SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The necessity of inter-communication of facts and ideas among the scientists and research workers who are engaged in the different fields of sciences and technology needs no explanation. There is no doubt that proper and quick exchange of scientific information and research results raises the standard of efficiency of scientific workers. An organised effort to encourage and promote the collection of such scattered and isolated information through proper cooperation and coordination and as such, to disseminate the results thereof is the need of the day. Modern society is characterized by an increasing need for specialized institutions in various fields of activity. For all performance of their day-to-day functions as well as research and consultancy work, these institutions require access to published information. The unit responsible for the acquisition and systematic arrangement of published information directly concerned with, and ancillary to, the
work of a specialized institution may be defined as a special library.

Special library is a service Unit devoted to the information requirements, both present and future, of a specific organization and serviced by at least one professional special librarian who has administrative as well as technical and professional duties. Although each special library is unique according to the needs and interests of its parent organization. There are some general characteristics: materials are collected and organized to meet the requirements of specific groups of users; services are developed to assist these same specific users, the librarian assumes an active rather than passive role in the flow of information by taking the initiative in calling user's attention to new and pertinent information; and the library is generally small, necessitating great selectivity in the collection and versatility on the part of the staff.

UNESCO stated the corporate form of a special library in these terms:

These libraries may be attached to various bodies such as a parliament or a government department, a scientific or other research institution a learned society, professional association Museum, industrial association, chamber of commerce, etc. etc.

UNESCO's statement included individuals as well as groups

Special libraries are primarily designed to serve a limited number of experts, scientists, research workers, etc. and not coming within any of the categories of national libraries, university libraries and school libraries. ²

Richard H. Johnston defined the special library as:

"A library to which one does not repair, but from which emerges anything and every thing applicable to the needs of a business firm. It is a library that is applied, rather than applied to." ³

Information service is the raison d'être of the special library. While other types of libraries may encompass multiple objectives, education, recreation, aesthetic appreciation, and for scholarly research - the major, and usually only, objective of the special library is the provision of information in support of the objectives of its parent organization.

The special library may have its own goals and objectives regarding the sources, services, and clientele needed or desired in order to provide such services, but these goals are usually internal to the special library. Indeed, the organization usually has little interest in library service as an end in itself; rather, it is interested in the library and will support it as the means of


³ Ibid., p. 390.
getting the information it needs. Thus, for the special library to exist it must provide information.

Special libraries exist in a wide variety of organisational setting. They are unit of larger organisations whose purposes are usually other than the provision of education or library service. Special libraries are found in private business, and industrial organizations such as banks, insurance companies, advertising agencies, public utilities, publishers, chemical and pharmaceuticals manufacturers, petroleum producers, engineering firms, and the aerospace and automotive industries, to name a few. Others serve federal, state, country, or municipal governments or quasi-governmental agencies. A number of special libraries are in non profit institutions such as hospitals and health agencies, social and welfare organisations, and museums or are part of trade and professional associations or societies.

Limited in scope, special libraries are after described along subject lines because they are oriented to a single subject or more often, a group of related subjects that comprise a field of activity. The scope is determined by the interests of the parent organisation.

Special libraries serve a limited and well defined clientele. Most frequently, the special library's clientele is limited to its parent organization, and within
this limitation the clientele may range from a personnel of a single department to employees throughout the organisation and may or may not extend to the organizations' employees in other geographic locations - special. Some special libraries such as those maintained by societies, and associations, may consider the group's membership or any one with a serious interest in the subject as their clientele. When the clientele is limited to a particular organisation, special libraries often develop close working relationships with their users and able to identify, not only on an organisational basis, but also on an individual basis the type of information needed and how it should be delivered.

**SERVICES TO USERS**

The major advantage of an information function is that it can find the answers for the inquirer more rapidly that he could himself. To this might be added that it can also provide answers which the inquirer needs but has not thought to request.4

The special library provides two basic types of information service. The first is that provided in response to requests for information and encompasses reference and research services. The second is information source in anticipation of need and encompasses services designed to keep the library's clientele up to date on new and current

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The major effort in the special library is devoted to the dissemination of information through these services; all other functions support such information services. All decisions concerning allocation of the library's resources, and particularly staff resources, between acquiring and organizing materials and information service must take this into account.

Special library is one that serves a specialized clientele - lawyers, engineers, or bankers for example - and chooses its materials and offers services to support their professional needs. Special libraries are maintained by industrial and commercial firms, newspapers, publishing companies, law firms, advertising agencies, insurance companies, transportation companies, museums, hospitals and technical and professional organisations. Most departments and agencies of the federal government have special libraries.

Special libraries usually contain materials for a narrow field, but build their collections in depth. Besides providing reference service, special librarians, often create special research aids such as abstracts of journals, articles and technical monographs, indexes of journals, articles and bibliographies of materials in their fields.

In addition to the usual books and periodicals,
special libraries often contain government documents and technical reports, published and unpublished research reports, annual reports of business firms, catalogues and advertisements of competing businesses, and many items of historical as well as current interest.

51. EAST AFRICA

The development of libraries in East Africa follows a pattern also to be found in the other African countries that at one time under British influence and control. The specialised libraries founded in the various research institutions were the first ones of any size and were in few cases favoured with sufficient funds to allow them over the years to build up excellent collections in the subjects relevant to the research carried on. These organizations were either government departments or were institutions developed by the East African High Commission (Later the East African Common Services Organization, and now the East African Community), which was created to control a number of services common to the three major countries of East Africa.

51A. BURUNDI

A number of government supported institutes and government departments maintain important technical and historical collections. The Institute des-Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (Burundi Institute of Agronomy) maintains
a 1500 volume collection of scientific agriculture in the
Capital and four field stations in other parts of the
country. The Institute library supports services vital to
Burundi's future growth and prosperity. The Laboratoire de
Recherches Vétérinaires in Bujumbura provides access to
200 volumes on animal husbandry and health care, topics
closely related to the future success of agriculture. The
Ministry of Economy and Finance's Department of Geology and
Mines possesses a 100 volume library that provides valuable
information on another important factor in Burundi's future
development. Historical materials and recorded folklore are
available at the Institute Burundi d'Information et de
Documentation in the Capital.

Also in Bujumbura are the foreign libraries contained
within cultural missions. The French cultural Centre
(Alliance Francaise) contains over 1500 volumes; the
American Cultural Centre maintains a 3000 volumes collection.
Both libraries are available to any citizen, although in
practice only those living in the capital have an opportuni-
ty to utilize them.

Below is the list of special libraries in Burundi.
The date of establishment, where known is given in
parenthesis.

(a) Alliance francaise Library, Bujumbura.

(b) Centre cultural americain, International
Communication Agency, USA, Library, Bujumbura
(1961).
51B. ETHIOPIA

The most important special library in Ethiopia is that of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa (1958). It has a strong collection of African Government and agency documents, periodicals, and some 50,000 books on African development.

Library has open access system. It has a staff of 18 out of which 3 persons are professionals. Its publication includes 'New Acquisitions in the UNESCO Library'. The list of major libraries are as follows:

LIBRARIES UNDER MINISTRIES

(a) Ministry of Information has library and Document Division at Adia Ababa. It has a library of 100 volumes, 1000 pamphlets, 500 periodicals. The classification scheme used is UDC.
(b) Ministry of Land Reform and Administration

Its library was opened in 1966 at Addis Ababa. It has an access system. Photocopying facility is available. Library has 1000 volumes, 30 current periodicals, 30 old, 10 manuscripts and 10 maps. English 95% DDC is used for classification of the documents.

(c) Ministry of Planning and Development

Its library was founded in 1957 at Addis Ababa. Its library has 700 volumes.

(d) Ministry of Public Health

Central Laboratory and Research Institute was established in Addis Ababa. Library had 600 volumes, 30 periodicals in 1970.

**NATIONAL BOARD OF TELECOMMUNICATION OF ETHIOPIA**

(a) Telecommunication Institute Library founded in 1958 at Addis Ababa, having library of 3000 volumes.

(b) Telecommunications Technical Library has 360 volumes, 2000 pamphlets and manuscripts 7000 periodicals. Formerly it was Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia.

**NATIONAL COFFEE BOARD**

Its Library was established in 1967 at Addis Ababa Library has 50 volumes, 600 pamphlets and 500 periodicals. DDC scheme is used.
NATIONAL HIGH AUTHORITY

Its library was founded in October, 1965 at Addis Ababa. Formerly it was known as Imperial High Authority.

Other libraries serve government agencies, such as Central Personnel Agency. Its library was founded in 1965. It has the facility of photocopying. Central Statistical Office which is housed in Addis Ababa. Its library had 1000 volumes, 800 periodicals in 1970.

The National and Commercial Banks, the Institute of Public Administration, and the Police and Air Force Colleges have libraries of long standing. Among libraries sponsored by other countries are the British Council Library and the libraries of the Russian German, French and Italian Cultural Centres.

51C. KENYA

These fall into several categories and include:

(a) Government libraries

(b) Research institute libraries.

They are established to serve a special group of interests generally related to the Heads of the organisations they serve. It is interesting to note that although these are libraries which should be properly staffed by qualified staff, these libraries are very poorly staffed. Except a few ministry libraries, the bulk of special libraries in Kenya are staffed by unqualified staff. They are also
housed in inadequate accommodation and are poorly organized.

Special libraries established and operated by government departments or research institutions dominated the Kenya library scene for many years. The most numerous dealt with various aspects of agricultural and veterinary sciences - not surprising when one considers that the economy of Kenya was and to some extent still is based on farming and ranching.

Governmental, Commercial and industrial libraries were the first libraries to be established in Kenya. The Department of Agriculture has had a library since 1907. Until 1963, when Kenya attained independence, all the government departmental libraries had well stocked and well staffed libraries.

In post independent era, the special libraries remain important, although they no longer dominate the scene. The largest special libraries are those maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture, the East African Statistical Department, the Mines and Geological Department and EAAFRO. While all these libraries exceed 15000 volumes, none can come even close to University Library in size, financial resources and number and training of staff.

The need for libraries in government departments was noted in 1980 in a study of library and information needs:
It is in government departments that Kenya's bulk research activities are being carried out and primary materials published either by the government printers, or mimeographs. Some of these documents are considered confidential and therefore circulated in restricted office while others are considered unimportant and hence circulated within the departments only - yet all these documents contain information that is important to the developmental planning of the country. It should be appreciated, however, that all government/official publications reflect the life and history of a country's government, and they constitute primary sources of information and as such they must be properly collected, processed and stored for current and future use. This can only be achieved if all the government departments have well established and maintained libraries under the supervision of qualified librarians.

Also important are registries which file daily correspondence, memos, and reports. The registry Clerks who look after these important documents need training in librarianship, commonly referred to as documentation.

A list of important special libraries follows as under:

1. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS LAW LIBRARY

   It was founded in 1914 at Nairobi. Library has 13000 volumes, 22 periodicals, manuscripts and 5 maps. It has open access system. Photocopying is available.

2. BRITISH INSTITUTE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST AFRICA

   This library was founded in 1960 at Nairobi. It has 1000 volumes, 42 periodicals. It published 'Azamia', 1965--annual.
3. COFFEE RESEARCH FOUNDATION (CRF)

Coffee Research Station was founded in 1949 at Ruiru after succeeding Coffee Team Service in 1937. Library has 1500 volumes, 30 periodicals. Its publications include: 'CRF Annual Report; 'CRF list of publication.'

4. DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANISATION FOR EAST AFRICA

Library has collection at its headquarters Asnara.

5. EAST AFRICA CONSERVATIVE OF MUSIC

It was founded in 1944 at Nairobi. Library had only 200 volumes 500 pieces of music, 150 records in 1965.

6. EAST AFRICAN ACADEMY, RESEARCH INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION SERVICES

It was founded in April 1968 at Nairobi. It serves as a Research Information Centre financed by Ford Foundation. It was renamed in 1974. Library has 250 volumes, 350 periodicals, 70 bound periodicals, 15 maps and charts and 150 manuscripts. It has published 8 bibliographies from 1968-73. The academy has published in 1966 a Survey (Conducted by Marco Surveys Ltd.) Research Services in East Africa.

7. EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

(a) Joint Library of East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization (EAAAFRO) and East African Veterinary Research Organization (EAVRO).

It was founded in 1948-49 at Mugaga, near Nairobi.
It posses photocopying machines and microfilming equipment. The library has 35000 volumes including 20000 bound periodicals, large collection of pamphlets and reprints, 900 current periodicals. It operates since 1967 as SDI services.

(b) East African Herbarium: It was founded in 1904 at Nairobi, as a branch of EAAERO. Its library has a collection of 2000 volumes.

(c) East African Industrial Research Organization (EAIRO): It was established in 1942 at Nairobi. Its library has a collection of 35000 volumes including 1500 bound periodicals, 5000 pamphlets, 40 current periodicals, and 300 catalogue DDC abridged is used for classification of materials.

(d) East African Meteorological Department: It was founded in 1929. Its library was established in 1932 at Nairobi. Its library includes 4000 volumes, 800 charts and maps, and 120 current periodicals. UDC is used for classification.

(e) East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration: Its library has only 386 volumes and 82 periodicals.

(f) East African Statistical Department: Its library was founded in 1946 at Nairobi. Open access system is adopted by the Library. Photocopying machine is available. Its collection is 5300 volumes, 500 current periodicals, 2700 old periodicals, 10 maps and 400 documents UDC is used for
classification. Its publication is "List of current publications".

8. HIGH COURT OF KENYA

Its library was founded in 1935 at Nairobi. It has 20,000 volumes, 40 current periodicals and 10 old periodicals.

9. INTER AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

It was founded in 1951 at Mugaga. It acts as a commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (CCTA). Its library had 3000 volumes in 1975 and 260 periodicals in 1969. UDC scheme is used for classification.

MINISTRIES

10. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(a) Central Library : It was founded in 1904 at Nairobi. It has approximately 25000 volumes, 195 periodicals and numerous reports.

(b) National Agricultural Laboratory : In Nairobi, Library had 1500 volumes and 103 periodicals in 1970.

(c) Veterinary Research Laboratory : It was founded in 1903. Its library has a stock of 6500 volumes, 300 periodicals, reports and reprints. It has an open access system. Photocopying machine is available. UDC is used for classification. Percentage of documents in English language is 98%. Its publication : Annual Report; 'List of acquisitions'.
(d) Water Development Department: It was founded in July 1964 in Nairobi. Library has 500 volumes and 20 periodicals.

(e) Wellcome Institute for Research on Foot and Mouth Diseases (WIRFMD): It was founded in 1960 at Nairobi. Its library has 100 volumes and 3 periodicals.

(f) Research Stations and Sub-Stations: Generally small working collection ranges from 50-250 volumes at various places.

11. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Industrial Survey and Promotion Centre (ISPC). Its library has periodicals and paper cuttings. Its publication is Register of manufacturing firms’.

12. MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING.

Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi. Its library has approximately 25000 volumes, 140 periodicals. U.D.C. is used.

13. MINISTRY OF HEALTH

National Health Laboratory, Nairobi. It was founded in 1910 as Medical Research Laboratory. Its Library has 10000 volumes and 150 periodicals in its stock.

14. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Government Chemist's Department, Nairobi. It was founded in 1935. Its library has 1100 volumes and 12
periodicals.

15. MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT: Survey of Kenya, Nairobi. Its library has photocopying machine. Its collection is 1700 volumes and 9 periodicals.

16. MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
(a) Forest Department, Nairobi: It was founded in 1902. Its library has open access system, photocopying machine is available. In its stock it has 10000 volumes, 40 periodicals, 1000 maps. The percentage of documents in English language is 98%, French 1%. DDC scheme is used.
(b) Mines and Geological Department, Nairobi: It was founded in 1933. Central Library was established in 1961. It has 26000 volumes, 89 current periodicals and 3560 old periodicals. Percentage of documents in English languages is 95%, French 3%, African 1%. IDC scheme is used. Its publications: Geological reports', Geological bulletin', Geological maps, 'List of new acquisition'.

17. MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND WELFARE
(a) Fisheries Department, Nairobi: It was founded in 1957 but its library came into being in 1964. It has 1000 volumes, 1500 current periodicals, 20 maps, 500 reprints. The percentage of documents in English language is 90%. DDC scheme is applied. Its publications include: Kenya Fisheries Annual Report.'
18. MINISTRY OF WORKS

(a) Kenya Building Centre, Nairobi.

(b) Materials Branch, Nairobi: It was founded in 1949. Its library has 400 volumes and 800 periodicals.

19. THE MUSEUMS TRUSTEES OF KENYA

(a) National Museum, Nairobi: It was founded in 1964 incorporating the Coryndon Museum which was founded in 1910-11. It has a joint library with the East Africa Natural History Society. DDC scheme is used. It publishes 'Journal of the East Africa Natural Historical Society'. Irregular, 'EANHS Bulletin', monthly.

(b) National Museum of Western Kenya, Kitale: It was founded in 1969 incorporating Stoneham Museum. Its library has approximately 6000 volumes. At present it is closed for reorganization.

20. PYRETHRUM MARKETING BOARD

Pyrethrum Bureau Nakuru. Its library has 1200 volumes, 34 periodicals.

21. SIR AMEXANDER GIBB AND PARTERS (AFRICA), NAIROBI

Its library has 500 volumes and 6 periodicals.
22. UNITED REGIONAL OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR AFRICA, NAIROBI

It was founded in 1965. Its library has a stock of 3500 volumes.

23. WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.: Wellcome Research Laboratory (East Africa), Kabete

It was founded in 1957. Its library has only 100 volumes and 21 periodicals.

DISTRICT DOCUMENTATION CENTRES

Most of the government department libraries are either understaffed or are run by untrained library personnel. These government departments are spending millions of pounds on research and publishing but without trained hands in acquisition, processing, and retrieval of this information. The result has been incalculable financial loss.

Some positive steps are being taken. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Affairs has established the Group on District Documentation Centres under the Rural Services coordination and training unit, as a result of the Kenya government's attempt to decentralize the development planning process so that each district formulates its own district plans while this is a good move, it must be worked out properly. The government must heed the resolution passed in the Kampala conference which states that "every
The National Institute for Scientific Research (NIRS) in Butare is developing a collection in the natural sciences and a sound archives of historical and linguistic interest. The Agronomic Sciences Institute of Rwanda (ISAR) specializes in agriculture, animal husbandry, and botany. Most of the Ministries and public establishments have either small special libraries, or documentation services. The most important are the Ministry of National Education, with 1,25,000 volumes and 2300 slides in 1977, the Ministry of
National Resources, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the National Rwandese Office for Information, and the National Bank of Rwanda. There are several libraries in religious communities and Bishoprics; the best known are the library of the Archibishopric of Kigali with 3000 volumes in 1976, the library of the Dominican Fathers in Kigali with 15000 volumes in 1976, and that of the monks of Gihindmuyaga with 8000 volumes. Below is the list of Special Libraries in Rwanda. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis.

(a) Institut de recherche scientifique (INRS), Library, Butare.

(b) Institut des sciences agronomiaues on Rwanda, Library, Butare (1932).

 Libraries under Ministries

(a) Service geologique du Rwanda, Library, Kigali.

51E. SOMALIA

Some of the ministries and government agencies have set up libraries. Among such special libraries particular mention should be made of the Documentation Center of the State Planning Commission, which was being developed as a Unesco project. It has a fairly comprehensive collection of Somali documents devoted to socio-economic matters. It also has a good collection of documents of international organisations. It has about 8000 items in its collection and receives about 200 periodicals. It has initiated a few
documentation services. The Somali Institute for Development Administration and Management, another U.N. Project, has a fairly well-established library. It has good physical facilities but its collection was yet to be developed by 1979. The Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock and the Somali Development Bank were in the process of organizing their libraries.

The Library of the United Nations Development Programme has a good collection of publications of international organizations. The libraries of foreign missions such as those of the United States, Italy, France and India are used by the reading public.

The absence of sufficient staff for library and information work proved a serious handicap. Under Unesco projects a few short-term training courses were conducted, but there remained a pressing need for regular training, especially for middle-level staff.

Below is the list of Special Libraries in Somalia. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis.

(a) Somali Institute of Development, Administration and Management (SIDAM), Library, Mogadiscio;

(b) Somali Institute of Public Administration, Library, Mogadiscio (1954).

Libraries under Ministries


(b) Geological and Hydrological Survey, Ministry of Mining and Water Resources, Library, Mogadiscio.
In general, special libraries are not as well developed as public libraries. Important special libraries include those serving ministries, independent departments and parastatal organizations. Most of these institutions have "Libraries" which vary in size and effectiveness. Outstanding among special libraries are those belonging to the National Development Corporation, the Bank of Tanzania, the National Audio-Visual Institute, Kirukoni Party Ideological College, the Institute of Finance and Management, and the Institute of Development Management. The Tanzania Library Service has played a significant role in organizing these libraries and has enabled them to get off the ground since its inception, the Tanzania Library Service has provided staff and assistance to special libraries. Increasing calls are made on the staff for professional assistance in the organization of libraries, and whenever possible librarians are seconded to these institutions. In many cases, the staff members of the institutions are attached to the National Central Library for in-service courses on how to organize libraries.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Under East African Community various departments having small libraries and those libraries serve their own organisation clientele. Those are as under:
(a) Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat

It was established in 1969 in Arusha. There are 4000 volumes, 200 current periodicals, 500 old periodicals. The library has open access system. The whole material is classified according to Universal Decimal Classification Scheme. The Library has 5 members on its staff out of which only one is professional assistant. Its publication is 'Accession List'.

(b) Communications, Research and Social Services (COMRES)

It was founded in 1973 at Arusha. The library has 2500 volumes, 30 current periodicals, 250 old periodicals, 6000 reprints. The material is available in English 98%, French 0.9% and African 0.1%. UDC is used. Its publications is Annual reports and Journals of the various EAC Centres, institutes and organizations.

(c) East African Institute for Medical Research (EAIMR)

It was founded in 1949 at Mwanza. It serves at a Medical Survey and Filariasis Research Unit. Library has 4000 volumes, 124 current periodicals, 1500 reprints and pamphlets, 180 articles on microfiche, 100 maps and charts. The material is classified according to Bernard Class.

(d) East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Disease (EAMVBD)

It was established on 1st January 1949. This centre has a small library of 726 volumes, 80 current journals,
40 old periodicals, 3000 reprints, and 250 maps. It publishes 'Annual Report, Bulletin'.

(e) **East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation**

(EMFRO)

It was established in 1950 at Zanzibar. It is a small library having only 200 volumes, 100 periodicals.

2. **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

Under the Ministry of Agriculture there are following libraries.

(a) **Central Library at Dar-es-Salaam**

This library has open access system. It has the facility of photocopying. The library occupies 10000 volumes, 219 current periodicals, 101 old periodicals. The material is available in English, Swahili and French. English 99%, Swahili 0.2% and French 0.1%. The classification scheme is U.D.C.

(b) **Central Veterinary Laboratory**

Its library was founded in 1962 at Dar-es-Salaam when move from Mpwapwa. Library has 900 volumes, 76 current periodicals. English 98%, African 2%. Bernard Class is used.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture, there are Research and Training Institutes and stations which are housed in following places such as:
(a) **Ilonga**: It was founded in 1943. Library has 3500 volumes, 60 periodicals (1970).

(b) **Longwa**: Passive Research Station: It was founded in 1948. Its library has only 220 volumes and 2 periodicals.

(c) **Lyamungu**: This centre was established in 1953 at Moshi, as Coffee Research Station of the Tantanyilea Coffee Board which was later transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1969. Its library has only 500 volumes, 30 periodicals in 1970.

(d) **Mlingano**: Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association Research Station was founded in 1935 at Ngomeni. Its library has open access system. It has only 140 volumes in 1970, 20 current periodicals were subscribed. It has maps also.

