During the colonial era, British traditions were transplanted into East Africa and imposed on to its peoples. There are hundreds of different ethnic communities in East Africa, each speaking its own language, though it drew many of its commercial goods from the peoples of the interior. From the beginning of the 20th century they were joined by the Europeans, who found fertile farming land, especially in Kenya.

The region is economically defined as "developing", "less developed" or "underdeveloped". The majority of the people live in rural area, subsisting on "peasant" farming. Agriculture is the economic mainstay, being responsible for over 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributing over 50% of the foreign trade, and providing over 60% of
the employment opportunities.

In terms of monetary wealth, most people are poor with a per capita income of less than £ 40 per annum. Education is neither universal nor free. Much less than 50% of the population is literate, which fact militates against popular support of public library development.

The history of public librarianship in East Africa may well be dated from 1948 when the East African High Commission. (Later) East African Common Services Organisation and now : East African Community) decided to establish a body called the East African Literature Bureau as a Corporate Organisation of the High Commission.

The East African Bureau was established as a result of a survey of the African reading needs undertaken by Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, who was commissioned on the behalf of East African High Commission in 1944 to tour East Africa and survey and recommend the necessary steps to be taken by the East African governments. In her report 'Mrs. Huxley Report' published in 1945, she observed that "one of the needs was the building up of a libraries service" and that "library work in East Africa has suffered from the absence of staff trained for work and from lack of regular supplies of books." She also recommended for a comprehensive development plan rather than the haphazard development by individual organizations. She advocated a centralized
library system to link up all existing library work in East Africa.

Nevertheless, the report was the first organized thinking ever put forward for establishing public library services in East Africa.

The Bureau was established, as a result of Huxley's report, to promote literacy development by encouraging and sponsoring local authorship to increase the general availability of suitable literature for the African readers. The Bureau was made responsible for translating, into Kishwahili and other major vernacular languages, simple text books for use in primary schools and adult literacy campaigns.

The second and one of the most detailed reports ever made was one by G. Annesley in 1948. The newly appointed Director of the Bureau was directed to detail and translate Huxley's report into immediate practical action. And then Annesley was recruited to conduct an extensive survey of the existing library resources and to draw up a proposal for creating an East-African wide library service. He submitted a plan in form of a report entitled, "Survey of Library Provision for Africans in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar and proposed organization for a library service for Africans."

In the report Annesley emphasized the vital role of

an adequate public library service and stressed the salient features of a service most suited to an African readership. He detailed basic structure and the organization of such a service if introduced. He was aware of the low rate of literacy (estimated to be 5-8%), total absence of public libraries and a poor book distribution system that centered in embryonic publishing and book selling foreign based organisations. The biggest problem was that the few books available for the East Africans were mainly in English, a language read, spoken and understood by a negligible fraction of the entire literate population. East Africa was more or less a literary desert. In the circumstances Annesley recommended, or rather expanded Huxley's report of, instituting an East African Public Library system based in Nairobi (Kenya) as its Headquarters. The professionally staffed headquarters would perform all the central functions as: general administration of the entire system; financial control; book purchasing, processing and distribution to the territorial (regional) headquarters; staffing and staff training; compiling and maintaining a union catalogue; coordinating inter-territorial lending services; and general development planning.

The service was, in theory, to be free for all users, although a deposit was to be paid in advance of use. One of the reasons for the deposit was to secure the return
of books on loan and to popularize their use, for it had been observed in West Africa that Africans had little sense of appreciation for a free public service, unless they were made to pay something they would, somehow, regard the service as more or less useless.

Huxley and Annesley made remarkable library proposals although their full impact was not felt until S. W. Hockey revitalized and hammered them into his (now) famous report, "Development of Library Services in East Africa," which was submitted to and accepted by the East African governments in 1960. Since the early fifties until the establishment of the National Public Library services as based on the Hockey report in the early sixties the Bureau, undoubtedly pioneered the development of public library services in East Africa. In 1953 the Bureau was represented at the Ibadan Seminar by Richards who read a paper and had the opportunity to see library achievements in Ghana. The Ghana system of a "Centralized national library service, providing books and expert professional staff, building up regional and branch libraries and a mobile service" impressed and influenced his ideas about the future structure of national public library systems in East Africa. The Bureau actively supported the establishment of the East African Library Association and fully aided its early development. The Bureau finally wound up its active involvement in the
provision of public library services in 1964. When it was decided that the national public library bodies had the legitimacy and jurisdiction to provide such vital services for their individual states.

Mr. S. W. Hockey, an eminent British Librarian, was appointed by the British government in 1959 as libraries Organizer in East Africa. He was charged with the responsibility to make "viable plans for the initial establishment and development of such services" as might be desirable for the East African peoples. Among other problems to be solved by Hockey was the chronic shortages of funds and trained manpower, lack of suitable literature and appealing library accommodation facilities. The bizarre library situation of the thirties and forties in vividly recalled in Rev. T. T. Nabeta's statement about the awful state of affairs in Uganda. He reports:

Before the East African Bureau, these were practically no proper public libraries in Uganda. Indians had built 'Public Libraries' in some towns for their communities, but they were first for the Indian community alone. However, I know a public library which existed in the late thirties at Bugembe, near Jinja. A small building—just four walls and roof was donated and a cupboard full of books was placed in the building. It was the beginning of a public library. People went and borrowed books, but they seem never to have returned them. Several years later I visited the library and I saw an empty room with just a small box in the corner, with three or four dusty books on it. When I asked who was responsible for the library I was shown an uneducated man who was cleaning the place. What could one expect of a library where a cleaner was supposed to do the work of a librarian?

Conditions were better in Kenya because of the high element of settler Asian and European populations.

After preliminary surveys, protracted discussions had meetings with people of varying library interests. Hockey was in a position to compile a fairly comprehensive report.\(^3\) Hockey Report on the Development of Library Services in East Africa was presented to the East African governments in 1960 for consideration and necessary action.

