

International
Handbook of
Contemporary
Developments in
Librarianship

Edited by Miles M. Jackson

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ABBREVIATIONS

AACOBS	Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services
AACR	Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules
AALS	Association of American Library Schools
AASL	American Association of School Librarians
ABIESI	Association of Librarians of Institutions of Higher Education and Research
ABT	Arbeitsstelle für Bibliothekstechnik (Center for Library Technology)
ACSC	Association of Christian Schools and Colleges
ACURIL	Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries
AECT	Association for Educational Communications and Technology
AFB	Arbeitsstelle für das Bibliothekswesen (Institute for Librarianship)
AGECON	Agricultural Economics
AGRICOL	Agricultural On-Line Access
AGRIS	International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology
AHITI	Animal Health and Industrial Training Institute
AIBA	Agricultural Information Bank for Asia
AID	Agency for International Development
ALA	American Library Association
ALA	Associateship of the Library Association
ALAP	Agricultural Libraries Association of the Philippines
ALBASA	Academic Library Book Acquisitions Services Association, Inc.
AMBAC	Mexican Association of Librarians
ANHUL	Australian National Humanities Library
ANSOL	Australian National Social Sciences Library
ANSTEL	Australian National Scientific and Technical Library
ANUIES	National Association of Universities and Institutions of Higher Education
ANUJ	Association of Scientific Unions of Yugoslavia
APAIS	Australia Public Affairs Information Service
AREC	Agricultural Research and Educational Center
ARL	Association of Research Libraries
ASA	Australian Society of Archivists
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASCIS	Australian School Catalogue Information Service
ASI	Israel Library Association
ASIDOC	Asian Cultural Documentation Center for UNESCO
ASLP	Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines
ASPB	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Spezialbibliotheken (Working Committee of Special Libraries)

AUB	American University in Beirut
AUSINET	Australian Information Network
AUSINTEL	Australian International and Ethnic Library
BALLOTS	Bibliographic Automation of Large Library Operations Using a Time-Sharing System
BANSDOC	Bangladesh National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre
BAU	Beirut Arab University
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BILCO	Committee on Bibliographical and Library Cooperation (Singapore)
BLAISE	British Library Automated Information Service
BLCMP	Birmingham Libraries' Co-operative Mechanisation Project
BLLD	British Library Lending Division
BLS	Bachelor of Library Science
BIOSIS	BioSciences Information Service
BNB	British National Bibliography
BRS	Bibliographic Retrieval Services
BSE	Bachelor of Science in Education
BSEEd	Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education
CAAE	Canadian Association for Adult Education
CACL	Canadian Association of Children's Libraries
CACUL	Canadian Association of College and University Libraries
CAI	Computer Assisted Instruction
CAIN	Cataloging and Indexing
CAN/MARC	Canadian Machine Readable Cataloging
CAN/OLE	Canadian On-Line Enquiry
CAN/SDI	Canadian Selective Dissemination of Information
CAPL	Canadian Association of Public Libraries
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial Research Institute
CARL	Canadian Association of Research Libraries
CAT	College of Advanced Technology
CAVAL	Cooperative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries
CB	College of Librarianship
CCM	Chama cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party)
CDC	Caribbean Documentation Centre
CD&W	Colonial Development and Welfare
CEAP	Catholic Education Association of the Philippines
CED	Cape Education Department
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CEPAL	Comision Economica para America Latina (cf. ECLA)
CFTC	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Assistance
CICH	Center of Scientific and Humanistic Information
CICRIS	Commercial and Technical Library Service of West London
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CILES	Central Information, Library and Australia Editorial Section
CIP	Cataloging in Publication
CLA	Canadian Library Association
CLADES	Centro Latinoamericano de Documentacion Economica y Social
CLANN	College Libraries Activities Network in New South Wales