(e) **Mwapwa**: At this station the centre was established as early as in 1917 which is the headquarter of Veterinary Division of the German administration. In 1963 it became Livestock Experimental station. It had a library of 1000 volumes, pamphlets, 27 periodicals in 1970. The Bernard Class is used as a classification scheme.

(f) **Mtwera**: Here library had 8000 volumes, 200 periodicals in 1970.

(g) **Tanga**: Tanga station was founded in 1946. Library had only 300 volumes and 20 periodicals in 1970.
3. MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Under this Ministry there is Government Chemical Laboratory which was established in 1930 at Dar-es-Salaam. The library had 600 volumes, 18 periodicals in 1970.

4. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Under this ministry, there is Information Service Department Library had 1000 volumes in 1968. It was housed in Dar-es-Salaam.

5. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

There are Forest Division, Forest Utilization Section, Sylviculture Research Station, Geology and Mines Division under this Ministry. All of these are housed in Dar-es-Salaam, Moshi, Lushoto and Padoma respectively.

The Tanzania Library Service has played a significant role in the organization of libraries and has enabled them to "get off the ground". Since its inception, the TIS is also responsible for special libraries. Many requests are received from government ministries and from other organizations and institutions for assistance in the organization of these libraries. The TIS, staff, therefore, are called upon from time to time to give professional advice and, whenever possible, librarians are seconded to these institutions.

The Tanzania Library service is also responsible for special libraries. Many requests are received from
government ministries and from other organizations and institutions for assistance in the organization of their libraries. The TLS staff, therefore, are called upon from time to time to give professional advice and, wherever possible, librarians are seconded to these institutions.

Below is the list of Special Libraries in Tanzania. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis.

(a) East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, Malaria Institute, Library, Amani (1949).

(b) Forestry Training Institute, Library, Arusha.

(c) Plant Pathology Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Library, Arusha.


(g) Civil Service Training Centre, Library, Dar-es-Salaam.

(h) Goethe-Institut, Library, Dar-es-Salaam (1962).

(i) Coffee Research and Experimental Station, Library, Moshi (1920).

(j) Institute of Development Management, Library, Morogoro.

(k) East African Institute for Medical Research, East African Community Library, Mwanza.

(l) Museum Library, Zanzibar.

(m) Zanzibar Government Archives Library, Zanzibar.
Libraries under Ministries

(a) East African Community, Counsel Library, Arustra. 5500 volumes, 30 current periodicals.

(b) Chief Secretary Office, Library, Dar-es-Salaam. 6000 volumes.

(c) Forest Division Headquarters, Library, Dar-es-Salaam. 2500 volumes.

(d) Ministry of Agriculture, Library, Dar-es-Salaam.

(e) The Treasury, Library, Dar-es-Salaam, 2500 volumes, 25 current periodicals.

(f) Geology and Mines Division, Library, Dodoma (1926).

(g) Agricultural Department, Library, Zanzibar. 1100 volumes, 50 current periodicals.

51G. UGANDA

The Uganda Technical College Library is the leading special library in the country, whereas its basic role is to serve the Uganda Technical College, it is also an important technical information source for practising engineers in the country. It houses the Uganda Technical Information Service (UTIS), to which several consulting firms subscribe. It has a stock of over 16000 volumes, over 240 journals, and collections of standards. Other notable special libraries include those of the Bank of Uganda, the East African Development Bank, and Kawanda Agricultural Research Station.

Following is the list of few libraries.
1. EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY (EAC)

(a) East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (EAFPRO); Jinja

It was founded in 1947. It has library of 700 volumes, 150 maps, 15000 reprints. UDC is applied. Its publication is 'Annual Report; African Journal Tropical Hydrobiology and Fisheries'.

(b) East African Leprosy Research Centre (EALRC); Busia-Tororo

It was founded in 195^*. Its library had 345 volumes and 16 periodical in 1970.

(c) East African Meteorological Department (EAMD); Kampala

Its library was founded in August, 1970. Library has open access system. Photocopying machine is available. Library has 479 volumes, 640 periodicals, 70 manuscripts, 720 microfiche reading material. The percentage of documents in English is 90% while in Africana language is only 10%. DDC is used for classification.

(d) East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation (EATRO); Tororo

It was established in 1948 succeeding Department of tsetse research in Tanganyika founded in 1928. Its library has open access system. It has the facility of photocopying. In its stock, 8600 volumes, 70 current periodicals, 7000 old volumes, 1000 maps, 3000 microfiches, are available. The percentage of documents in English is 95%, French 2%, Africana only 2%. Bernard Class is used. Its
publication is EATRO annual report, Technical reprints'.

(e) East African Virus Research Institute (EAVRI): Entebbe

It was founded in 1936. Its library has a collection of 2000 volumes, 40 periodicals, reprints and microfiche.

2. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES: Department of Agriculture

(a) Research Division: Entebbe

Its library has 5000 volumes and 50 periodicals.

(b) Kawanda Research Station: Kampala

It was founded in 1937. Its library has 6415 volumes, 120 current periodicals. The percentage of documents in English language is 99%, French 0.5%, UDC is used. Its publication is the 'List of acquisitions'.

(c) Namulonge Research Station: Kampala

It was founded as Cotton Research Station of Cotton Research Corporation (CRC), London. But later on it was given to Uganda Government in 1971. Its library has a stock of 4000 volumes, 150 periodicals.

(d) Serere Research Station: Soroti

It was founded in 1922 and was called in 1961 Teso District Agriculture Office. Its Library has only 681 volumes and 29 periodicals.

3. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

(a) Animal Health Research Centre (AHRC): Entebbe

It was founded in 1926. Its library has an open
access system and make available of photocopying. It had 10,900 volumes in 1975. It had also 4,000 pamphlets and reprints, 65 periodicals and 50 maps. Bernard class is used.

(b) **Fisheries Department : Entebbe**

It was founded in 1925 as Game and Fisheries Department. Its library has 1,000 volumes and 15 periodicals.

(c) **Forestry Department : Entebbe** : It was founded in 1904. Its library has an open access system, photocopying machine. Stock has 2,440 volumes, 36 current periodicals, 44 old periodicals. It has also trade catalogue bulletin and reports.

4. **MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Government Chemist Department : Kampala**

Its library was established in 1937, having open access system. It has 200 volumes, 50 current periodicals, 1,000 old periodicals.

5. **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : KAMPALA**

(a) **Film Library**

20,000 negatives.

(b) **Radio Uganda Record Library**

3,000 records, 1,500 tapes.

6. **MINISTRY OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES**

(a) **Geological Survey and Mines Department, Entebbe**

It was founded in 1917. Its library has open access
system. It has a facility of photocopying the material. The collection is estimated to be 17858 volumes including pamphlets, 29 current periodicals, 3142 bound periodicals, 389 maps. DDC is used for classification.

(b) Lands and Survey Department, Entebbe

It was founded in 1902. Its library has microfiche reader and photocopying machine. It has 425 volumes and 49 current periodicals, 231 bound periodicals.

(c) Water Development Department, Entebbe

Its library has 300 volumes and 12 periodicals.

7. MINISTRY OF TOURISM, GAME AND WILDLIFE

(a) Game Department, Entebbe

It was founded in 1925. Its library has 350 volumes and 5 periodicals.

(b) Uganda National Parks, Kampala

Its library has 307 volumes, 3 periodicals.

8. NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, KAMPALA

It was founded in 1970. It collects information on research projects in Uganda.

9. UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, KAMPALA

It was founded in 1950. Its library has 5224 volumes, 10 current periodicals, 4 old and 7 maps.
10 UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD, KAMPALA

Its library has 1000 volumes, trade catalogues and standards.

52. WEST AFRICA

The present day libraries of the United States International Communication Agency (USICA), formerly the United States Information Services, the British Council, the French Cultural Centre and the German Cultural Institute (Goethe Institute) are run as parts of centers which demonstrate the culture of their respective home countries for the benefit of the host country. These libraries which are seen as integral parts of their total programme, served as a stimulus to indigenous public library development in the 1940's and 50's and still serve a very useful function by supplementing local public library resources and expertise. However, as public libraries develop, these cultural libraries are increasingly withdrawing from lending library service and are stressing the information center aspect of their service. British Council libraries are located in the capital cities of the former British colonies. The French cultural centres has libraries in the capital cities of the Francophone countries. USICA has libraries in major cities of both Anglophone and Francophone West Africa.

Another type of special library of great consequence
in the region is the library attached to an institute of research. These special libraries are located in government departments or in government owned or sponsored institutions. A few of them are attached to research institutes belonging to regional or international agencies. Statistics derived from lists of research institutes show roughly 170 special libraries of this sort in the 14 French speaking African countries and roughly 70 in the five English speaking countries special libraries in West Africa vary in the strength of their collections, but it is possible to assume nevertheless, that they cater for immediate research. Their collection vary from roughly 200 volumes in a small government department library to as many as 20000 and 800 current serials in the library of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria. Most special research libraries in West Africa are in the fields of agriculture, education, economic development, medicine, and law. In French-speaking West Africa, there are additionally several libraries run by the Institute Francaise d' Afrique Noire which provide valuable collections of local history, anthropology, linguistics, sociology, and even botanical and zoological information on the area.

It has long been recognized that the special libraries of West Africa contain valuable sources for national bibliographies in special fields. Nevertheless,
their holdings are almost inaccessible to all but their immediate clientele. It has been the practice in the early years of such libraries to put them under the charge of a research worker with a library clerk to assist. Records of holdings are scanty. As professional staff are appointed, in Nigeria, for 30 special libraries there were 39 professional staff. They often start at a disadvantage because they are faced with years of accumulation of unorganized library material. The special librarians are the only ones who can meet the challenge of making these collections effective from a national point of view, by recording their holdings and making them known to bibliographers at large.

52A. BENIN

Before Dahomey became independent on August 1, 1960, there existed practically no special libraries in the country. But during the last few years, the development of these institutions has gone forward at a rapid rate, in order to fill national requirements.

There are a number of research libraries associated with government agencies and institutes that are responsible for the study of society, education, agriculture, industry and mining in Benin. The Institut de Recherches appliquées du Benin, in Porto Novo, supplanted the local branch of IFAN (Institute Français d' Afrique noire) in 1961 and offers a collection of 8500 works as well as an information
service. Institut de Recherches agronomiques tropicales et des Culture vivri'eres (established 1970) and Cotonou's Institute de Recherches du Coton et des Textiles Exotiques (1970). ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et technique Outre-Mer) maintains a centre in Cotonou. Other libraries serve the chamber of commerce, research institute in education, and palm oil, the Laboratoire d' Agrope'dologi the Ministry of Rural Development, and the Mining and Geology division of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism.

The following may be classified as special libraries:

1. **LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RESEARCH OF DAHOMEY**

   This used to be the administrative library, i.e., the library of the local government of the colonial power. Later, after the scientific organization called French Institute of Black Africa had been established in 1938, the library became attached to that institute which became the Institute of Applied Research of Dahomey in 1961. From that time on, this library has gradually become specialized in the following subject fields: Botany, Ethnology, Geography, History, African Pharmaepoeia.

2. **LIBRARY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

   Despite its name this library differs basically from the former administrative library. It has been conceived,
from its origin in 1962, as a special library, the stock of which consists essentially of materials in the field of public administration, administrative sciences, law, finance, economics, development, planning organization and methods, sociology, labour, cooperatives. It includes also a considerable number of reference works (Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, atlases, codes, collections of laws, the official journal of Dahomey from 1895 on, and those of the former, consisted of Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Benin (Dahomey).

3. LIBRARY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The special fields of this library are arboriculture, biology, botany, climatology, world economy, geology, horticulture, education, fish and wild life, plant pathology, topography, and zoology. Economists and agricultural engineers and exports are the main users of this library which has enabled many of them to conduct a number of studies successfully, particularly in reference to Cacao, Coffee, Caoutchoue, Oil Producing Plant, Food Products, Cotton and other textiles.

4. LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

This library is now being organized. It consists essentially of textbooks, of works relating to culture and civilization in general, and of books on psychology. The
research done here is concerned with the education of teachers with their orientation and with school learning. It is playing an important role in connection with the new teacher's college at Porto-Novo.

5. **LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES**

This library which has been established recently, specializes particularly in the field of literature. Since 1966, it has also a scientific section. The future of this library is closely connected with that of the Institute of Advanced Studies of Benin, which is a joint undertaking of Dahomey and Togo. It is certain that it will expand rapidly, in view of the various university faculties which it will have to cover. Its users are professors and students only.

6. **LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

It is still in an embryonic stage. It contains largely legal books and reference works. It is open exclusively to the members of the National Assembly and to the personnel of the Secretariat General of the Assembly. Its definitive structure should be established in the years to come.

By way of conclusion, this unexpected development of special libraries in Dahomey is characteristic of the cultural evolution of this country which is called the "Latin quarter" of Black Africa.
Below is the list of special libraries in Benin. The date of establishment, where known is given in parenthesis.

(b) Centre Cultural Franchis, Library, Cotonou.
(c) Chambre de commerce d'agriculture et d'industrie du Benin, Library, Cotonou.
(d) Laboraton'e d'agrape'dologie, Library, Cotonou.
(e) Centre Cultural Francais, Library, Porto-Novo.
(f) Institut de recherches et de formation en education (IRFE), Library, Porto-Novo.

Libraries under Ministries

(a) Direction des mines, de la ge'ologi et des hydrocarbures, Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Tourism, Library, Cotonou.
(b) Direction de L'agriculture, Ministry of Rural development and Cooperatives, Library, Porto-Novo.
(c) Direction de l'enseignment agricule et d la recherche, Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives, Library, Porto-Nove.
(d) Direction du g'enie rural, Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives, Library, Porto-Novo.

52B. CAMEROON

The most important special library in the country is that of the former office de la Recherches Scientifique et Teching d' Outre-Mer (ORSTOM), now is the Human Sciences Institute in the National Research Institute. It was created in 1949 as Institute de Recherche Camerounaise; on
the eve of its transformation in 1973, its library held 10000 books, 691 serials, and 1198 microfilms. Except for the University Library, that library is the most active in research.

Below is the list of special libraries in Cameroon. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis.

(a) Centre national de recherches agronomiques d'kona, office national de la recherche scientifique et technique (ORSTOM), Library, Buea (1968).

(b) Chambre de commerce, d'industries et des mines du cameroun, Library, Douala (1957).

(c) Institut de recherches forestières et písicoles (IRFP), office national de la recherche scientifique et technique (ONAREST), Library, Douala.

(d) Institut panafricain pour le développement (IPD) Library, Douala.

(e) Societe' nationale d'études pour le developpement on Afrique (SEDA), Library, Douala.

(f) Institut de recherches médicales et d'études des plantes médicinales, office national de la recherche scientifique et technique (UNAREST), Library, Kumba.

(g) Institut des cultural vivrières et textiles (ICVT), Station de Maroua, Library, Maroua.

(h) Institut de recherches zootechniques, pasto­rales et ve'tirinaires (IRZIV), Library, Ngaoundere'.

(i) Centre dominicon de recherches socio­culturelles, Library, Nlongak.

(j) Bibliotheque d'histoire africaine, Yaoundi(1965)

(m) Goethe-Institut, Library, Yaoundi (1961).
(n) Institut de formation et de recherches de' morphographiques (IFORD), Library, Yaoundi.
(o) Institut de recherches medicales et d'etudes des plantes medicinales (IMM) Ex-Institut Pasteur, Library, Yaoundi.
(p) Institut de sciences humaines, Library, Yaoundi.
(q) Institut national d'education (INE), Library, Yaounde.
(r) Office africaine et malgache de la propriete' industrielle (CAMPI), Library, Yaoundi (1968).
(s) Office de la recherche scientifiques et technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM), Library and Documentation Centre, Yaoundi.
(t) Office national de la recherche scientifique et technique (ONAREST), Multidisciplinary centre, Library, Yaoundi.

Libraries under Ministries
(a) Assemblee nationale, Library, Yaounde (1960).
(b) Direction des eaux et forets, Station botanique de Yaoundi, Ministry of Agriculture, Library, Yaoundi.
(c) Direction des mines et de la geologie, Documentation Bureau, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Yaoundi.
(d) Direction des resources naturelles, Library, Yaounde'.
(e) Ministere de l'economic du plan, Library, Yaounde' (1962).
52D. GAMBIA

There is no important special library in Gambia.

52D. GHANA

In industrialized countries like the United Kingdom and the United States of America, special libraries are found in industries, but in developing countries like Ghana such libraries support scientific and social research in various institutions or are built around special collections. In a study carried out by the Central Reference and Research Library of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 71 such libraries were identified. Even though not all the 71 libraries recorded in the directory may be said to be supporting some research activity, these collections serve the special purposes of the institutions they serve.

The most important group of special libraries serves the research institutions of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The Council's Central Reference and Research Library, founded in 1964, coordinates and supplements collections and services of the Council's institute libraries. Such libraries were founded are the Animal Research Library (1964), the Institute of Aquatic Biology Library (1965), the Cocoa Research Institute Library (1937), the Building and Road Research Institute Library (1951),

the Food Research Institute Library (1963), the Forest Products Research Institute Library (1960), the Crops Research Institute Library (1950), the Soils Research Institute Library (1945), the Industrial Research Institute Library (1967), and the Water Resources Research Unit Library (1968).

Among the other special libraries may be mentioned the Ministry of Agriculture Library, which was established in 1926.

The Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration Library was founded in 1961 to serve the special needs of the Institute, a post graduate professional training and research institution. The scope of the library whose stock totals over 50,000 books and monographs, covers management, public administration and finance, law, economic, and development planning, local government, and international relations.

The University of Ghana Medical School Library was founded in 1964. The stock grew from 2000 volumes in 1964 to 20,000 in 1976, including resources of the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Health and Medical Research.

The Volta River Authority (1964) Library supports the activities of the Authority mainly in the field of water resources, hydroelectric power generation and distribution, dams, inland water transportation and irrigation, and to a
lesser extent economics, law, agriculture, resettlement schemes, and other subjects.

All the banks in the country have libraries attached to their financial operations. They include the Bank of Ghana Library, the Ghana Commercial Bank Library, and the Capital Investment Bank Library. The Economic Library of the Central Bureau of Statistics (1948) has played a useful role by providing service to government statisticians and planners with its stock of 35000 volumes. A number of departments and corporations run small special collections, but these have not been developed to any great extent.

The origins of special libraries in Ghana can be traced to the government departments and institutes established under the colonial administration.

One of the oldest special libraries in the country is the Ministry of Agriculture Library which dates back to the establishment of the Aburi Botanical Gardens in 1888. The botanical garden was established that year at the request of the Colonial office, under the Gold Coast Department of Agriculture. Its purposes were to carry out exhaustive exploration of agricultural resources with a view to finding economic plants for European markets, to experiment on both economic and decorated plants from other tropical and sub-tropical countries to find out which could thrive under local conditions, and finally, to teach scientific methods of agriculture. This collection,
Agriculture Library building
together with miscellaneous publications, formed the early beginnings in 1980, of the very unique library of the Ministry of Agriculture established the same year. The current book stock stands at ten thousand volumes and five thousand monographs. The library subscribes to 132 periodicals and caters primarily to the needs of the staff of the Ministry as well as libraries of the outstations. However, the resources are accessible to the general public but only for research and reference. Until 1952, when a professional librarian was employed, the library was run by agricultural and clerical officers. The appointment of a professional librarian was more than justified civil servants, the man finally chosen was not a professional. His outstanding, 315 page bibliography, *Ghana Agriculture 1890-1902*, a bibliography of crop and stock cooperation and forestry food and fisheries, was published in 1962.

In addition to this library, there are eight institutional agricultural libraries with stock totalling five thousand volumes and an average of fourteen current agricultural periodicals at each station. These institutes were agricultural at the time of their establishment in 1906, but they developed into agricultural training centres responsible for the Ministry of Agriculture Training Programme.
One other important institution established by the colonial administration was the Gold Coast Geological Department in 1913. Its library was founded in 1946. Only in 1962 did the department become actively involved in the economic development of the country. That year, the National Economic Planning Commission on Mining and Mineral Research recommended expansion in the major fields of activities of the department to meet the needs of the seven-year development plan. The need then arose for the training of technicians in geological, geochemical, and geophysical exploitation. The expansion of the library became automatic. Today the departmental library stock stands at even thirty-two thousand volumes on geological sciences, fifteen thousand pamphlets, and a subscription of fifty-seven periodicals.

The Central Cocoa Research Institute of the Gold Coast Department of Agriculture was established in 1938 and marks the beginning of the Cocoa Research Institute Library, located at Tago in the Eastern Region. The institute's original objective was to investigate the cause of the "Swollen School", the disease of Cocoa. Further research on various diseases gave impetus to the growth of the institute into an international research organization for...
the Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and the United Kingdom. The institute was renamed the West African Cocoa Research Institute (WACRI). The interterritorial association was disbanded in 1962 because of the need for local specialization, and the Ghana Cocoa Research Institute (CRI) was established under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In 1972 the institute was again transferred from the CSIR and placed under the Cocoa Marketing Board. The institute library holds special collections on Cocoa, and its present stock stands at over 9000 volumes, 1140 pamphlets. It subscribes to 510 current journals on Cocoa and allied subjects.

(c) THE COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Independence ushered in new ideas and new developments for Ghana, one of which was the founding of the Ghana Academy of Learning. Rapid advance in science and technology was seen in vital to the emancipation of the country and its people. Consequently, two organizations were established. The National Research Council in 1958, and the Ghana Academy of Learning in 1959. The first, which was renamed the Ghana Academy of Science, was designated to organize and coordinate all scientific research activity in Ghana; the second established to play the role of learned society, was to promote the study extension, and dissemination of knowledge in all fields of sciences and
learning. It soon became apparent that both organizations not only were complementary in their functions, but were also playing overlapping roles in their programmes. The two merged in 1963 under the name Ghana Academy of Sciences. In 1966, the government set up a committee under the chairmanship of the Late Sir John Cockcroft to advise on the future of the academy. The Committee's major recommendation was to separate the national research functions of the academy from those of the learned society. As a result the academy was reconstituted into two separate bodies in 1968, namely the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences. Control of research institutes passed to the new Council, and the academy reverted to its previous status as a purely learned cooperative society.

The Council has the following research institutes:

Animal Research Institute, Achinota Binding and Road Research Institute, Kumasi.
Crops Research Institute, Kumasi.
Food Research Institute, Accra.
Forest Products Research Institute, Kumasi.
Institute of Industrial Research, Accra.
Institute of Aquatic Biology, Accra.
Soil Research Institute, Kumasi.
National Atlas Project, Lagon.
Water Resources Research Unit, Accra.
Herbs of Ghana Project, Legon.
Each institute is semi-autonomous with its own library and information unit, and is managed on behalf of the council by a management board. However, the Central Reference and Research Library was established in 1964. Its principal function is to coordinate library services and technical information activities of the research institutes and units of the council. It concentrates on acquiring material on fringe subjects and those of a general and pervasive nature, with the aim of supplementing material in institute libraries and of avoiding unnecessary duplication. The library also attempts to acquire useful scientific literature which for one reason or another institute libraries are not in a position to acquire. Emphasis is placed on current periodicals which provide the basis for a current-awareness service for research workers within and outside the council. The service is in the form of a monthly listing of summaries of scientific articles relevant to the research work being done in Ghana. The summaries are distributed to individual research workers who may request photocopies of the full length articles from the library.

In connection with the literature summary service, the library maintains an index of uniterms to serve as the basis for information retrieved. It arranges inter-library loans between the institutes and outside libraries, maintain a union catalogue of scientific publications in Ghana.
libraries, and publishes the union list of titles of current scientific periodicals held in all libraries in Ghana. Thus, it fulfils the function of a national library for science and technology in the Ghana context.