He recommended that with powers to direct and plan orderly and balanced development of public library services. The services would be maintained out of public funds and be freely available to all the people who needed them. He proposed that the Bureau Libraries be absorbed by the Boards to form the nuclei of the services.\(^4\) Unlike in Ghana, the British Council Libraries were to continue running parallel library services to those of the Boards.

In East Africa, Tanganyika (now Tanzania)\(^5\) passed in 1963, an "Act to establish the Tanganyika Library Services Board and to provide for matters incidental there to and connected therewith." The main function was stated as to

"Promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and


develop libraries in Tanganyika. The Public Libraries Act, in Uganda, was introduced in 1964 and had as one of its responsibilities to

"establish, equip, manage and maintain libraries in Uganda, and to take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act."

The Kenya National Library Service Board Act came to

"promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in Kenya."

The East African Library Laws were enacted in the spirit of Unesco Manifesto but fall short of covering many of its principal requirements. For example, the ideas of a Public Library being a "democratic institution, operated by the people for the people", is not fully embraced. It is true the Boards are "established and maintained under a clear authority of the law, supported is extremely inadequate. The laws do not compel the Boards to open their services, for free use on equal terms to all members of the community, regardless of occupation, creed, class or race."

WEST AFRICA

The first recorded attempt to start a public library service in West Africa occurred in Liberia in 1826. At that time, the "Agents' Library" was opened in Monrovia. It consisted of approximately 1200 volumes and the files of
the American Colonization society. By 1838 there was a second library, located at Bassa Gove. In 1926 the National Public Library was established:

(a) to provide general library services to the population of Monrovia, and

(b) to coordinate the activities of branch libraries in the system.

The second attempt was made in 1857 when the trustees of William Wilberforce Memorial Hall in Freetown, Sierra Leone, opened a subscription library for the public. This was followed in 1900 by the endowment of the J.J.Thomas Public Library in the same city. The Sierra Leone Library Board was established in 1957.

In the late 1920s the beginning of public library services occurred in Ghana and Nigeria. In the Gold Coast (Ghana) Rev. John Aglionby, Lord Bishop of Accra, realizing the need for books, made available his personal library of some 6000 volumes, which he placed in the Bishop's Boy School in 1928, making the collection available to anyone who wished to use it. At about the same time, in Lagos, Nigeria, a private group calling itself the Lagos Book Club was formed to circulate books among the members. The club succeeded in interesting the Carnegie Corporation of New York and in attracting from it a grant of $ 6000. By the end of 1933, it had a collection of 5000 volumes, and in addition to the Lagos Library, operated a book-box service.
to sub-libraries in Abeokuta, Apapa, Burutu, Tmugu, Ife, Ilorin, Ikot-Ekpene, Port Hercourt, Warri and Zaria.

The Gold Coast Library Board (now the Ghana Library Board) has always been a leader in public library service in West Africa. It now operates, in addition to a central public library in Accra with services for both children and adults, the Research library on African Affairs and a college and school library service which is charged by the government with the responsibility for school library development. It has regional libraries located at Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi, Ho, Tamale and Bolgatanga, and 15 branch libraries. Its stock is now in the neighbourhood of 800,000 volumes.6

The Gold Coast Library Board Ordinance, 1949, which came into effect on January 1, 1950, established a statutory corporation, the Gold Coast Library Board, in which was vested responsibility for establishing, equipping, managing, and maintaining libraries in the Gold Coast. The administrative structure brought about by this ordinance proved so successful that it became the model for the law behind the UNESCO pilot public library project, the Eastern Regional Library Board Act, 1955.

UNESCO's entry into library development in West

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Africa began in 1953 with the UNESCO Conference on Public Library Development in Africa, Ibadan, Nigeria.

The Unesco Seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Africa which met at University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, 27th July - 21st August 1953, recommended that:

I. ORGANISING PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES ON A REGIONAL OR NATIONAL SCALE

1. The Unesco Public Libraries Manifesto be accepted in principle, as a statement of the basic policy and purposes on which national public library service should be established in Africa, taking into account the pace of development in Africa.

2. The professional public librarian should as far as possible accept the knowledge acquired during the professional training to local conditions in Africa and should use all suitable technique for increasing the use of books and other materials of information.

3. The preparation of national or regional plans for public library service be preceded by a survey carried out by a commission on which the professional librarian should have the assistance of experts in such related fields as education, the social sciences ethology and administration.

4. The permanence and development of public library service be assured by appropriate legislation.

5. Control and direction of the national service vested...
in an independent or state agency established by the government.

6. This agency should have the assistance of a national advisory body, set up by the government and representing all interests concerned.

7. An appropriate division of responsibility be made between the national and the local authority at the earliest practicable stage in any national scheme of public library development.

8. The national or regional service be maintained from government funds. Opportunity should however be provided for local authority contributions in money or kind to assist or improve the local service.

9. The national or regional authority should be responsible for the co-ordination of public library services in the territory, and should establish machinery for this purpose. In regions where various types of libraries exist, the national or regional authority should encourage coordination to prevent necessary duplication of effort.

10. Governments establishing public library services should set up one unit to serve as a model and as a centre for inservice training of staff for the rest of the system.

11. Unesco, in co-operation with the appropriate governmental authorities, should organize a pilot project in an African territory, where no modern system for public
libraries exists at present, to demonstrate public library services and serve as a training centre for libraries.

II. PROVISION, SELECTION AND USE OF PUBLICATIONS AND AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS IN AFRICAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

12. Better co-ordination be developed among government, private and commercial agencies producing publications for Africans so that duplication of effort can be avoided and publishing costs reduced.

13. Official or semi-official publication bureaux be established in connection with fundamental education experiments and public library development. Once such bureau should be organized as a pilot project in a territory where nothing of the kind now exists but where circumstances are favourable (in part of the Cameroon under French trusteeship, for example).

III. PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

14. A limited number of library schools of high calibre be established in Africa to provide full-scale professionals training at the leadership level, as soon as practical circumstances permit. For the foreseeable future, it would probably suffer if one such school could be established to serve each of the major regional language areas of Africa: English speaking territories, French language areas; and Arabic for Egypt and Sudan.
15. A limited number of one year courses established in appropriate institutions of higher education (preferably universities) to provide training of acceptable standard for persons needed to fill posts at the intermediate level of responsibility in libraries of different types. Particular attention should be given to practical and field work in public libraries and in libraries for children.

16. Existing library training accrediting agencies study the question of devising examinations which would include considerations of the needs and special problems of libraries overseas.

17. Librarians working in various regions of Africa should take practical steps to form dynamic professional library associations as rapidly as possible. When formed, such associations should draw up carefully planned programmes of action aimed at stimulating and assisting library development in Africa, and achieving adequate recognition for the library profession.

The effect of this conference upon librarianship in West Africa and beyond was profound and is still felt today. Out of this conference developed the first professional library association in West Africa, WALA (West Africa Library Association) and its journal, WALA News, as well as national schools for the training of librarian in Accra, Ibadan and Dakar. From it also grew the National Library of
Nigeria in Lagos and the UNESCO model regional public library service in Enugu, Nigeria.

The Eastern Regional Library Board (established by law in 1955) was a statutory body similar to the Ghana Library Board. It was the brainchild of Dr. Nnamdi Azikime, who was then the Premier of the Eastern Region and was later to become Nigeria's first President. UNESCO entered into a 5-year agreement with the Eastern Region Library Board in 1957 for the establishment of a pilot library project with headquarters in Enugu and mobile library services to surrounding areas.

In 1962, 3 years after the Project had gone into full operation, UNESCO organized a follow up Seminar in Enugu for the evaluation of the pilot project. Participants at the Regional Seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Africa, 1962, used the Eastern Regional Library Service as a demonstration model.

The Eastern Region (later Eastern Nigeria) Library Board has undergone a number of changes in its jurisdiction as the political structure changed in Nigeria. In 1967 the Eastern Nigeria Library Board became the Biafra Library Board. In 1970 the branch libraries in Port Harcourt and Ibot-Ekpene became the headquarters of the Rivers State and South-Eastern State Library Systems, respectively, while the headquarters library in Enugu, together with its
branches in Onitsha and Umuahia, formed the East-Central State Library Services. In 1976 the East-Central State Library Board's assets were divided, with the branches in Umushia and Owerri forming the Imo State Library Service, and the Enugu and Onitaha Libraries forming the Anambra State Library Service.

Nigeria has potentially as many state library systems as she has states (in 1980, Nigeria had 19 States). The National Library of Nigeria indicated in 1980 that 18 of the 19 States had State Library systems, while Lagos State was served by the Lagos Island and Lagos Mainland local Government Central Libraries.

The Model Public Library for Francophone Africa is the Central Library for Public Reading, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. It was established in 1964 with the aid of UNESCO, which had sent out its first expert to advise on the project in 1961. Other parts of Francophone Africa are served by a number of small "public libraries" managed by cultural associations or municipalities.

The Ghana Library Service celebrated its first 25 years of service in September 1975 with a conference called "Future of Library Systems in Africa". The Conference celebrated a quarter-century of progress and pointed out directions for the future. Its final communiqué stressed the necessity of continuing to expand public libraries, providing services to rural areas, and using the non-book
media to reach the preliterate members of the society. It
recommended that for successful development of library
service in Africa, government must establish national
information systems commissions to ensure integrated national
planning and coordinate development of all library, documenta-
tion, archives, and information services.

The phenomenon of establishing library services
based on national law is of recent past in the African
History of public librarianship. The first black African
State to do so was Ghana (then a British Colony known as the
Gold Coast) which promulgated a Library Board Ordinance that
became effective in 1950.7 The Board was given the status
of "body corporate having perpetual succession and a common
seal... (able) to sue and be sued... hold, manage, and
dispose of real and personal property...(and) to enter into
such contract as may be necessary and expedient." The
functions of the Board were numerated as "to establish,
equip, manage, and maintain libraries... to take all such
steps as may be necessary to carry out such duties." Later,
in 1970, the Ordinance was amended introducing, among other
things, a new obligation for the Board to "establish in
each region of Ghana a regional Advisory Committee... to
advise on the development of library services at the
regional level; to encourage the use of existing library
services in the region and to discharge any other duties

of Ghana Libraries. Munich: Andre' Deutch, 1964,
pp. 35-43.
that may from time to time be assigned...."

The Pioneering Ghana Library Law gained widespread acceptance over the continent and was because of its simplicity, subsequently adopted by many African States as a model for library legislation.

Since the mid-1960's the objectives of public libraries and library systems in many parts of the world have been the subject of regular review, and they have been examined and re-examined by users and librarians alike to determine if they respond adequately to the needs of each community. This concern can be found in countries with well established library systems, as well as in countries with very few public libraries. That such an activity should be carried on in various parts of the globe is not surprising. The tide of social change that has swept through a wide variety of countries has been a powerful force, producing movements for more access by citizens to education and learning. So also has been the effect of technological advances in the production and distribution of the printed word. The need for books, information, and all types of published materials have been growing constantly.

The public library has traditionally been in the forefront of the institutions that has responded to such a demand. In the 1980's it is not a question of "should be public library respond" that is asked but rather, "How can
it best contribute to social change and economic development, and how can it meet the needs of a wider circle of users". Public libraries today represent a focal point for the aspirations of many citizens, as well as for governments and public agencies.

UNESCO PROJECTS

In 1946, when Unesco was founded, there were only two independent states in Africa, south of Sahara. The rest of this huge continent was a medley of colonial territories at various stages of development and prospective independence, but none sufficiently advanced to use the library and documentation programmes inaugurated by UNESCO.

