (1978 est.) 6,620,500; area 108,889 sq.km. The official language is Spanish.

National and Public Libraries. The National Library of Guatemala was founded in 1879 in Guatemala City. A dependent of the Ministry of Public Education, it preserves the national bibliographic heritage and also

functions as a public library, the largest in the country in 1979. It occasionally produces and publishes works of national significance. Service is provided to over 125,000 readers annually and includes a special service for children. The total collection of volumes in the national library is 350,000, including that of the periodicals library, which operates independently within the same building.

Ninety-three small public libraries exist throughout the republic. Of these 93 libraries, 64 in different areas of the country fall under the direction of the National Library, while the remaining 29 are under the direction of the Bank of Guatemala, which is their sponsor. Their total collection is 74,000 volumes. Service is provided to approximately 232,500 readers annually throughout the republic.

Academic Libraries. The Central Library of the Universidad de San Carlos, the autonomous state university, is the largest academic library in the country. It was established at the new university city in 1966; however, as the faculties that had continued to function in other areas of the capital moved to the new site, their respective libraries were also incorporated into the Central Library, beginning in 1974. The collection comprises 150,000 volumes and 447 journals. Service was provided to 155,000 readers in 1978.

The library of the Universidad Rafael Landívar (1963) has 20,000 volumes and 60 journals and served 30,000 readers in 1978. The library of the Universidad Francisco Marroquín (1972) has 9,788 volumes serving 37,500 readers in 1978. The library of the Universidad José Cecilio del Valle provided service to 37,500 readers in 1978. Founded in 1966, it holds 16,555 volumes and 373 journals. The library of the Universidad Mariano Gálvez (1966) contains 5,000 volumes, serving 5,000 readers in 1978. All five of these libraries are in Guatemala City.

School Libraries. In some educational establishments, especially at the secondary level and in state schools, there are small libraries. However, the largest collection does not exceed 3,000 volumes, and they lack professional personnel. The use of these libraries is restricted to faculty and students. No law exists whereby these institutions are required to maintain libraries.

Special Libraries. The most important special libraries are in the capital. The Library of the Bank of Guatemala, founded in 1946, serves interests in banking, currency, and economics. Its collection totals 31,000 volumes and 320 journals. In 1978 it provided service to 60,000 readers, including the Bank's officials and the general public. In keeping with the cultural program of the Bank of Guatemala, its library established 29 public libraries throughout the country, of which 9 (district) are in the capital. The Library of the Instituto de Nutrición de Centroamérica y Panamá (INCAP), founded in 1949, specializes in nutrition and allied sciences. Its basic functions are research, teaching, and providing technical assistance to the area countries, and it also serves the general public. Its collection numbers 33,798 volumes and 864

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Libraries in Guatemala (1978)

Type	Number	Volumes in collections	Annual expenditures (quetzal)	Population served	Professional staff	All staff (total)
National	1	350,000	N.A.	700,504	4	32
Academic	5	201,343	N.A.	43,277	15	82
Public	93	74,000	N.A.	6,810,535	N.A.	93
School	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Special	3	84,798	Q 32,000 ^a	600 ^a	10	31

Source: Questionnaire.

^aIncludes only INCAP library (see text).

journals. During 1978 it served 33,330 readers. In 1976, 45 percent of its collection was destroyed by fire resulting from the earthquake of February 1976, but this material has since been replaced.

The Library and Documentation Center of the Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (ICATII), founded in 1956, serves industry and business; it also functions as the regional coordinator of the OAS Program of Information and Technical Assistance for Business in Central America and the Caribbean. It conducts training in documentation services. Its collection totals 20,000 volumes, and 300 journals. In 1978 service was provided to approximately 10,000 readers. Other institutions that contribute to the economic development of Guatemala, and whose holdings include important collections of journals and documents, are the Instituto Técnico de Capacitación y Productividad (INTECAP), Guatexpro Centro Nacional de Promoción de las Exportaciones (GUATEXPRO), and the Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana (SIECA).

GUILLERMO PALMA R.

Guinea

Guinea, a republic of West Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, is bounded by Guinea-Bissau on the northwest, Senegal and Mali on the north and northeast, Ivory Coast on the east, and Liberia and Sierra Leone on the south. Pop. (1978 est.) 4,762,000; area 245,857 sq.km. The official language is French.