The collections of the libraries in the research institutes vary in size, some are modest and others extensive. The following are worth mentioning:

(d) THE SOIL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KUMASI

It began as a department in 1951 to deal with soil vegetation and land use surveys and was attached to the Central Agricultural Station, Kwadaso, in 1953. In 1959, it became a department of the Ministry of Agriculture. This division was later reconstituted into an agricultural research station and was transferred to the Academy of Sciences. In 1961, the soil research unit, of which it was part, was raised to the status of an institute. The institute is charged primarily with inventorying the nation's soil resources carrying out surveys of areas earmarked for immediate agricultural development, and advising on ways and means of improving the fertility and status of soils in order to increase crop and livestock production. Its library has been built and administered to meet the institute's objectives and programmes. The collection now stands at 11000 volumes mainly on soil science, and it subscribes to 155 journals on various
aspects of soil conservation and erosion, soil microbiology, soil fertility, chemistry, and minerology.

(e) THE BUILDING AND ROAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

It is also located at Kumasi, with a stock of over 5000 volumes, over 8500 monographs, and a periodical holding of 170 titles. It is especially rich in civil engineering, including roads and public health, engineering, building, architecture, and allied subjects.

(f) THE FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ACCRA

It has a stock of nearly 4000 volumes, 1900 pamphlets, and 54 current journals. In addition to specializing in food science and food technology, it has many volumes in economics, consumerism, agricultural economics, and allied subjects. Its service include the compilation of specialized bibliographies.

(g) THE FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KUMASI

It specializes in silviculture and timber technology. It has over 3000 books and monographs and 5000 pamphlets, and subscribes to 30 periodicals.

(h) THE WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ACCRA

This institute was founded in 1968, specializes in earth sciences, meteorology, climatology, hydrology, water management, dams, lakes, reservoirs, and ponds, and
terminology. It subscribes to 65 periodicals on different aspects of water resources, and it maintains membership with the American Water Resources and it maintains membership with the American Water Resources Association. In addition to its bibliographical information, it offers microfiche viewing and photocopying facilities. Its stock comprises 3000 books and monographs and 2500 pamphlets. Its special services include indexing and compilation of bibliographies.

(i) THE ANIMAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ACCRA

It was established in 1964, holds a collection of about 3000 volumes on animal science and related subjects. It subscribes to 140 current periodicals. Like other special libraries of the CSIR, it provides current awareness services to its staff and compiles bibliographies in specific fields.

OTHER SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Outside the CSIR, there are a number of libraries specializing in various fields.

(j) THE BANK OF GHANA

It was established as a central bank on March 4, 1957, and started operations in August of that year. One of its major assignments is to advise government on general monetary and economic matters locally and internationally.
Accordingly, the bank established a research department which began as the economic section to the secretary's department during the 1958-59 fiscal year, was later renamed the economics and statistics office, and in 1960-61 became fully established as the Research Department. The department is concerned with the analysis of money and banking problems, foreign trade, balance of payments, public finance, and international economics. Such an assignment needs the backing of an organized library. Initially, books and periodicals were purchased on an ad hoc basis, but as the department grew, a professional librarian was appointed in 1963. The library of nearly nine thousand volumes has developed into one of the largest and best organized special libraries in Ghana. It is essentially for reference and research designed, to meet the needs of the department and to cover the subject interests of the Research Department. It subscribes to over 300 journals and magazines and receives complimentary copies of annual reports and economic bulletins from 137 overseas central banks. Although the facilities are restricted to staff, the public is allowed access by special permission by the director of research.

(k) THE MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY INSTITUTE

A public institute of management experts and consultants, was established in 1965 and offers courses and
consultive services to the general public. Its library, which began with a cupboard collection of 338 books and about 60 unbound periodicals, has currently grown to over 5,300 volumes and 86 periodicals. The bulk of the literature is housed in the main institute in Accra and about 700 volumes at its Kumasi branch. The collection concentrates on economics, organization and methods, accounting and financial management, personnel management, marketing, advertising, public relations, and computer science. The library is well organized, and it is one of the few such specialized libraries in Ghana which has consistently been managed by professional personnel.

The Supreme Court Library is one of the oldest libraries in Ghana and is believed to have been started with the establishment of the Supreme Court of Ghana (Gold Coast) in 1876. After moving from house to house in 1933, it settled in the Cast Wing, second floor, of the present Supreme Court building. The library of about twelve thousand volumes specializes in statutes, law reports, legal text books, etc. It has a collection of government publications, that is, reports of commission of enquiry, reports of government and the gazette dating back to 1910. It has received donations from Great Britain, the United States, Sri Lanka, and Australia. In addition, there is a library in the chambers of the Chief Justice.
the books were inherited primarily from the West African Court of Appeals in 1957. Each justice of the Court of Appeals also has a library in his chamber. A new Supreme Court complex has been planned, and a new stock of one thousand books already acquired as initial stock is being used by the judges of the Court of Appeals.

(1) THE BRITISH COUNCIL

It has two library resource centres in Ghana - one in Accra and one in Kumasi. The Centre in Accra is the headquarters, and consists of a landing section, reference section, periodicals area and the English language Teaching Resources Centre (ETREC). The loan section of the library has thirty thousand stock on all subjects, including fiction with an annual issue of forty thousand. The periodical section stocks 108 magazines and journals which are not for loan. There is also a small but growing section of music, speech tapes, and records. Shortly, there will also be a children's section specializing in preteen literature. ETREC has multimedia facilities for teachers of English. There are also study carrels wired for sound and or slide presentations, ETREC also houses multiple copies of classroom texts which can be borrowed by teachers. The Kumasi Library Resource Centre has two thousand stock and sixty-one periodicals. It also has tapes and records available for loan to teachers. The
British Council administers the Ministry of Overseas Development Book presentation Programme. Ghana also benefits from the library development scheme whereby the Council administers funds for the development of the public system. This aid can be in the form of books, mobile libraries, or audio-visual equipment.

(m) TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY

It is a Christian theological institution founded in 1943 by the Anglican, Presbyterian Churches in Ghana for the training of their clergy. It moved into its present site in 1961. Although it is near the University of Ghana, it only maintained an academic arrangement whereby the students can take the University diploma in theology. As a Church institution, it has many international connections, thereby enabling it to build a rich library of eleven thousand volumes on all aspects of Christian theology, as well as psychology and ethics.

(n) THE GHANA COMMERCIAL BANK LIBRARY

It was founded in 1969 as a small reading room and was reorganized in 1973 to become a functional library. Its objective is two fold, first it provides library service for the clerical and auxiliary staff preparing for their examinations in banking, accountancy, and law; second, it organized to meet the needs of the research and the economic intelligence departments to which the library is
attached.

(o) THE VOLTA RIVER AUTHORITY LIBRARY

It began in 1961 as a depository of government reports, pamphlets, publicity materials, contract documents, newspapers, periodicals, and publications relating to the establishment of the Volta River Authority. A full time librarian was appointed in 1964. As a result of his comprehensive memorandum, a well-designed library was incorporated in the Authority's present imposing building. It is essentially a technical library specializing in hydroelectric power and river transportation. Recently it has built up collections on management, law, history and other subjects to help train the Authority's staff. It has a stock of seven thousand volumes and sixty five journals.

(p) THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY LIBRARY
(AMERICAN CENTRE)

It formerly known as the United States Information Services (USIS), is part of the American Center for serving the Ghanian community. Its library consists of approximately six thousand volumes, ninety periodicals, and American newspapers. The collection covers such subjects such as economics, business, management, science education, the arts, the black American experience, and communications. A major portion of the collection has been developed to support Ghana's current development programme.
(q) **THE ARMED FORCES LIBRARY**

It was founded in 1948, houses forty thousand books and monographs, and subscribes to forty periodicals. Its collection obviously emphasizes military history.

The FAO Regional Office for Africa Library has an extensive collection of 14500 volumes and 92 periodicals. Its area of specialization is agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and nutrition. The collection includes economics, environmental studies, fertilizers, home economics, legislation, land and water development, pests, plant production and protection, social welfare and statistics.

(r) **THE ECONOMIC LIBRARY**

It specializes in economics and statistics, was established in 1948 to serve the departments and ministries of the government of Ghana dealing with finance and economic development. Housed in the Central Bureau of Statistics, it has a collection of thirty one thousand books, two hundred monographs, and five thousand pamphlets. It subscribes to five hundred journals.

(s) **THE GHANA NEWS AGENCY LIBRARY**

Established in 1957, maintains a library on current literature on general news, local and foreign governments, internal and international affairs, and every aspects of economic, technological, social and political affairs. It specializes in international and regional organizations,
and information on living and dead personalities and sports. Its primary function is to keep news items, local and foreign issued by the Ghana News Agency.

(t) THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT LIBRARY

The Attorney General's Department Library in the Ministry of Justice has stock of eleven thousand volumes. It is primarily a special collection on law and is meant for use by the staff of the attorney general's office and all legal practitioners.

(u) THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

It covers government politics and has a stock of four thousand volumes. It is primarily a library for parliamentarians. Since, however, Ghana has had interrupted periods of military rule it has lost many of its clientele. The library continues to operate for the benefit of a few research workers in this field of specialization.

(v) THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION REFERENCE LIBRARY

It specializes in journalism and public relations. Its holdings of four thousand volumes include government and special committee and commission reports. It subscribes to more than 220 serials.

(w) THE FRENCH PEDAGOGIC CENTRE LIBRARY

It was started functioning in 1972 in Accra and in a short time has built a stock of five thousand books and
fifty current journals. It is primarily a collection of French language and literature and is specially meant for teachers of French language and literature.

There are several other libraries worthy of brief mention. These are the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Library which specializes in radio and television and the library of the Institute of Journalism will eight thousand volumes mainly on journalism and public relations.

(x) THE GHANA NAUTICAL COLLEGE LIBRARY

It has a collection of eight thousand volumes with emphasis on marine navigation and engineering.

(y) THE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH LIBRARY

The Curriculum Development and Research Library of the Ministry of Education has 8200 volumes on all aspects of education, including teaching aids.

(z) THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK

It has a stock of four thousand books and over twelve hundred pamphlets boxes. Its book stock is mainly on development planning, internal and external trade, and agricultural development.

52E. GUINEA

There is no important special library in Guinea.
The holdings of larger special libraries reflect the importance of agriculture for the development of Ivory Coast. The two technical libraries of the office de la Recherche Scientifique et technique Outre Mer (ORSTOM) and those of the Institut de Recherche Agronomique Tropicale et Cultures Vivrières (IRAT) at Bouake, the Institute Français du café, du Cacao, et Autres Plantes Stimulantes, and the centre Technique Forestier Tropicale de la cote d'Ivoire contain important works on plant and soil sciences, geology, ecology, and tropical agriculture. There is also an important geology library in the Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire. Other research institutes maintain smaller libraries having for the most part fewer than 500 volumes. The library of the Institut Africain pour le Développement Économique et Social, however, includes over 30,000 volumes and 250 serials focusing on the social sciences and economic development. Also concentrating on economic development is the collection of the Bureau National d'Études Techniques du Développement (BNETD) with 2,000 volumes and 60 serials. Finally, the French, German, and American cultural centres in Abidjan maintain libraries on the history and culture of their respective countries.

Below is the list of special libraries in Ivory Coast. The date of establishment where known, is given in
parenthesis.

(a) Bureau de recherches géologiques et Minières (BRGM), Library, Abidjan.
(b) Bureau national d'études techniques du développement (BNDI), Library, Abidjan (1965).
(c) Centre catholique des étudiants (CCEA), Library, Abidjan.
(d) Centre des sciences de la nature, Library, Abidjan.
(e) Centre ORSTOM d'Adiopodoumé, Library, Abidjan.
(f) Centre technique forestier tropical de Coll d'Ivoire (CTFT), Library, Abidjan.
(g) Conseil économique et social, Library, Abidjan.
(h) Goethe-Institut, Library, Abidjan.
(i) Institut Africain Pour le développement économique et social (INADES), Library, Abidjan (1962).
(j) Institut de recherches sur le caoucho au Congo (IFAC), Library, Abidjan.
(k) Institut français de recherches fruitières outre-mer (IFAC), Library, Abidjan.
(l) Institut Pasteur de Côte d'Ivoire, Library, Abidjan (1972).
(m) Office de la recherche scientifique et technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM), Library, Abidjan.
(n) Institut national des arts (INA), Library (1971).