CLENE	Continuing Library Education Network Exchange
CLR	Council on Library Resources
CLS	Central Library for Students
CNA A	Council for National Academic Awards
COCOPEA	Coordinating Council of Private Educational Associations
CODECA	Corporacion de Desarrollo Economica del Caribe
CODIECLI	Editorial Industry and Book Commerce Committee
COM	Computer Output Microfilm
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COMLA	Commonwealth Library Association
CONACYT	National Council for Science and Technology
CONSAL	Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians
COSTI	Center of Scientific and Technological Information (Israel)
CRI	Cocoa Research Institute
CRIT	Coordinating Regional Information Training
CRRL	Central Reference and Research Library (Ghana)
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Ghana)
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (South Africa)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (South Africa)
CSSA	Computer Society of South Africa
CSTI	Center for Scientific and Technical Information (South Africa)
DBI	Deutsche Bibliotheksanstalt (German Library Institute)
DBK	Deutsche Bibliothekskonferenz (German Library Conference)
DBV	Deutsche Bibliotheksverband (German Library Organization)
DDS	Dewey Decimal System
DF	Federal District
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Association)
DLS	Department of Library Studies
DRTC	Documentation Research and Training Centre
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
EACSO	East African Common Services Organization
EAFRO	East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation
EALA	East African Library Association
EALB	East African Literature Bureau
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (UN)
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America (cf. CEPAL)
ECRL	Eastern Caribbean Regional Library
ECSLA	East-Central State School Libraries Association (Nigeria)
EDPITAF	Educational Development Projects Implementing Task Force
EEC	European Economic Community
ENBA	National School of Librarians and Archivists
ENSLA	Eastern Nigeria School Libraries Association
ERIC	Educational Resources Information Center
ESEA	Elementary and Secondary Education Act
ETREC	English Language Teaching Resource Centre (Ghana)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FAPE	Fund for Assistance to Private Education
FID	Federation Internationale de Documentation

FLA	Fiji Library Association
FLA	Fellow of the Library Association
FUC	Filipiniana Union Catalogue
GAZS	Gesamtverzeichnis ausländischer Zeitschriften und Serien
GBDL	Gesellschaft für Bibliothekswesen und Dokumentation des Landbaus (Society for Librarianship and Documentation of Architecture)
GCE	General Certificate of Examination (Ghana)
GDZS	Gesamtverzeichnis deutschsprachiger Zeitschriften und Serien
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GKS	Gesamtverzeichnis der Kongresschriften
GLASS	Greater London Audio Specialization Scheme
GZS	Gesamtverzeichnis der Zeitschriften und Serien
HEA	Higher Education Act
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council (South Africa)
IAALD	International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists
IAML	International Association of Music Libraries
IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute
IASL	International Association of School Librarians
IASLIC	Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAR	Indian Center for Agricultural Research
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ICTA	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture
IDRC	Industrial Development Research Council
IDRS	Interdepartmental Reference Service
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
IIC	Industrial Information Centre (South Africa)
IIT	Indian Institutes of Technology
ILA	Iranian Library Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
ILRAD	International Laboratories for Research on Animal Diseases
IML	Institute for Medical Literature (South Africa)
IMP	Mexican Petroleum Institute
INDOK	Information Documentation Centers
INFOTEC	Technical Information
INIA	National Institute of Agricultural Research
INIS	International Nuclear Information System
INSDOC	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
INSPEC	Information Service for Physics, Electrotechnology, and Control
INTAMEL	International Association of Medical Libraries
IPA	Institute of Public Administration (South Africa)
IPN	National Polytechnic Institute
I&R	Information and Referral
IRANDOC	Iranian Documentation Centre
IRCIHE	International Referral Center for Information Handling Equipment
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISBD	International Standard Bibliographic Description

ISBN	International Standard Book Number
ISCOR	Iron and Steel Corporation (South Africa)
ISDS	International Serials Data System
ISER	Institute of Social and Economic Research
ISIRI	Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran
ISLIC	Israel Society of Special Libraries and Information Centers
ISMEC	Information Service in Mechanical Engineering (British)
ISO	International Standard Organization
ISORID	International Information System on Research in Documentation (Australia)
ISRS	Information Storage and Retrieval Systems
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (Ghana)
ISSI	Institute for Small-Scale Industries
ITEMSM	Technological Institute of Higher Studies of Monterrey
ITR	Regional Technological Institutes
JLA	Jamaica Library Association
JLA	Jordanian Library Association
JLS	Jamaica Library Service
JNUL	Jewish National and University Library
JSCLCBS	Joint Standing Committee on Library Co-operation and Bibliographical Services (Singapore)
KALI	Korean Academy of Library and Information Science
KBA	Konferenz der Bibliothekarischen Ausbildungsstellen (Conference of Library Training Institutions)
KIE	Kenya Institute of Education
KISR	Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research
KLA	Kenya Library Association
KLA	Korean Library Association
KNAAAS	Kenya Academy for Advanced Arts and Sciences
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services Board
KORSTIC	Korea Scientific and Technological Information Center
KSTC	Kenya Science Teachers College
KTTC	Kenya Technical Teachers College
LA	Library Association
LAA	Library Association of Australia
LAB	Library Association of Bangladesh
LAS	Library Association of Singapore
LASER	London and South Eastern Library Region
LASIE	Literary Automated Systems Information Exchange (Australia)
LASSOS	Library Automation Services and Systems Options Study
LATT	Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago
LC	Library of Congress
LED	Library Education Division
LRC	Learning Resource Centres
LSA	Library Services Act
LSCA	Library Services and Construction Act
LV	Deutscher Leihverkehr (German Circulation Process)
LVO	Leihverkehrsordnung (Regulation for the Circulation Process)
MALMARC	Malaysian Machine Readable Cataloging
MANIS	Malaysian National Information System