Primary education was beginning in some areas while higher education was almost non-existent. There was nothing on bibliographical and documentation services, there had been no field missions or visita of experts. Only two Unesco fellowships had been awarded to African in libraries from the Gold Coast and French Africa, in documentation and library services.

In 1953, a seminar was organized by Unesco in Ibadan Nigeria on public libraries development (detail is given at pages 110-113). It was the starting point of Unesco's programmes there.

Many of the features of this seminar can be seen to
be significant, looking back at it in perspective. It was held in the new University College of Ibadan, Western Nigeria, at a time when the huge development plan was being implemented, and among other buildings, a new library with a capacity of 300,000 volumes was rising.

To some extent, the holding of a seminar in Africa on such a subject was an act of faith. In a preliminary ground study, Miss YUONNE ODDON, the seminar director, had found that with the exception of the Gold Coast (now Ghana) public libraries were almost non-existent; there was a great lack of popular publications in the vernacular languages, and opportunities for training librarians existed virtually only overseas.

The report of the seminar stated that the public library should support programmes of adult and fundamental education, provide effective services for children and young people and promote reading for pleasure and recreation. The seminar also laid stress on the necessity for the production of reading materials at low cost. It recommended that a limited number of library schools of high calibre be established in Africa to provide full scale professional training.

Primary education expansion has been rapid since the inception of Unesco. By 1965 Ghana was within sight of primary education for all, Nigeria's school population had
increased from 600,000 to nearly 4 million. In East Africa Tanzania's school population increased five fold in the years.

In higher education, also the achievement has been extraordinary, as one can see by looking at the dates of establishment of new universities. In Ghana, the University College at Accra, founded in 1948, became a full university in 1961. In Nigeria, Ibadan, founded in 1948, became a full university in 1962. These regional Universities at Zaria, Northern Nigeria, 1962, Ife, Western Nigeria, 1961, Nsukka Eastern Nigeria, 1960, Lagos, 1962, In East Africa, the University of East Africa was also developing with over 2000 students in the three training colleges, at Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, and Nairobi.

Following the Ibadan Seminar, Unesco in 1957-58 started a demonstration pilot library project in Enugu, Eastern Nigeria Mr. S.H. Horrocks, Librarian of Reading, United Kingdom, spent ten months planning the new building, selecting and training staff, and purchasing the initial book stock. Unesco also provided $10,000 for the purchase of a book mobile, and a contribution towards the initial bookstock.

The library was opened in December 1958, with two of the participants in the Ibadan Seminar. Mr. K. Okorie and Mr. G. Nwikina as Librarian and Deputy respectively. This seed has flowered mightly. The Central Library has already
been extended with a new children's department. Annual expenditure on the service was over £4,5000 annually in 1958. 70% on staff salaries and book provision. A trained, almost wholly African staff has been assembled, and salaries paid were comparable with other professional salaries. This library service is featured in the film, 'The written Word' produced jointly by UNESCO and the Eastern Nigeria.

In nearby Ghana, another remarkable public library service has come into being, also with an independent board and a libraries Act. This was created by Miss E. J. Evans, another Ibadan participant. Ghana has a fine central library in Accra, one of the earliest and most successful experiments in tropical library architecture. There were four regional libraries, thirteen branch libraries and nine library centres. Most of these were in purpose-design buildings. Once 800,000 books a year were loaned through full time libraries in 1958. Expenditure was over £120,000 a year.

The Ibadan Seminar and the pilot project in Nigeria undoubtedly stimulated rapid progress in West Africa, but East Africa has not been so far behind. In French-speaking Africa, Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, was selected by UNESCO for the first pilot library project. Miss S. Delrieu went from France to organize the project, which was opened in November 1963. Miss Delrieu continued her mission through 1963 and 1964, prepared a long-term plan for future
development, and trained local staff. Unesco, in addition to expert services, provided books and equipments to the value of $15000.

The library was established in the most populous quarter of Abidjan, on the ground and part of the first floor of a new multi-purpose building. The total floor space is nearly 4000 sq. feet. The original bookstock comprised over 35000 volumes, and 3000 further volumes have been added since.

In Niger, Mr. A. M. Garrigues of France surveyed the library needs of the country in 1962-63. He started a modern public library at Niamey, and in four other cultural centres.

A further regional seminar on the development of public libraries in Africa was held at Enugu in 1962, in which progress to date was reviewed. This was held almost ten years since the first seminar at Ibadan, and a comparison of the two reports is interesting, whereas the Ibadan seminar considered the general problems in setting up library services, the participants at Enugu were not only able to see a modern public library service in action, but they were able with some confidence to plan the detailed steps to be taken in the next decade. At Ibadan, only eight participants were Africans. At Enugu, twenty six out of thirty seven were Africans.
The seminar made detailed recommendations on the steps necessary in planning a national library service, the kind of legislation desirable, the co-ordination of library associations, and co-operation between libraries.

Some detailed recommendations were also made on finance. It was recommended that though national funds would be mainly required international assistance from Unesco, from other international funds, and from foundations and private organizations would be necessary for some years. Priority in Unesco's programmes was specifically asked for.

On the amount of money needed the seminar had this to say. By 1970, public library services established should be spending a sum equal to 1 per cent of the national budget on education, and by 1980 the proportion should be 2 per cent. This should provide efficient, library services consonant with national educational development except in poorer countries when the proportion would need to be about 4 per cent.

The most important recommendations of the seminar related to the problem of library training, since without a supply of trained staff all programmes of library expansion, whether in public, university, or special libraries, would break down. The seminar, therefore, recommended, as a matter of urgency, the setting up by governments of library schools, or the pooling of resources for regional schools.
At the time in 1960 two schools in West Africa were starting operations. One, mainly postgraduate, was planned at Ibadan, under the direction of W.J. Harris, widely known for his distinguished work as University Librarian. Another school, in its own building at Accra, was started under the direction of Miss Evans and the Ghana Library Board. The school has subsequently become a department of the University of Ghana.