Libraries under Ministries

(a) Assemblée nationale, Library, Abidjan Plateau (1956).
(b) Cour Suprême, Library, Abidjan - Plateau.
(c) Direction de la documentation et des publications, Ministry of Scientific Research, Library, Abidjan.
Certain attempts by a few ministries and agencies of the government and private organizations are being made to organize special library services, but growth, is relatively slow. Those services that exist are instructures owing to lack of trained library personnel and finding.

Special libraries in Liberia, like school and public libraries, are under-developed. A few ministries and agencies of the Liberian government and private organizations are beginning to recognize the importance of special library services. The growth of special libraries is a slow process. Many of the organizations and government establishments that would want special libraries organized within their structures have not given any concrete consideration to their systematic planning and funding.

In a survey conducted in 1967, Evans briefly...
mentioned special libraries:

In addition to school and public libraries there is number of special libraries. The Department of Information and Cultural Affairs (now called the Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism) has a collection of Africans, which can be used by any one on the premises only. The Institute of Tropical Medicine at Harbel (now called the Liberian Institute for Biomedical Research) has a library of some 500 books, 2000 pamphlets and 40 periodicals on tropical medicine and allied subjects. The concessions provide general libraries for their staff and their families.6

Since the Evans survey, a number of government agencies and private institutions have made plans for the organization of special libraries. Many have assembled sizeable collections of monographs, government documents, reports, periodicals, and books, covering a wide range of subjects. In most cases, these collections are disorganized, and library services are unstructured because of lack of proper library personnel and financial support. The prevailing conditions of special libraries make it very difficult to assess the impact of their services and roles; the only exception is the Liberian Institute of Public Administration (LIPA) Library.

The LIPA Library, Liberia's sole organized special library, was established by legislative enactment. On November 15, 1975, it was officially inaugurated.

According to legislation:

"The Institute was created to help to fill a critical need for improving the administrative efficiency of personnel in the public service. This action became necessary because experience had indicated that the sufficient numbers of well trained upper and middle level administrators was a major constraint on the planning and implementation of the nation's development program.

Subsection 1453(h) of the act provides for a library "Development of a library suitable for the needs of the research program and for use of public officers."

The library provides source materials for use by instructors in preparing their lectures and collateral readings for trainees. The library is accordingly acquiring some of the most important literatures on public administration training, particularly those relevant to other African countries. The library is assembling existing librarian government documents and other reports, monographs, and pamphlets bearing on manpower needs and public administration as background readings for both trainees and their instructors. It produces brochures on functions, purposes, and programs of the institutes. It is making its own contribution to the literature by producing publications on Liberian administrative problems and their solutions. The LIPA Library is committed to the three basic functions of the institute: training, research and consultancy.

The institute's collection includes processed books.
and related materials. The collection is remarkably rich, and the selection of journals represents a good cross-section of pertinent titles in the fields of management, public administration, and political science. Documents, some issued by international, regional and governmental bodies, constitute a growing body of literature which the library collects and acquires. A large and richly diversified collection of training materials, collected with the help of the technical advisory staff, is being indexed.

All literature resources of the library are at the disposal of the institute's staff. LIPA alumni, participants in its workshops and seminars, and outside clientele. This is in accord with the institute's policy of disseminating such information to all interested readers and users, particularly public and civil servants.

The LIPA library is staffed with two professional librarians, both of them holders of the Master's degree in Library Science, two library personnel with library certificates, and a number of supporting staff.

Below is the list of special libraries in Liberia. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis.

(a) William V.S. Tubman Library Museum, Department of Information Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Cape-Palmas.
(b) The Liberian Institute, American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, Library, Marbel.
(c) American Cultural Center, International Communication Agency, USA, Library (1947).
(d) The Institute for Liberian Languages, Library, Monrovia (1971).

(e) Institute of Librarianship, Library, Monrovia.

(f) Liberian Information Service, Department of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Library, College of Africana, Monrovia.

(g) Central Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, Library, Suakoko.

Libraries under Ministries

(a) Liberian Geological Survey (LGS), Department of Lands and Mines, Library, Monrovia (1964).

(b) Supreme Court, Library, Monrovia.

52H. MALI

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Libraries exist in important government departments such as the library of the Nigerian Office (Office du Niger) in Segou and the library of the Institute for Rural Economics in Bamako (Institut d'economie rurale).

The Ahmed Baba Centre for Documentation and Historical Research in Timbukutu was founded in 1973. The role of the centre is to collect, to keep, and to make use of Arabic manuscripts of every origin and in every discipline.

Oral traditions are the main source of information for Mali, where over 15 languages are spoken, some of these use the 'tifurar', the Arabic alphabet, and more and more often the Roman alphabet. Two centres are in the charge
of collecting and keeping oral traditions; the Institute for the Humanities (Institut des Sciences Humaines) of Mali in Bamako and the National Broadcasting Corporation of Mali in Bamako (Radiodiffusion Nationale du Mali).7

521. NIGER

Two notable special libraries are those of the Centre regional de recherche et de documentation pour la tradition orale, founded in 1968 in Niamey in cooperation with UNESCO with a collection of approximately 5000 tape recordings of songs, tales, fables, and other accords in the major African languages spoken in Niger, and that of the commission du fleuve. Niger (Niger River Commission), founded in 1971 in Niamey. Its documentation center provides abstracting services in agricultural production, stock farming, fish breeding, pedology and geology, and hydrology.

Below is the list of special libraries in Niger. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis.


(b) Centre regional de recherche et de documentation pour la tradition orale (CRATO), Library, Niamey.

(c) Institut de recherche et d'application pedagogique (INDRAP), Library, Niamey (1969).

(d) Institut de recherches agronomiques tropicales et des cultures vivrières, Library, Niamey.

Libraries under Ministries

(a) Direction des Mines et de la géologie, Library, Niamey.

(b) Ministère du plan, Commissariat général au développement, Documentation Centre, Niamey (1965).

52J. NIGERIA

Numerous government departments, private, companies, and other organisations maintain special collections. The most significant holdings are those of the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, the West African Examination's Council, the Geological survey located in Kaduna, the Federal Department of Agriculture Technology in Enugu, the Federal Institute of Industrial Research at Oshodi, and the Centre for Management Development in Lagos.

Of special libraries in Nigeria in the 1960s, John Harris has said that they were "in a state of becoming rather than being". When Harris wrote in 1962 he estimated the entire stock of university and special libraries in the country at 3,20,000 volumes. These libraries employed a total of thirty five professional staff. Fifteen of the libraries, he discussed were special libraries. As of 1973, there were more professional staff in special libraries than in all the libraries discussed at the time.

Despite of this apparent sign of progress, special
libraries in Nigeria are still a long way from matching the progress of, say, university libraries. Traditionally, special library development in most parts of the world tend to lag behind development in other types of libraries. Yet, special libraries, because they back research that could lead to new products and processes, can play a vital role in the development and industrialization process in any country. The only special libraries of any consequence in Nigeria today are libraries of "research", all of which are in government departments or in government owned or sponsored institutions. These are no private commercial or business libraries of consequence nor are there any in industrial establishments. Government sponsored research in Nigeria has concentrated on agriculture because of the importance attached to that sector of the economy, therefore, research institutes are predominantly involved in agriculture oriented research. There are also a few libraries within government ministries and departments who functions demand the availability of current information to its staff.

In virtue of Decree No. 5 of 1972, the Nigerian Science and Technology Development Agency was established to oversee the organization of various research institutes in the country. In the past, for example, agricultural institutes were coordinated by the Agricultural Research
Council of Nigeria.

Under the new arrangement, each institute has a governing board, within the overall organization of the National Science and Technology Development Agency. The effect is greater independence from control by ministries and perhaps even a more adequate finding level of institutes.

Because of the establishment of special libraries is determined by need rather than by a desire to provide an amenity, there is no history of special libraries in Nigeria. And in spite of an impassioned plea from one of the country is pioneer special libraries in 1966 for special librarians to get organized neither a special libraries associations nor a special libraries section of the Nigerian Library Association exists.

Below is the list of special libraries in Nigeria by subject. The date of establishment, where known is given in parenthesis.

1. **AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES**
   
   Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan (1964).
   
   Federal Department of Agricultural Research, Ibadan (1910).
   
   Federal Department of Forest Research, Ibadan (1941).
   
   Institute for Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Billo University (Zaria), Zaria (1925).
   
   Federal Department of Veterinary Research, Vom (1924).
Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, Benin (1952).
Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasts Research, Kaduna.
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan (1959).
Root Crop Research Institute, Umuadiler (1954).

2. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES

Technical Information Library, Federal Ministry of Trade, Lagos.
Projects Development Institute, Enugu (1970).
Nigerian Steel Development Authority (1972).

3. CURRENT AFFAIRS LIBRARIES

Ministry of External Affairs, Lagos (1948).
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos (1963).
4. **LAW LIBRARIES**

- Supreme Court Library, Lagos (1956).
- High Court Libraries in the 19 State Capitals.
- Institute of Administration, A.B.U., Zaria.
- Institute of Administration, University of Ife.
- Law Library, University of Lagos (1962).
- Law Library, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus (1962).

5. **MEDICAL LIBRARIES**

- Medical Research Institute of Nigeria (1945).
- University College Hospital, Ibadan (1948).
- College of Medicine, University of Lagos (1962).
- Faculty of Medicine, Ahmadu Bello University (1968).
- Faculty of Medicine, University of Nigeria, Naukka (1970).
- Faculty of Medicine, University of Benin (1971).
- Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Ife (1972).

**OTHER SPECIAL LIBRARIES**


Nigerian special libraries have grown in response to definite demands. They serve a small special clientele whose work relies heavily on reference material. Their range of subject is wide and tends to be biased toward national interests, Veterinary research at Vom, Oil palm research near Benin; archeological and antiquities...
libraries in JOS and Lagos; forestry research in Ibadan; tropical medicine in Lagos; geology in Kaduna, and so on.

Though some special libraries were among the first libraries established in Nigeria, they have rarely been well publicized. This unsatisfactory state is probably largely due to the fact that there were, in the past, no adequate staff with necessary qualifications for special library work in Nigeria. The state of special libraries in Nigeria was aptly described by Petrie who stated:

"Special libraries in Nigeria always seem to me the Cinderella of Libraries: they are not yet really in the picture." 8

Special libraries receive their own fair share of the National budget but unfortunately they do not provide information comparable to what they receive. The problem is not one of total lack of information, but largely that available information is not tapped nor made accessible to the people who could use it.

The majority of the information is shoved away in cupboards or in carefully locked bookcases, in storerooms, in huts in the backyard, in officer's tables, and even in their homes. A lot of it too ... is filed on office files and is therefore as good as lost. A good deal is not in published form.... 9

9. Ibid., p. 64.
Special libraries operate primarily at research and university levels. However, some research institutes, government branches, business firms, and industries, and even public libraries have strong special collections. Most of Nigeria's special libraries are located near their specialities and in many instances these specialities are very far from the cities. This accounts for why they are scattered all over the country.

Of special libraries in Nigeria in the 1960s, John Harris has said that they were "in a state of becoming rather than being" when Harris wrote in 1962 he estimated the entire stock of university and special libraries in the country at 3,20,000 volumes. Among them they employed 35 professional staff. Fifteen of the libraries he discussed were special libraries.

In spite of this apparent sign of progress, special libraries in Nigeria are still a long way from matching the progress of, say, university libraries. Traditionally, special library development in most parts of the world tends to lag behind development in other types of libraries. The only special libraries of any consequences in Nigeria today are libraries of "research" all of which are in government departments or in government owned or sponsored institutions.