National Library. When Guinea obtained independence from France in October 1958, it had no professional librarians. The only library open to the general public, and the largest library in the former French territory, was the research library of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire (IFAN) in the capital city of Conakry. It was strongest in history and natural sciences, and it served as the nucleus of the new National Library. The stock had reached 11,000 books and 300 periodicals when it was moved to another building in 1967. In early 1959 staff were recruited, and during the 1960's short training courses were introduced.

Academic Library. The nation's first school at the university level, the Institut Polytechnique, appointed its first professional librarian in 1965; at that time the collection numbered 20,000 volumes.

Public Libraries. Efforts were made to expand public library service beyond the capital of Conakry through the Partie Démocratique de Guinée (PDG), which is responsible for certain quasi-government functions. It began its program with about 600 volumes per lot (30 lots), mostly donated by friendly governments.

Little current information on library service was available at the end of the 1970's; evidence from what was known was that there had been no radical change over the decade.

E. LALANDE ISNARD

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau, an independent republic of West Africa, is bounded by Senegal on the north, Guinea on the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Pop. (1978 est.) 949,400; area 36,125 sq.km. The official language is Portuguese. Before Guinea-Bissau, a former overseas province of Portugal (Portuguese Guinea), gained its independence in 1975, the Museum and Public Library of Bissau was the only significant library. Its restricted schedule of hours and out-of-date collections limited use. The Center of Scientific Investigation, under the Ministry of Culture, was founded after independence; it received the collections previously held by the Museum

and Public Library. It was being reorganized at the end of the 1970's.

Three secondary and eight primary schools operated libraries in the capital of Bissau.

Two special libraries that operated in the late 1970's were the Library of Legal Sciences, planned to become part of a new university, and the library of the Statistics Service, under the Ministry of State for Planning. The most important library activities center in Bissau.

MARIA MANUELA CRUZEIRO

Guyana

Guyana, a republic on the Atlantic coast, is bounded by Venezuela, Brazil, and Suriname, in South America. Pop. (1978 est.) 845,000; area 214,970 sq.km. The official language is English.

National and Public Libraries. The National Library of Guyana in Georgetown had its origin in the Public Free Library service, which was established in 1909. In 1950 an act of the Legislative Council empowered the Library authority to extend the library service beyond Georgetown, initiating the rapid development of a countrywide service; the Law Revision Act of 1972 empowered the National Library to perform the dual functions of both a national and a public library. The law also designated the National Library a legal deposit library, which entitles it to one copy of every local imprint, and it published the Guyanese National Bibliography from 1972.

The National Library provides service through the operation of several units. The Adult Reference and Lending Departments, a Juvenile Department, and one branch library together serve Georgetown. Two branch libraries outside Georgetown, a Rural Services Department comprising 17 Rural Library Centers, and two bookmobiles jointly provide service to the rest of the country. Additional public library services are provided by the John F. Kennedy Library, with collections devoted exclusively to U.S. books.

The resources of the National Library total an estimated 184,956 items, including manuscripts and phonograph records and a valuable special collection of research material on Guyana. It is also a depository for Unesco publications.

Table 1. Archives in Guyana (1976)

Number	1
Holdings	4,000 linear feet
Annual expenditures	GS\$5,000
Professional staff	4
All staff (total)	11

Source: *National Archives of Guyana*

Academic Libraries. The University of Guyana Library, established in 1963, is the only academic library in the country. It supports the teaching and research programs of the University with a total collection of some 150,000 items, including manuscripts and nonprint materials. The Library is a partial depository for the publications of the United Nations and its several agencies and in 1972 was designated a legal deposit library for Guyanese imprints. Of special importance is the Library's Caribbean Research Collection, an extensive collection of material on Guyana and the Caribbean that is considered, because of its many unique holdings, to be perhaps the world's largest collection of material on Guyana. The University Library operates an international gifts and exchange program and is the local center for international lending activities related to the British Library Lending Division. Other international loan activities are also undertaken.

Guinea, Portuguese: see article Guinea-Bissau

Guinea, Spanish: see article Equatorial Guinea

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