MARC	Machine Readable Cataloging
MARC	Micronesian Area Research Center
MAT	Master of Arts in Teaching
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MEDLARS	Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System
MEDLINE	Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval On-Line
MeSH	Medical Subject Heading
MLG	Malayan Library Group
MMLA	Metro Manila Library Association, Inc.
MPLA	Malayan Public Library Association
MRC	Medical Research Council (South Africa)
MTC	Medial Training Centre
NABD	Normenausschuss Bibliotheks und Dokumentationswesen (Standardization Committee of Librarianship and Documentation)
NACOLADS	National Council on Librarian Archives and Documentation Services
NAL	National Agriculture Library
NAL	National Assembly Library (Korea)
NAREM	National Register of Manuscripts (South Africa)
NATIS	National Information Systems
NBDCS	National Book Development Council of Singapore
NCERT	National Council for Educational Research and Training (India)
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics
NCLIS	National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences
NCSRC	National Center for Social and Criminological Research
NCTA	National Council for Technological Awards
NDEA	National Defense Education Act
NDO	Network Development Office
NEA	National Education Association
NED	Natal Education Department (South Africa)
NIOC	National Iranian Oil Company
NLAC	National Library Advisory Council (South Africa)
NLIST	National Lending Library for Science and Technology
NORLA	Northern Regional Literacy Agency (Nigeria)
NPLS	Natal Provincial Library Service
NSDB	National Science Development Board
NSL	National Science Library
NSTIC	National Scientific and Technical Information Center
NUCOM	National Union Catalogue of Monographs
NZLA	New Zealand Library Association
NZLA Cert	New Zealand Library Association Certificate
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCLC	Ohio College Library Center
OCPC	Office of Compensation and Position Classification
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFS	Orange Free State
ORBIT	On-Line Retrieval of Bibliographic Information-Timeshared
OSTI	Office for Scientific and Technical Information
PAARL	Philippine Association of Academic and Research Libraries

PAASCU	Philippine Accrediting Association of Schools, Colleges and Universities
PACU	Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities
PANSDOC	Pakistan National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre
PASL	Philippine Association of School Librarians
PASTIC	Pakistan Scientific and Technical Information Centre
PATLS	Philippine Association of Teachers of Library Science
PCARR	Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research
PCF	Population Center Foundation
PCSPE	Presidential Commission to Survey Philippine Education
PHILCUSA	Philippine Council for U.S. Aid
PI	Preussische Instruktionen (Prussian Instructions)
PISAL	Periodicals in South African Libraries
PLAP	Public Libraries Association of the Philippines
PLATO	Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations
PNB	Philippine National Bibliography
POTELIN	Post Office Teletronic Institute (South Africa)
PPM	Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (Library Association of Malaysia)
PPOC	Per Pupil Operational Cost
PRECIS	Preserved Context Indexing System
PRESTEL	Trade name for British home-wired information utility
RAK	Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung (Rules for Alphabetical Cataloging)
RAU	Rand Afrikaans University
RBL	Resource Based Learning
RIPS	Regional Institute for Population Studies (Ghana)
RLG	Research Library Group
RLIN	Research Library Information Network
RSFSR	Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
SABUS	South African Business
SAC	Scientific Advisory Council
SALALM	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Materials
SANB	South African National Bibliography
SAPONET	South African Post Office Network
SARIS	South African Retrospective Information System
SASDI	South African Selective Dissemination of Information
SATIS	Scientific and Technical Information Service
SAZI	Standortverzeichnis ausländischer Zeitungen und Illustrierten (Index of Foreign Newspapers and Magazines)
SCECSAL	Standing Conference of Eastern, Central and Southern African Librarians
SCOLE	Standing Committee on Library Education
SCONUL	Standing Committee of the National and University Library (Israel)
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization
SENDOC	Small Enterprises National Documentation Centre
SEP	Ministry of Education
SINTO	System of Scientific, Technical and Management Information
SISIR	Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research

SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPEC	South Pacific Bureau of Economic Cooperation
SPI	Singapore Periodicals Index
SRCE	University of Zagreb Computer Center
STAIRS	Storage and Information Retrieval System (South Africa)
SWIATOWID	Committee for the State Information System
TANU	Tanganyika African National Union
TEBROC	Tehran Book Processing Centre
TED	Transvaal Education Department
TELAAS	Transvaal Education Library and Audiovisual Ancillary Service
TIB	Technische Informationsbibliothek (Technical Information Library)
TIS	Technical Information Service (South Africa)
TOXLINE	Toxicology On-Line
TPL	Toronto Public Library
TRC	Technology Resource Center
TURDOK	Turkish Documentation Center
UAM	Autonomous Metropolitan University
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
UGC	University Grants Commission (India)
UKM	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (National University of Malaysia)
UM	University of Malaysia
UN	United Nations
UNAM	National University of Mexico
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISIST	Universal System for Information in Science and Technology
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UP	University of the Philippines
UPM	Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Agricultural University of Malaysia)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USIS	United States Information Service
USM	Universiti Sains Malaysia (University of Science)
UST	University of Science and Technology (Ghana)
UTM	University of Technology, Malaysia
UWI	University of the West Indies
VDB	Verein der Bibliothekare an Öffentlichen Bibliotheken (Association of Librarians at Public Libraries)
VDB	Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare (Association of German Librarians)
VDDB	Verein der Diplom-Bibliothekare an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken (Association of Professional Librarians at Scientific Libraries)
VIDOC	Vital Documents
VRA	Volta River Authority
VRZS	Verzeichnis rechtswissenschaftlicher Zeitschriften und Serien
VSO	Volunteer Service Organization
WACRI	West African Cocoa Research Institute
WALA	West African Library Association
WAPCO	Wage and Position Classification Office
WHO	World Health Organization

WLN	Washington Library Network
WSH	Weighted Student Hours
ZMD	Zentralstelle für maschinelle Dokumentation (Central Branch of Computerized Documentation)

PREFACE

The *International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Librarianship* was conceived in 1977 as a project that would present an overview of the major developments and most significant trends in librarianship since 1945. The book is not intended as a work of comparative library studies. Yet, it will prove useful as a handbook to scholars and students working in that area. It should be noted here that the terms "international" and "comparative librarianship" are regarded as having different meanings but both are of importance in trying to understand world librarianship. International librarianship is limited strictly to those activities that involve librarianship and all of its aspects across national boundaries. It would thereby exclude comparative analysis, but include such activities as exchange of librarians, books, ideas, and the study of library systems in different countries. On the other hand, comparative librarianship should lean on the tradition of comparative studies found in other fields such as political, government, and legal studies.

In order to fully understand the role or state of affairs of librarianship, the library problem must be placed in context. That is, one must see how that part called librarianship is related to nonlibrary factors. For example, the student or researcher studying library education in Anglophone Africa, the United States, and the United Kingdom will have a much easier task if he or she understands something of the history and politics of the colonial era.

Just as important as an understanding of historical and political factors is that of geography and climate in Africa, the United States, and England. Both factors can furnish clues to transportation, roads, and economic conditions. Planning, building, and the use of libraries are essentially dependent on roads and on the availability of capital. Closely related to geography and climate are demographic factors, which include such matters as total number of inhabitants; education levels, especially literacy; racial composition; age groups; and urban-rural distributions. Demographic factors are important when planning most types of services and systems, including libraries.