Perhaps because the establishment of special
libraries is determined by needs rather than a desire to provide an amenity, there is no "history" of special libraries in Nigeria.

6. AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES

(a) Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria

Founded in 1964, the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria was originally a branch of the West Africa Cocoa Research Institute (WACRI), with headquarters at Tafo, Ghana. WACRI had a good library and information service, but all that was available at the Nigerian branch were a few books, etc. for the field workers. The institute now has its headquarters at Ibi-Ayunra, near Ibadan. Although a library was established at the beginning, the staff list as of March 31, 1968 showed that the institute had no professional librarian. The library serves 100 clients consisting of research officers and technical officers.

(b) Federal Department of Agricultural Research Ibadan

This research institute, the oldest of its kind in Nigeria was established in 1899 as a model farm. It became research station in 1910 and was named Moor Plantation, after Sir Ralph Moor, the British High Commissioner who had taken interest in private agricultural research in the country. The Institute has branches as follows: the Federal Rice Research Station in Badeggi,
North-Western State, and the Root Crops Research Unit at Umudike, near Umualia in the East-Central State. The holdings of books and periodicals stood at 10,528 volumes in 1972 and the budget was N 31780. There were 387 users and 23 staff members, four of whom were professionals.

(c) Federal Department of Forest Research Ibadan

This department came into being in 1941 and currently has a branch at Zaria, the Savana Research Station. The budget for its library in 1971-72 was N 5,044, and book stock stood at 17821 volumes. There were 98 periodicals on current subscription.

(d) Institute for Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Originally established in 1925 as the Samaru Research Station of the Northern Nigeria Ministry of Agriculture, the institute became part of Ahmadu Bello University in October 1962. Between 1925 and 1955, the library was run by various research officers. A full time librarian was appointed in 1956. The library is classified by the Universal Decimal Classification and provide what is, perhaps the best agricultural information service available in Nigeria.

The library publishes a 'Weekly list of Principal Journals Received in the Library', a monthly 'Accessions List', and an annual 'List of Current Periodicals'. The
budget for 1971-72 was N 30,780. There were eight staff members, two of whom were professionals in 1972.

(e) Federal Department of Veterinary Research, VOM

Located in VOM, some 15 miles from JOS, Capital of Renue-Platean State, the Veterinary Research Station was established in 1924. Aside from its main function of carrying out research in the main areas of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry, the station supports a laboratory technologist's training scheme. A veterinary school offering a 2-year course in animal husbandry also comes under the umbrella of the department. Although it operates on a rather small budget (books/periodicals, N 1000; and salaries N 2440 in 1972) the library provides an excellent service. In 1972 the stock stood at 10,882 and there were two professionals out of a staff of six.

(f) Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, Benin

The institute came into being in 1952 as the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research. It was established by law and renamed the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research in 1964.

(g) Nigerian Institute for TryPano Somiasis Research, Kaduna

(h) International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Number of libraries</th>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Professional staff</th>
<th>Expenditure N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and allied subjects</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53,110</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(five libraries)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(six libraries)</td>
<td>(three libraries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and Industry</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44,079</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Affairs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(three libraries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law (excluding - law libraries in Universities)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>57,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(six libraries)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(four libraries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine (excluding medical libraries in Universities)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other subjects</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total :</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,90,189</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,72,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
is sponsored principally from funds made available by the Ford Foundations, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the aid agencies of the governments of the United States and Canada. The Institute's building programme began in 1968, but actual research started in 1969.

In 1971 the library published a union list of scientific and technical periodicals in six agricultural and four university libraries and the National Library of Nigeria. At the end of 1973, the stock stood at 15,000 volumes of books and periodicals and 2,000 pamphlets and reprints. The scope of the 'Union list of Scientific and Technical Periodicals in Nigerian libraries was revised in 1973 to cover 18 major libraries. In 1972 the library published 'Senals of Rice Research'.

7. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES

In 1965, 65% of all investment in the country was foreign owned. These enterprises already had their own information services back home at their metropolitan headquarters. Nigerian businessman do not normally place much premium on research for information and are, therefore, not very anxious to discover and utilise information. There is also the fact that a library in a business or industrial establishment represents a fairly investment which will affect the overhead charges of running the business.
There are very few Nigerian businesses needing to use information in the manner described:

(a) Central Bank of Nigeria Research Library, Lagos

The Central Bank of Nigeria was established in 1961 to fulfill all the functions of a national bank. The library is a part of the bank's research department, under the control of the director of research.

The library's stock exceeds 12,000 volumes and there are special collections of newspaper clippings. An index to current periodicals received in the library is published as part of the library's acquisitions to utilize. In 1972, four of its 19 members of staff were professional librarians and the bank spent N15,246 on the library, exclusively of personal emoluments.

(b) Federal Institute of Industrial Research Library, Lagos

The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was founded in 1955 to promote the setting up of industries based on the country's raw material. The services of the institute are available free to industrialists and others. The library of the Institute plays a key role in its functions by providing the researchers with a reliable information service. The library has over 5,000 volumes of books and periodicals. In 1972 there were 89 periodicals on current subscription and the book vote was N1,900.
(c) Geological Survey of Nigeria Library, Kaduna

The library is under the Director of Geological Survey and its clientele consists almost entirely of staff of the department. The library is particularly strong in the area of maps of Nigeria, of which it has well over 3,000. The total stock as of March 1972 was, 11994.

(d) Library of the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, Lagos

The library was established in 1962, expenditure as of March 1972 was N 4,680, while the total stock stood at about 10000 volumes.

(e) Library of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction, Enugu

The library serves mainly staff of government departments, but businessmen sponsored by the ministry are allowed to use its facilities.

(f) Nigerian Standards Organisation Library

The Nigerian standards organisation was established by decree in December 1971 but the effective data of the decree in January 1970, when the organization began functionary. A library was established soon afterwards. It collects standards from various parts of the world, and the librarian recently had some experience in the library of British Standards Institution.
(g) Technical Information Library, Federal Ministry of Trade, Lagos

This is one of the few libraries with a clientele mainly from the business community. The library publishes a quarterly Accession list and occasional lists of feasibility reports and trade periodicals available in the library. Holdings as of March 1972 were books 3079, current periodicals, 100. There is a special collection of publications from UNCTAD and GATT.

8. CURRENT AFFAIRS LIBRARIES

(a) Houses of Parliament Library, Lagos

Although Nigeria has not had an elected federal legislature, since 1966, the Army said at the time it came to power that year that it would eventually hand power back to democratically elected representatives of the people. The library total stock has reached some 12,000 volumes. It is run by a qualified librarian and five non-professional staff. The book budget for 1971-72 was N 2,616.

(b) Ministry of External Affairs Library, Lagos

The services of the library are available to staff of the ministry, sponsored students from home and abroad, and staff of foreign missions in Nigeria. Stock figures for 1972 were 3000 volumes and 125 current periodicals.
The Library has a special collection of publications of the organization of African Unity from the time it was founded in 1963.

(c) Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Library, Lagos

The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs was founded in 1963 as an independent, non-profit making organization to promote study of international affairs through research lectures, seminars, and exchange of information with similar institutes elsewhere in the world.

Since 1967 the institute has been housed in a new building. One area of which has been designed to be the library. The library's holdings in mid 1974 were: books, 20000 volumes, periodicals 700 titles, verticle file clippings, 30000, pamphlets, 5350; and microfilms, 850 reels. The library also has a special collection of documents of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs and Information Library, Enugu

Like the Projects Development Agency, this library could be regarded as a direct consequence of the Nigerian Civil War. It was set up in 1970, probably by staff of the erstwhile Biafran Directorate for Propaganda, who had come to realise the usefulness of current and readily accessible information in their work.
9. LAW LIBRARIES

In general, law libraries in Nigeria are well stocked and fairly adequately funded. Apart from the libraries in the high courts of the 12 states there are a Supreme Court Library in the Federal Capital of Lagos and very good law collections at the Institute of Administration of Ahmadu Bello University and the libraries of Universities of Ife, Lagos, and the University of Nigeria. The outstanding court library is The Supreme Court Library, which has ranking collections, including rare books and manuscripts. It is served by two professional staff. The High Court Library of Lagos State, which was founded in 1900, is the leading law library in the country. Its collection amount to well over 20000 volumes and its budget for 1971-72 was generous N 15000 for books, N 7000 for law reports, and N 3000 for maintenance.

10. MEDICAL LIBRARIES

The oldest medical research library in Nigeria was founded in 1945 at the Medical Research Institute in Lagos. The institute had been established almost 40 year earlier in 1909. In 1946 the library of the Medical Research Institute was merged with the Department of Health Headquarters library and to form the Central Medical Library. The library's stock exceeded 20000 volumes in 1972 and there were 304 serials on standing order.
In 1948 the University College, Ibadan admitted its first students, among them medical students. Although the University Library built up its medical collections to a high standard it was not until 1963 that a medical sub-library was established at the University College Hospital.

Fourteen years after the establishment of the University College Medical school, a second medical school was founded at the University of Lagos in 1962. Four other universities soon followed. Msukka in 1966, Ahmadu Bello in 1968, Benin in 1971 and Ife in 1972 of these schools, Ibadan and Lagos have by far the best medical library facility at present.

52K. SENEGAL

There are 44 special libraries and 30 documentation centres, primarily in Dakar. Approximately 25000 persons are served by these organizations, many of which have important libraries. Some of the most notable are those of foreign embassies in Dakar, particularly the Austrian and Canadian, Japanese and Lebanese embassies, and those of the institutes of the university, such as the Institute de médecine tropicale appliquée, the Institut Pasteur is one of the oldest in West Africa; it was founded in 1924. Most of these specialized libraries have limited collections.
Below is the list of special libraries in Senegal. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis:

(a) Institut senegalais de recherches agronomiques (ISRA) Library, Bambey.

(b) Association internationale pour le developpement de la documentation des bibliothèques et des archives en Afrique, Library, Dakar.

(c) Banque nationale de developpement du senegal, Library, Dakar.


(e) Centre d'échanges culturels de langue francaise de Dakar, Library, Dakar (1959).

(f) Chambre de Commerce, d'industrie et d'artisanat de la region du cap vert (CCLIARCV), Library, Dakar.

(g) Goethe-Institut, Library, Dakar.

(h) Institut africain de developpement economique et de planification (IDEP), Library, Dakar (1967).

(i) Institut britanique, Library, Dakar (1967).

(j) Institut de technology alimentaire (ITA), Library Dakar-Hann (1969).

(k) Laboratoire national de l'éleveage et des recherches veterinaries, Library, Dakar-Hann (1935).

(l) Office de la recherche scientifique ontre-mer (ORSTOM), Library, Dakar-Hann (1985).

(m) Service mele orodogique, Library, Dakar.

(n) SICAP Liberte', Library, Dakar (1972).

(o) Societe' nationale d'études et de promotion industrielle (SONBPI), Library, Dakar.
The establishment of the special libraries in Sierra Leone dates back to the organization of libraries in individual government administrative departments, and later in ministries. Since then, the pattern of library development has not changed substantially in this field. Special library enrichment has come through the establishment of the semiofficial and newer public institutions like the Central Bank, embassies or affiliated organizations, the Central Statistics Office, and the Sierra Leone Broadcasting service gramophone library.
The establishment of special libraries is based on the provision of library facilities in government administrative departments and ministries. On the contrary, independence in 1961, foreign embassies and other parastatal institutions were established, many of which have their libraries or information centers serving their individual needs. There are about 20 special libraries in addition to libraries in ministries. Many suffer from lack of funds for the purchase of materials, but the collections are useful.