In 1963, Mr. Knud Larsen, from Denmark, was sponsored by Unesco as a library expert to help organize a school of Librarianship in East Africa. In the meantime, a conference convened by the Provisional Council of the University of East Africa discussed library training, and recommended that the school be established under the auspices of the University of East Africa. A working party set up by the Conference which included Mr. Larsen, recommended that two courses be organised - a certificate course of six months duration, limited to practical work, and a diploma course of two years duration qualifying for professional posts.

The school was established at Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda and various organizations assisted in its foundation. Unesco provided a director of the school in Mr. Larsen, from 1963 to 1964, and again from January 1965 to December 1966 in the person of M.L. Gomm who took over from Mr. Larsen.

The first certificate course was started at the
beginning of 1964 with fifteen students.

Unesco, has, in collaboration with the Government of Senegal, established at Dakar a Regional Centre for training librarians from French-speaking African states. It is housed in the same building as the secondary Teacher Training Institute and the first course was started in November 1963. Twenty students from eleven countries attended this eight month course, and 17 were awarded Unesco study grants.1

Mr. L. Senguin completed his mission in June 1964, and a further Unesco expert continued the work. Mr. A. Nousso, Director designate of the Institute, travelled abroad on a Unesco fellowship to study training and administration of library schools.

The third course, with fifteen of the students holding Unesco study grants, is now being held, and Unesco has supplemented its assistance with further grants for books and equipment.

These two schools, both under Unesco sponsorship have interesting differences of emphasis in organization and finance.

In February 1962, Mr. H. V. Bonny undertook a six month mission as school library adviser to the Federal Territory of Lagos, he assisted in the organisation of libraries in two teacher training colleges, two secondary schools. He returned in October 1962 to follow up the work.
done and to advise on the establishment of libraries in training college in the eastern and Northern regions.

In February 1964, a five year argument was made for the establishment of a pilot school library project in the Federal Territory of Lagos, the first of its kind in Africa.

The Education Library, designed to be central library of the school library system in Lagos, was inaugurated in a new building in June 1964.

In Somalia, a Unesco expert assisted in the formulation of a long term plan for public library development and trained staff on the National Library. Advice and assistance on National Archives were given to Niger, Tanganyika and Guinea.

**UNESCO MEETING ON BOOK DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

Representatives from twenty-three African countries attended a Meeting of Experts on Book Development in Africa, organised by Unesco in Accra, Ghana from 13 to 19 February, 1968.

The experts drew up targets for book production to 1980 based upon Africa’s plans for education to that including universal primary education. It was estimated that an annual per capita growth of 12.2 per cent in book supply would be required up to 1980 in order to provide the books
needed both for education and for general readership.

The meeting recommended that book development councils should be set up in each country to prepare national plans. Such councils should include representatives of the entire book community publishers, writers, librarians and booksellers and of interested government departments.

The meeting stressed the need for long term low interest loans to assist in the creation and strengthening of domestic publishing industries in Africa. The development of writing and publishing in the African languages was a central theme of the meeting. The need to train personnel in all aspects of book production and distribution was stressed.

The following paragraphs from the final report of the meeting show the importance of libraries in improving book promotion and distribution.

In its consideration of the promotion and distribution of books, the meeting devoted considerable attention to ways of inculcating the reading habit. There was widespread feeling that a pre-requisite to book development was the existence of a "cultural milieu" conducive to reading. In this connection it was necessary to stimulate and encourage reading in African languages. There was a suggestion that each country should create or develop an academy or bureau of languages as a means of fostering the publication of works by African authors. Such
institutions in the different countries might exchange their material and make arrangements for seminars bringing together people using similar languages.

All these questions should be the subject of study and research which might be promoted by Unesco. Unesco's linguistics studies should say particular attention to African languages.

An important factor in book promotion is the holding of book festivals, book weeks, exhibitions and so on. Member states in Africa might consider requesting the dispatch of experts, under the United Nations Development Programme, who could advise on the organisation of such book promotion activities.

It was suggested that the most important action Unesco could take to promote book distribution was to encourage library development. The meeting felt that if a "cultural Milieu" was essential to the promotion of the reading habit, libraries were essential to the promotion of a "cultural milieu".

Current national bibliographies were essential to book promotion. It was suggested that there should be annual bibliographical lists drawn up covering works published in African languages.

The experts noted with satisfaction that UNESCO's Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-70 included provision
for the convening of a meeting on library development in Africa. It was hoped that this would be an occasion for drawing up targets for the expansion of libraries linked to the book development programme up to 1980 which had been established by the present meeting.

In 1970, UNESCO, in its recommendations concerning the International Standardization of Library Statistics adopted by the general conference at its 16th session, offered the following definition of national library.

"National libraries: libraries which, irrespective of their title, are responsible for acquiring and concerning copies of all significant publications published in the country and functioning as a "deposit" library, either by law or under other arrangements. They will also normally perform some of the following functions: produce a national bibliography; held and keep up to date a large and representative collection of foreign literature including books about the country, act as a national bibliographical information center, compile union catalogues; publish the retrospective national bibliography. Libraries which may be called "national" but whose functions do not correspond to the above definition should not be placed in the "national libraries" category!"

Participants in the conference of experts on national planning of documentation and library service in Africa (1970) formulated the following the basic functions of the national library.

1. To serve as the primary instrument for the achievement of co-ordinated library development.

2. To serve as a permanent depository for all publications issued in the country and to collect printed material concerning the country wherever published.
3. To publish the national bibliography.

4. To organize the national and international exchange of publications and information.

Despite the differences in the formulations given above, they share in comprehending and interpreting the basic distinctions of the present day national library, namely. They all consider the national library as the chief depository of printed output of a country, as an information-bibliographic center, and as a center for the whole country's library system, co-ordinating and directing the various forms of activity of the other libraries of the country.

CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION NETWORKS IN EAST AFRICA

The international conference on the Development of Documentation and Information Networks in East Africa, held in Nairobi from July 24 to 1 August 1973, was organized by the East African Academy in cooperation with the German Foundation for International Development and with the assistance of UNESCO.