The extent of a nation's communication systems can bear directly on library developments. Communication includes languages and dialects; numbers of newspapers; availability of books and magazines and how well they are

distributed; telephone and teletype links; film production; and radio and television. If we consider book production in vernacular languages, we immediately see that stocking a library with readable materials becomes a problem in a nation with many dialects and languages. Library development in Papua New Guinea is frustrated by the fact that over seven hundred languages are spoken in that nation. Providing reading materials for such a diverse population challenges library and educational leaders in that nation.

Economic systems have different meanings and values according to geographic locality. Currency does not have the same meaning in parts of the Pacific Islands as it has in Hawaii. As an example, bartering is still significant in Samoa. In this same vein, the term "free public library" does not have the same meaning to a government official in a country that charges a membership fee for using the public library.

Familiarity with library tradition and history is essential to an understanding of contemporary library events, as well as landmarks in a nation's library developments. The researcher should know something about existing library legislation, financial support, and other national and local conditions, for they will have direct bearing on goals and objectives. The existence of national plans and studies also has value for background and perspective, for the library/information infrastructure provides the framework for all comparative study.

The developing nations are exhibiting increasing recognition of information as a national resource, the increasing dependence on knowledge systems by those in positions of policymaking, and a need to continue to recognize and fulfill the unique information needs of the average citizen. Most of the so-called Third World countries are therefore in some stage of organizing library and information services. These countries have organized their services formally and are supported by a centralized government, or they are informally organized with only minimum government support.

There are some intriguing questions which researchers in the fields of comparative and international librarianship might consider for future research. One such question is what can a nonindustrialized nation offer to an industrialized

nation in terms of contemporary developments in librarianship? Can American librarianship learn from Nigerian librarianship? Can librarianship in Papua New Guinea learn from librarianship in Jamaica? It is hoped that this work will be helpful in dealing with such questions.

In the German sense of *Handbuch* this book is a compendium of facts on a central theme and is intended both for reference use and for general reading. Of course, not every country in the world can be represented in a work of this kind. The countries that are presented here as representative have library developments that are significant and more pronounced than those found in other countries. Many of the countries selected have made advances over the past thirty years which require detailed analyses of basic processes. All of the articles are original and are being published for the first time here.

Inasmuch as this book is about international librarianship, it is organized by regions (Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Oceania, Europe, North America, Mexico, and the Caribbean) and by countries within the regions. Sixty-five countries are represented in thirty-four chapters. All of the contributors are either natives of the country they discuss or have long been directly involved with library affairs of that country.

A project of this size and scope depends heavily upon the cooperation and good-will of scholars who must take time from their busy schedules to do the necessary research and write the manuscripts. A few scholars who had hoped to prepare chapters discovered they could not do so because of factors beyond their control. In some instances, the editor was able to obtain a replacement, but when he was not, then the country unfortunately was not included. Whatever success this book enjoys as a professional contribution to the body of literature of librarianship can be attributed to the enthusiasm of the authors. The editor takes full responsibility for any shortcomings the work may have in its style, organization, balance, and countries selected.

Finally, I extend a special word of appreciation for their counsel and criticism of parts of the book (Pakistan, France, and Pacific Islands) to Imre Bard and Renée Heyum and my graduate research assistant Larry Chazen.

MILES M. JACKSON

University of Hawaii at Manoa
Honolulu, Hawaii
February 1981

PART I

AFRICA

This section includes discussion of library developments in Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa.

For many years Africa was a forgotten continent, despite its vast size. It covers one-fifth of the earth's surface, and it contains approximately one-twelfth of the world's population. Africa's pre-European history has long been neglected history, only recently being treated by European historians. It is a glorious past with great empires such as those of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. Ghana was a major power as early as the fourth century A.D., and accounts of the empire have survived in Arabic texts. In the eighth century, it was a major center of gold and was known throughout the Arabic world. Eventually, Mali replaced Ghana as a leading power. Mali began to decline around the fifteenth century and collapsed after the Tuaregs from the north captured it. Songhai, the last of the great empires, was noted for its large-scale civic projects such as canal systems linking major trade centers in and around Timbuktu. After Songhai's defeat in battle in 1590, it was absorbed into Morocco.

By the nineteenth century, Africa had become the vast colonial empire of European nations. By the beginning of World War I the continent was divided into protectorates or colonies with the exception of Liberia, Ethiopia, and South Africa. Ethiopia was occupied for a brief period by Italy prior to the outbreak of World War II in 1939. World War II set the stage for numerous social and political changes.