Information given here on special libraries was obtained through using of the Directory of libraries and Information Services (2nd ed., published by the Sierra Leone Library Association, 1976) summaries of significant information on each of the libraries follow:

(a) Bank of Sierra Leone Library

This library was established in 1964 at Freetown. Its collection is 3492 books and 107 periodicals. Its staff consists of one professional, two paraprofessional and one library clerk. Dewey Decimal Classification and Classifie D catalogue Code are being used for processing of books. The library meets the needs of the Research department in particular and all other sections of the bank, by providing a reference and loan service. It collects books and periodicals relating to economics, law,
banking, agriculture and allied subjects. The library may be used as a reference library by students from other institutions. Its publications are: (a) Bank of Sierra Leone Annual Report; (b) Economic Review; (c) Economic Trends and Sierra Leone Balance of Payments. Its prospects are encouraging. Since the Research section of the banks continues to expand, so will its library facilities.

(b) British Council Library

It was established in 1945 at Freetown. Its collection is books 6869, periodical titles 79, 16mm films 472, gramophone records: music 466 and spoken words 284, tapes 66, cassettes 80 and audiovisual equipment. Two paraprofessionals are working in this library. DDC and CCC are being used for technical processing of books.

The British Council library in Sierra Leone is essentially intended as a medium for educational support and a source of professional reading for teachers and educationalists and sub-professional technologists. Over the past few years the number of books in these fields has steadily increased, and emphasis is now placed on books required by teachers, generally and by more advanced students at the technical and vocational levels. It collects materials in the following fields: education and teaching methodology (works on English, language teaching predominates (in the methodology area); science education (in technical subjects at the subprofessional
level only); British literature and dramatic literature and special collections (writers and their work series); education officers reference library; the English language Book Society Series (ELBS), and a reference collection on British higher and further education institutes. Film shows can be arranged on request for educational or cultural institutions or by private individuals within the Freetown area and its environs.

The library varies its development in relation to special needs of library development in Sierra Leone. The present scope of its collection and service is designed to meet certain inadequacies in the overall national library system.

(c) Central Statistics Office Library

It was established in 1975 at Freetown. It has 1500 books and 27 periodical titles. One professional and three paraprofessionals are working in the library. DDC and CCC are in use. It builds the comprehensive statistical library to serve the members of staff. It collects materials on statistics and allied subjects. Its publication is monthly list of New Accessions. This library will continue to develop as financial provisions for the statistics office.

(d) Geological Survey Division Library

It was established in 1940 at Freetown. It has
1300 books and 10 periodical titles. It has 1350 maps also. One professional and 3 paraprofessionals are working in this library. DDC and CCC are in use. Its scope is to serve members of staff of the division by providing relevant information in their various areas of specialization. It collects materials on geology and allied subjects. Its publication is monthly Bulletin of New Accessions. This library suffers from inadequate funding and efforts are being made to improve its acquisition programme.

(e) House of Parliament Library

This library was established in 1961 at Freetown. Its collection is 1500 books and 10 periodical titles. Only 3 paraprofessionals are working there. No classification system is being used there. Its scope is to serve members of Parliament and bonafide research workers. It collects materials on politics, administration, and legislation. The library has a special Sierra Leone collection consisting mainly of government publications. This library lacks adequate staff to organise its collection.

(f) Judicial Library

It was established in Circa 1935 at Freetown. Its collection is 5147 books and 10 periodical titles. It has 50 microfilms and one microfilm reader also. Moys
classification system for law books is being used. CCC is also used. It has one professional and 2 paraprofessionals. Its scope is to provide library services for judges, magistrates, barristers, and solicitors. It publications are (i) "Index to the Holdings of the Judicial Library 1973"; (ii) Alphabetical Index to Amendments of Legislations, 1966-74; (iii) Guide to use of the Catalogue Acquisition List; and (iv) Judicial Department Guide to the library.

There is a need for more adequate physical facilities.

(g) Law Library

It was established in Circa 1962 at Freetown. Its collection is 2115 books and 15 periodical titles. It maintains newspaper cuttings also. One professional and three paraprofessionals are working there. DDC and CCC are being used. Its scope is to provide and exploit the documentation and bibliographical services necessary for the enhancement of the work of the law officers department. It collects materials on law and related subjects, and politics and sociology. The library has a special collection on legislation of Sierra Leone from the earliest laws to date. There are regional branches in BO and KENAMA. Its publications are (i) Digests of cases; (ii) Current Awareness Bulletin; (iii) Lists of recent Acquisit-
ions and (iv) Index to Legislation of Sierra Leone, 1964–1975 (In progress). Its finding is rather limited for the development of the library.

(h) Medical Library

It was established in 1967 at Freetown. It has 840 books and 120 periodical titles. One professional and one paraprofessional are working there. DDC (17th ed. modified) and CCC, author file and alphabetical subject index are being used. Its scope is to provide reference facilities for medical personnel (excluding nursing staff) and leading facilities for medical personnel in the Western area. It collects materials on all aspects of medicine excluding surgery, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology, and on peripheral subjects such as pharmacology pur science and social science. Its publications are: (i) Acquisitions lists; (ii) Reading lists of specific topics.

Future development will require improved physical facilities and more funding for library development.

(i) Meteorological Department Library

It was established at Waterloo, in 1938; Lungi in 1947 Freetown in 1968. It has 800 books and 10 periodical titles. Two paraprofessional are working there. Home made classification scheme is used here. Its scope is to serve the staff of the department and other interested persons.
It collects materials on meteorology and climatology and related topics. The library includes publications of the world Meteorological organization and the International Civil Aviation Organisation. This library needs adequate staff and sufficient funds.

(j) Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources, Fisheries Division Library

The library contains the collection of books, periodicals and reprints which was purchased by the colonial office in 1950 from the estate of the late Dr. E.J. Allen.

The library was considerably extended after 1950 largely through the efforts of the former staff of the West African Fisheries Research Institute and the Fisheries Development and Research Unit. When the unit was taken over by the Sierra Leone Government at the Fisheries Department in 1961, the library was handed over to Fourah Bay College, which became responsible for the operation of the research branch of the Unit.

According to the division, the collection housed in the library building is undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive in the field of oceanography available to English, speaking research workers on the West African Coast.

This library was established in 1950 at Freetown. It has 2000 books and 10 periodical titles. Only two
para-professional are working there. DDC and CCC is being used. Its scope is to serve the research needs of members of staff. It collects material on oceanography, marine science and fisheries and has a special collection of FAO reports.

Lack of adequate financial support has adversely affected the development of this library. There is need for more adequate staff and an improvement of the present physical facilities and equipment.

(k) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Library

This library was established in 1961 at Freetown. It has 500 books and 10 periodical titles. Only two para-professional are working there. DDC and author catalogue are used. Its scope is to serve the needs of the staff of the Ministry. It collects material on agriculture and allied subjects. There is a lack of adequate funding for library development.

(l) Ministry of Education Library

It was established in 1964 at Freetown. It has 1500 books and 30 periodical titles. It has got UNESCO publications also. One professional and one para-professional are working there. No classification scheme is used. Its scope is to serve the members of staff of the Ministry and to provide reference services for other educationalists. There is a lack of adequate funding for
the development of the library collection.

(m) Ministry of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Central Planning Unit Library

It was established in 1974 at Freetown. Its collection contains 1400 books and 30 periodical titles. One professional and one paraprofessional are working there. DDC and CCC are being used. Its scope is to serve as a library and information bureau of the Central Planning Unit. The library collects materials on economic development and planning. Its special collections include CECD documents, Sierra Leone government publications, UN and specialized agency publications, and planning unit regular and technical papers. Its publication is "Monthly Accessions lists (Suspended).

(n) National School of Nursing Library

The library was established in 1934 at Fambia. It has 2170 books and 150 periodical title, 150 microfilms and microfilm reader. Only one paraprofessional is working there. Subject Catalogue is in use there. Its scope is to provide information and reference services for members of staff engaged in research in various fields. Its only publication is "Research publications produced by members of the Staff". There is need for more staff and funds.

(o) Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service Gramophone Library

This library was established in 1957 at Freetown.
It has 15000 Gramophone records and 8000 tapes. One professional and 6 paraprofessionals are working there.

Index system as used at the British Broadcasting Corporation Gramophone library is used. Catalogues of Composers, artists and titles are preserved.

Its scope is to provide tapes and commercial gramophone records for use by programme staff. The library collects records on features and drama, like music, variety and entertainment etc.

Now accommodation is to be provided in the building under construction for broadcasting and television service.

(p) United States Information Library

It was established in 1959 at Freetown. It has 3500 books (app.) and 62 periodical titles. It has 16 mm films 300 also. Tapes and Video tapes are also available. Only two para-professionals are working there. DDC and Dictionary Catalogue are used there. Its scope is to provide the people of Sierra Leone with information about the United States of America, its cultural life, history, educational system, etc. The library collects comprehensively, with emphasis on reference material on the United States. Policies are adopted to suit the aims and objectives of the service.

(q) YWCA Library/Study Centre

This library was established in 1969 at Freetown.
It has 370 books and 24 periodical titles. Two para-professional are working there. Besides DDC and CCC author and title file and alphabetical subnect index are used there. Its scope is to meet the dearth of reference libraries in Freetown; to supplement school libraries by providing background books in support of the regular school curriculum; to provide systematic training in the use of books and libraries. It collects materials generally on all subjects in the curriculum of secondary schools.

There is need for more adequate staff.

52M. TOGO

Important collections of specialized research institutes include those of the Institut National de la recherche scientifique and the Office de la recherche scientifique et technique Outre-mer (ORSTOM). The Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Lome', was founded in 1965 as a coordination center for scientific research. Its library currently holds 2500 volumes; findings of research activity are published in its quarterly, 'Etudes togolaisis'. The library of ORSTOM, founded in 1948, has more than 2000 volumes, 50 current periodicals, 1000 documents, and 250 maps.

The library of the centre regional d'etudes et de documentation economiques, founded in 1972 in Lome', houses
more than 3500 volumes and 190 current periodicals specializing in economics, labour and unionism. It publishes the 'African Trade Union News', in English and French editions.

52N. UPPER VOLTA

The Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CNRST) founded in 1950, receives copies of all Upper Volta publications, including those published outside Upper Volta. Its library specializes in research in the humanities and natural science and holds more than 6000 volumes. The Centre publishes the quarterly 'Notes et Documents Voltaïques', on an irregular basis, the 'Recherches Voltaïques', and is responsible for the compilation of a current national bibliography, Volume one was issued in 1967, the 'Bibliographie générale de la Kante-Volta, covering years 1956 through 1965 volumes covering earlier years were planned but had not been published by 1979. An on going national bibliography that would be issued from 1966 onwards was also still in the planning stage.

There are other small special libraries under the Ministry of Agriculture, Finance and Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development and Mines.

The Documentation and Information Centre of the Inter African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH) in
Ouagadougou houses 10,000 documents, including books, technical reports, proceedings of conference, maps serial and satellite photographs and periodical articles. The centre receives approximately 100 journals and compiles bibliographical bulletins, which are sent to more than a thousand recipients over five continents. The Centre published two catalogues in 1977: An Index of Authors' and a 'Geographical Index' representing a total of 6000 documents. The bulletins deal with documents selected and analyzed after the 1977 publication date.

Other documentation centre include those of the OCCGE in Bobo Dioula so, which specializes in public health and tropical medicine, with a collection of 8,200 volumes, 135 periodicals and 300 maps; the Institute national de la statistique et de la d'inographie in Ouagedougou, with, 2,582 volumes, primarily in the field of economics, four periodicals, and statistical bulletin from different countries and the Institute national d' education in Ouagaadougon, with approximately 6,000 volumes and 95 periodicals on educational theory and psychology.

Below is the list of special libraries in Upper Volta. The date of establishment where known, is given in parenthesis.

(a) Centre d' etudes e'conomiques et sociales d'Afrique Occidentale (CEESAQ), Bibliotheque, Bobo-Dioulasso (1964).

(b) Mission entomologique ORSTUM aupres de l'OCCGE, Bibliotheque, Bobo-Diolasso (1965).
Libraries under Ministries

(a) Direction de la géologie et des mines (DGM), Bibliothèque, Ouagadougou.

(b) Ministère de la justice, Bibliothèque, Ouagadougou.