The aim of the conference was to improve cooperation among institutions carrying out information work and to stimulate a rapid development of the field of documentation in African Regions. About twenty five participants from Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and international non-governmental and governmental organizations attended
the meeting.

Mrs. C. Zaher, Director of the Unesco Division for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives Services, spoke on the role of Unesco in the Development of documentation and information networks and services, and J. Tocatlian, Programme Specialist, Unesco Division of Scientific and Technological Documentation and Information, talked about organisational structures in East Africa within the framework of the UNISIST programme. The main recommendations adopted by the conference included the following:

Recognizing the importance of empirical information and data in the process of economic and social development in the developing countries, the conference recommended that governments of developing countries should urgently formulate national documentation policies and integrate those policies in the national development plans; that each national government should create or cause the creation of an information unit in each ministry, statutory body and other specialized institution; to collect, evaluate, process and disseminate information in collaboration with the central agency in the same country.

The conference recommended the formation of a regional committee which would be responsible 'interalia for the coordination and planning of documentation activities.
in the region standardization in the field of documentation in the area of training and professional standards manpower requirements, input and output formats, etc. elaboration of the system design for documentation services in the country of East African region. It also recommended that governments of the East African region that have not done so, give serious consideration to the ratification of the two Unesco conventions of 1953 concerning (a) The International exchange of Publications and Government Documents between states that they take appropriate steps to actively participate in the UNISIST programme of Unesco (World Science Information System) and set up the necessary machinery for this purpose on the national level; and that they cooperate in the ISORID Project (International Information System on Research in Documentation) of Unesco concerning research in documentation, archives and library science and set up the necessary machinery at a national level.

Realizing that documentation is a relatively new branch of information science and considering that libraries documentalists and archivists are engaged in the same field, the conference recommended that the equivalence in status and qualifications of documentalists, librarians and archivists be acknowledged and qualified personnel should be appointed to run documentation services.
A seminar dealing with problems common to library school in Africa took place at the University of Dakar from 25 to 27 February 1974. Organized by the school of Librarians, Archi-vists and Documentatists an institute of the University of Dakar, with financial assistance from Unesco, the meeting was the first to bring together the needs of most of the African Library schools. The twenty participants included the heads of library schools in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria (Ibadan) Senegal and Uganda.

The participants discussed questions concerning entrance requirements for various levels of courses, and curriculum. It was agreed that, while for the present various countries will continue to offer first professional courses at the undergraduate diploma level, the ultimate aim should be to offer first professional training at a post-graduate level.

Problems of cooperation among the schools were discussed including the desirability of arranging for the exchange of teachers and information and it was decided that a newsletter would be published and that a standing conference of African Library schools would be established to meet every two years.

STANDING CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES (WESTERN AREA)

The second meeting of the standing committee
conference of African University Libraries. Western Area (SCAULWA) took place at the University of Dakar from 16 to 20 April 1974. Twenty participants from thirteen countries were present as were six observers, who had been invited to attend by the standing conference.

During the course of the meeting papers were presented on the following topics; changes in academic libraries in Africa; their problems and their future; African University Libraries and their patrons; acquisitions budget strategy and its implications; professional structures in English speaking African University libraries; the use of standards in University libraries; problems of African bibliography. The role of professional associations, African University libraries and problems of publishing in Africa.

Discussions brought out the continued need for the enforcement of depository laws in nearly all the countries represented.

One of the problems involved in bibliographic control is the use of differing standards. It was generally agreed that adoption of uniform standards, not only in the region, but throughout Africa should be studied.

The tremendous increase of documents and publications has caused problems of acquisitions as budgets are not capable of meeting all the expressed needs. Another
aspect of the acquisitions problem is the replacement of lost or damaged books. Because of the high cost of transport and for some countries, the obligation to pay duty on the importation of books, acquisition costs are considerably higher in Africa than elsewhere.

Another problem which confronts most of the University libraries in Africa is that of non-university readers who wish to use them. In many countries the university libraries are the only ones in their area and people who are without public library facilities feel that they should be allowed to use university libraries. All of the members of SCAULWA agreed that the public should be served as well as the university community but pointed out that this puts a considerable additional strain on staff and book resources.

The meeting agreed to promote the exchange of intermediate level staff for fixed periods. The purpose of this is for further development of such personnel not only in professional techniques but in the case of an exchange between a French speaking and an English speaking country.

It was generally regretted that the West African Library Association no longer existed. National Library Associations exist in some of the countries and a central body would be most useful for the dissemination of professional information and co-ordination of activities.
LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The associations may be classified into two categories viz. professional associations and non-professional association. The non-professional associations are those which do not look for the interest of the profession as such, but follow activities of general kinds such as political, religious, recreational etc. On the other hand, the professional association is one which is engaged in one of the specialized professions or in an occupation requiring a high level of training and proficiency. The membership of professional association is comprised of professionals i.e. persons following an occupation as a means of livelihood or for gain. As Clift says, "One of the characteristics of a profession is that its practitioners tend to band together for mutual assistance in solving problems connected with their labours." 8

The word 'Association' is derived from the English word 'Associate' which means to unite or bring into relation those persons who share actively in anything as a business, enterprise or undertaking. In other words it means to unite or to combine the persons with a common feeling, pursuit or thought. The dictionary says, it is an organisation of people with a common purpose and a formal

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structure. The association whether rich or poor, new or old, special or general, is always a result of dedicated selfless and voluntary efforts. There are associations in every field, viz. business, education, politics, religion etc. The functions of an association depend upon a particular pursuit for which it is formed and as soon as the association ceases to discharge its functions it merely becomes defunct and a dead body. Paton has stated the following six attributes which mark off a group of persons professional in character.

1. A body of knowledge (science) as a common possession and extended by united effort.

2. A standard of conduct based on courtesy, honour, and ethics which guides the practitioner in the profession in relations with clients; colleagues, and the public.