The peoples of Africa are diverse and traditionally live in tribal groups. Approximately 97 percent of the population is of African origin; most of the remainder are European and Asian, especially Indians. As in South Asia, the cities of tropical Africa share many characteristics: overcrowdedness, continuous outmigration from rural to urban settings, and a young, predominantly male urban population. The cities are gravitational points for a

variety of tribal and ethnic migrants. The heterogeneity of cities such as Accra or Lagos has made them dynamic commercial centers.

Like other modern societies, Africa has made education a key element in building strong governments. After independence, most of the African nations were left with educational systems that were based on European models and did not prepare Africans to live in African social systems.

Of the African countries that pushed for independence, Ghana was one of the more progressive. It was the first African colony to develop a more nationalist movement after World War II. By 1946 Ghanians controlled the legislative assembly. It was Kwame Nkrumah who led the people to independence in March 1957. Under Nkrumah's leadership Ghana assumed the leadership of liberating all of Africa from colonialism. At times he was regarded as the one person who could make Pan-Africanism more than empty words. Unfortunately, Nkrumah's government fell in 1966 in a military coup. Since then there have been a succession of military-led governments.

Nigeria has for 2,000 years been influenced by the people from the Moslem northeast part of the continent. Consequently one finds diverse ethnic and linguistic groups; over 250 groups exist, each with its own language, culture, and social organization. The dominant groups are the Moslem Hausa and Fulani found in the north; the Ibo in the east; the Yoruba in the west; and the Edo and Bini in the midwest. Like Ghana, Nigeria was influenced in its early political life by Great Britain. Following independence in 1960 there has been a continuous demand for separation by the larger ethnic groups, mostly in the western region. By the mid 1960s strong powers had been vested in regional governments. In 1966 there was a military coup, and the government established then has managed to maintain stability. This stability has led to unexpected gains in

economic and social development through petroleum sales abroad.

Exploitation of its petroleum resources has permitted Nigeria to build a strong infrastructure of higher and technical education. Most higher education is in the hands of the federal government. Primary and secondary education are increasingly being supported by the regional governments.

Liberia was established in West Africa in the 1820s by a colony of former American slaves of African descent. Independence came in 1847 and was largely patterned on that of the United States. Until recently, political power in Liberia was centered in the hands of the Americo-Liberians, a small band of descendants of the freed slaves. In 1980 a coup by the army brought to power for the first time indigenous tribesmen. The economy has been revived and Liberia's foreign trade, of which 40 percent is with the United States, is growing. Rubber is a major commodity exported and, with grants from the United States and foreign investors in mining enterprises, Liberia will be able to continue its development plans.

Kenya is an independent republic in East Africa and was formerly a colony of the United Kingdom. The people of Kenya are not a homogeneous population. There are fourteen major ethnic groups, the largest being the Kikuyu. Other groups include the Kamba, Meru; the nilotic peoples; and the Nilo-Hamites, who include the Masai, also found in Tanzania. Indians were brought in as laborers when the railroad was built and remained to become mainly traders and farmers.

Kenya's nationalism was fired by Jomo Kenyatta, who became the first president upon independence in 1963. There is a large European settler community that remained after independence, mostly because of the stability of the Kenyan government. As a republic, Kenya has had ambitious development programs that have brought sharp rises in income and social services. Along with Tanzania, Kenya is one of the few stable governments in East Africa.

Tanzania, formerly Tanganyika, united with Zanzibar—an island state located twenty miles from Dar es Salaam—in 1964. Tanganyika won its independence in 1961. Prior to that it had been a United Nations Trust Territory administered by the British. Africans make up about 98 percent of the population and the remaining are Arabs, Asians, mostly Indians and Pakistanis, and Europeans. The Europeans are mostly employed in the civil

service; Indians and Arabs dominate the commercial field.

Agriculture is a major source of the gross domestic product in Tanzania. For the world market coffee, sisal, and cotton are grown. Another important export is diamonds, which come from north-central Tanzania where one of the world's most important diamond deposits is located. There is some small-scale gold mining.

Political activity in Tanzania is dominated by the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). In Zanzibar it is the Afro-Shirazi party. Both of these are the only parties and have no significant opposition. The critical shortage of trained workers has been of concern to the government through the years. There is heavy emphasis on secondary and higher education with a view toward someday eliminating the shortage of trained workers as a social and economic problem.