3. An educational process based on the body of knowledge in ordering which the professional group has a recognized responsibility.

4. A Standard of educational qualifications for admission to the professional group based on character, training and proved competence.

5. Recognition of status by one's colleague or by the State as a basis of good standing.

6. Organisation of the professional group devoted to its common advancement and its social duty rather than the maintenance of an economic monopoly.

In the modern competitive world, it is essential for the people of various professions to get together and plan

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their activities to safeguard and to promote the interest of particular profession which they follow. 'Library Associations' which work for better organisation of libraries and advancement of librarianship are no exception to this category. Paton brings out the importance of a library association as "In our calling as librarians, the body of knowledge in books is our basic stock-in-trade, and the art of displaying and deploying them for the maximum benefit of readers is our particular skill. Both are shared by all librarians, public, national university, special, lending, reference, academic, scientific, popular — what you will! There are various specialities within the broad field work will children information retrieval, classification and cataloguing, and soon, but all come under the one professional umbrella; each has its place as a valid and essential part of the whole.10 Like other professionals, librarians have also been able to group themselves, at international, national, and local levels. At international level, a few well known associations are International Federation for Documentation (Federation Internationale de Documentation), International Federation of Library Associations and so on. At national and local levels, library associations are available almost in every country where the concept of librarianship is recognised.

Library Associations have an important role to play in the promotion of librarianship as a profession. The associations are judged from the variety of functions they perform. The following can be enumerated as some of the ideal aims and objectives which a library association should perform:

1. To unite all persons engaged or interested in library profession.
2. To promote library service and the interests of the profession.
3. To do publicity for librarianship by organising book exhibitions, lectures etc.
4. To arrange for librarians, lectures, seminars, conferences, colloquiums, etc. on library science.
5. To work for the improvement of professional prestige and working conditions of librarians.
6. To work for the adoption of library Acts.
7. To create and publish professional literature.
8. To conduct study and research for the advancement of library science and enhance professional education by establishing proper training institutes.
9. To promote bibliographical research and issue bibliographical publications.
10. To study the latest ideas of library science such as library automation now-a-days.
11. To bring its members into close relations with one another, with government, eminent persons in other fields, and members of the other library associations at national and international levels.
12. To work for the standardization of catalogue codes, classification schemes and other practices.
13. To work for the standardization of the library requisites, e.g. furniture, stationery, etc.

14. To find out solutions for the adhoc professional problems.

A large number of library associations have sprung up piecemeal in response to pressing needs. These associations can be broadly classified in the following five categories:

1. Association of librarians representing all types of libraries, whether, national, public, university or special and all subject interests from folk-music and international relations to medicine and industrial technology.

2. Associations of libraries or librarians concerned with the interests of one, or sometimes more than one, particular category of library e.g. Government libraries or university libraries.

3. Associations of libraries or librarians brought together by a common subject interest as music or aeronautical engineering, and not necessarily sharing the same type of level of institutional background.

4. Associations, institutions or corporate bodies which exist primarily for the advancement of some subject other than librarianship but for whose objects the systematic organisations of knowledge is essential. In this category are to be found, for example, scientific research organisations which, under modern conditions require to keep track of all new scientific data as part of the sample material for their own activities.

5. Organisations engaged in the activity, such as standardization or classification, which is applicable to librarianship but not exclusively so.

All these types of associations have certain specific functions in addition to the general aims of the library associations. In the following pages, a study has been made of the library associations in East and West Africa.

One of the main characteristics of any profession is the existence of an active professional association to protect the interests of its members, to determine the standards of education and performance expected of them and to ensure that its members truly live up to their expectations. The respect and recognition accorded to a profession by society are largely determined by the public understanding and acceptance of the vital role of the profession in that society. Thus the status of librarianship in Africa is actually determined by the perceptions of the people of the native of librarians' duties and their social responsibilities.

31. EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (EAIA)

ORIGIN OF THE ASSOCIATION

The early history of librarianship in East Africa goes back to colonial rule and the white settlers. In a 1929 memorandum entitled "Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia (which included the present Malawi and
Zambia) and Kenya Colony and sent to Carnegie Corporation in New York. Milton J. Ferguson, a librarian, expressed concern with the lack of books and library services for the European communities in these areas. On April 24, 1928, the so-called Kenya Libraries Scheme Committee had sent a letter to the Carnegie Corporation asking for assistance in the development of a book distribution system.

By 1956, Kenya had qualified librarians who made it possible for the idea of an East African Library Association to materialise. This was the year when Elinor Archer, former President of the Australian Library Association, visited Kenya and spoke on the work of her association to a gathering of librarians from East Africa.

The first conference of the newly formed association was held on December 12-13, 1958, in Muguga, Kenya, at the library of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation. Papers were contributed.

Structure and Aims

The EALA consists of personal and institutional members of the national library associations of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Of the three constituent members of the EALA, the Kenya Branch is by far the oldest, and according to Jafred S. Musisi, the executive secretary of EALA, Kenya was "the mother of ideas for East Africa". As early as 1928, the Kenya Libraries scheme Committee had
petitioned the Carnegie Corporation of New York for assistance in Library development in Africa. The Kenya branch of EAIA was formed in 1956, in Nairobi and served as the nucleus for the organisation and has remained in most active member. The Library associations for Tanzania and Uganda were founded in 1954 under sponsorship of EAIA.

According to its constitution, the Association has these three objectives: (i) to encourage the promotion, establishment, and improvement of libraries, library services, books and book production in East Africa; (ii) to improve the standard of librarianship and the status of the library profession; and (iii) to bring together all who are interested in libraries and librarianship.

The Association is governed by an Executive Council, consisting of the officers and one member from each of the constituent library associations of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The editor of EAIA Bulletin is a member of the Executive Council in an ex-officio capacity. At a general assembly held every two years, the membership elects chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer each for a two year term. The constituent associations hold annual meetings, electing representatives of the Executive Council, also for two years.