At the southern tip of the African continent is the Republic of South Africa. Its population represents only 6 percent of the continent's population. Africans or blacks make up 71 percent of the country's population. Blacks are further divided according to their ethnic divisions. The European population is divided into two groups and make up 17 percent of the population. The Afrikaners, who speak Afrikaans, are mostly of Dutch, German, and French descent; the British are descended from English settlers. The colored people are a mixed race of African, white, and Indian and make up about 9 percent of the population. A small Asian population came from India as laborers.

The Nationalist party controls the South African government. The party is a strong supporter of apartheid. This rigid system of separation of the races has been criticized by world leaders and the United Nations.

South Africa has eleven universities for whites, three for blacks, and one each for coloreds and Asians. Most children attend government schools, but schools are separated by races. Afrikaans- and English-speaking whites attend separate schools.

The above brief outline of histories and social and economic backgrounds provides some insight into the factors that have worked in favor of library development or might have even hindered such development. Library progress on the continent can be seen in terms of the developments described in the countries selected for analysis in the following chapters.

1. GHANA

The Republic of Ghana lies almost in the center of the countries along the Gulf of Guinea. It lies just north of the equator between latitudes 4° and 11° and has an area of 293,460 square kilometers. The present population is estimated at 10.5 million. The country became independent of British colonial administration in 1957 and was declared a republic in 1960.

The Gold Coast, as the country was known in the pre-independence era, was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who were the first Europeans to visit the gold-producing districts between the Ankobra and Volta rivers. From 1578 onward the Dutch broke the Portuguese monopoly. They were followed by the English, the French, the Danes, the Swedes, and the Germans who steadily entered the field. By the eighteenth century, a keen competition for trade was raging along the West Coast. Some of the European powers were eliminated and by the beginning of the nineteenth century, only the British, the Danes, and the Dutch were actively operating, with the British controlling about half the trade.

By the nineteenth century, the development of education became an official government policy, and between 1818 and 1927 five important education ordinances were passed. The first, in 1852, provided for better education of the inhabitants of Her Majesty's forts and settlements in the Gold Coast. The second, in 1882, created two types of schools, the government schools, which were to be maintained entirely from public funds, and the assisted schools, which were to be set up by missions and private persons and to receive grants from the government according to their efficiency. The third, in 1887, was a major amendment of the 1882 ordinance and placed the management of all assisted schools under local school boards. It created central school boards and gave them power to make rules for inspection and teachers' certificates. The fourth ordinance, in 1925, created a board of education and empowered it to make rules for the control of education. Assisted and non-assisted schools were to be subject to inspection, and provision was made for schedules of curricula, certification, and minimum standards. The fifth ordinance, in 1927, related to the establishment of schools in the

northern territories of the Gold Coast. The education report of the Gold Coast (1928-1929) showed that there were 34,121 pupils in the government-assisted and nonassisted schools in the country in 1928. During the same period, 274 pupils were enrolled in technical institutes. Enrollment in teacher training institutes at about the same time was 464.

The logical consequence of such a situation was public discussion of the need for a public library for the Gold Coast. The Executive Council ultimately decided that "if an unencumbered government building was available it would be justified in lending it for a library provided government took no financial responsibility for its maintenance or annual charges." No suitable building was found, and the matter was left at that.

It should be noted the 1920s was a period of political awakening in the Gold Coast, and leading political figures contributed and discussed political and educational matters in leading newspapers such as *The African Morning Post* and *The Times of West Africa*. One of these leaders was the bishop of Accra, John Aglionby, whose article; "A Library for Accra," in *The African Morning Post* in December 1935 stirred up discussion. In the article, he emphasized the need for a library in view of the country's rising literacy. He indicated that he had already opened an account at the Accra Barclays Bank with 600 pounds sterling as a first contribution to building a public library. He made a further promise of 400 pounds sterling as soon as the building was under way. His idea of a library was a main building comprising a club room and a silent room for students.

In accepting the challenge on behalf of the government, the then governor, Sir Arnold Hodson, did two things—he promised that the money would be used to add a wing to the King George V's Memorial Hall to be used as a public library, and he appointed a committee to confer with the bishop regarding the management, general organization, and equipment of the public library. In the late 1930s, the Carnegie Corporation of New York was approached about library assistance. The ready interest shown by the Carnegie Corporation led to the examination of the whole question of libraries in West Africa.