Membership in the EAIA is open to any person or institution interested in libraries and librarianship.
There are five types of membership available: active honorary student institutional and corresponding. Dues are scaled according to the income of the individual member with 60 shillings (about $7) as the highest fee.

Activities

From the outset, the Association has worked to accomplish the objectives set forth in the constitution, particularly those concerned with promoting, establishing, and improving library services and librarianship. Bernard I. Palmer in his 'The Library Movement in East Africa' quotes:

New Nations, a new association, and a new journal what a wonderful opportunity is offered is librarians in East Africa. It is clear that at present the powers that he or will be in government are not awake to the immense importance of a library service, and the first task of the new African Library Association must be to educate those who control the public purse to ensure that wise spending includes spending on libraries.12

At the first conference of the Association at Muguga, Kenya (December 12-13, 1958) the membership unanimously approved a motion that statutory library Boards be established in East Africa because they were considered vital to

the development of Library Services.

In 1963, the U.S. Rockefeller Foundation financed a conference on Library training in Nairobi, Kenya which was held at the Royal College (now University) April 3-5, 1963.

During 1964, branches of the Association were founded in Uganda and Tanzania. E.J. Belton was chairman of the first committee of the Uganda Branch, and a constitution was drawn up under the direction of A. Loveday, treasurer. The first general meeting of the Tanzania Library Association was held on April 27, 1965 and L.E. Palmeieri was elected chairman.

On December 16, 1965, EALA sponsored a conference in Nairobi at the University College, the second such conference held since 1968.

Two days later, on December 19, the tenth annual general meeting of the Association was held in the Science Theatre of the University College, Nairobi, Kenya with 53 members in attendance.

The fourth EALA conference was held at Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda from May 27-30, 1970. Librarians from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Nigeria, Great Britain and the U.S. attended.

Achievements

Although the EALA represents the librarianship in new and emerging nations, its achievements compare
favourably with the basic functions of the long established international organisation in the social sciences.

The first function, the building of an "international faculty" or body of professionals mainly through congresses held by the organisation, has been fulfilled through the conferences sponsored by EAIA. According to Lwanga, they have helped to develop a professional brotherhood among the librarians of East Africa "who have come together to work for expanded library services in their respective nations and improved status of librarianship. The Association was also instrumental in the founding of national library associations in Tanzania and Uganda. It has affiliated with IFIA as well as with CIA.

The second function is to promote the development of teaching and research by means of projects, seminars and publications related to research. EAIA was instrumental in establishing the East African School of Librarianship at Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.

The third function of the international association in the social sciences is the sponsorship of publications, such as scholarly journals, and selected papers from congresses and seminars. Again, EAIA and its branches, have been active. The EAIA Bulletin is the official journal of the Association. Although published irregularly, the Bulletin appears at least annually. Its coverage
includes articles on library problems and practices, library services in East Africa, and news of libraries in other nation. The Bulletin is also used to publish the proceedings of the conferences. Two branch members of EAIA sponsor journals. The Kenya Branch began publication in March 1972 of an English language quarterly newsletter called 'Maktaba'. In the first editorial D.P. Okelo stated that the newsletter is "not in any way intended to rival the EAIA Bulletin, but rather to complement it" and that publication is "meant for grass-roots type of communication." 'Uganda Libraries' begun in 1971, as the UIA Bulletin, adopted its present title in 1972.

In his speech at the Nairobi Conference in September 1972 the then chairman T.K. Lwanga set the tone for past achievements and future outlooks.

We have every reason to be optimistic about the future of the library profession in our region of Africa. We have now in one three countries, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, well established National Association of Librarians. The regional training school for librarians known as the East African School of Librarianship is now firmly established at Mekerere University, Kampala.... Plans are now being worked out for introducing a postgraduate course in librarianship at the school. This bright future, however, will carry with the enormous responsibilities.... The East
African Library World of the immediate future will certainly be full of many challenges.... We will need to work out revolutionary policies of developing nationally co-ordinated library services. Given this approach plus the supporting action of our Governments to give high priority to library development, we should be able to push a head much faster than at present.13

31A. BURUNDI, REPUBLIC OF

There is no formal library association established.

31B. ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Library Association (ELA) founded in 1967 achieved official status as a registered society in 1969 in Addis Ababa by Kessa Tegaya, Mikael G. Egziabher and others. Its main purpose is to develop and establish library service throughout Ethiopia. It is governed by Executive Officers, meetings are held when needed. It is affiliated with AIDBA. It is financed by membership dues. In 1975, there were total members 100.14 Its membership opens to those who work in libraries or in related fields. There are two types of membership in the association. Individual, institutional membership dues are scaled


according to the salary and institutional income. Entire membership meets once a year in Addis Ababa.

Its official journal 'Ethiopian Library Association Bulletin' 1965 - 2/Yr. It is free to members.


Its major activities are to educate the public through radio, newspapers etc. on the advantages of using libraries. A draft of a law on legal deposit has been submitted; establishment of a school library department in the Ministry of Education. It sponsors seminars, gives scholarship aid to students of library science. The work under project is: Participation in literacy classes.

31C. KENYA

THE KENYA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Under Kenya Libraries Scheme Committee librarians tried to organise themselves into an association. But a library association in Kenya never came about as such until 1956. By this time Kenya had some qualified librarians who made it possible for the idea of an East African Library Association to materialise. In August 1956 the then President of the 'Library Association of Australia Miss Allinor Archer visited Kenya. During her visit, she gave talks to number of Kenya librarians on the Australian
Library Association, and then formed a 'Library Group'. At this Library Group, a working committee was formed and it was charged with the task of drawing a Constitution.

Several reasons prevented an early participation by Africans in the East African Library Association. The political set up of the day never allowed free mixing between races and there were no qualified African librarians. It was not until the eve of Independence that Africans qualified as professional librarians in the early 1960s and participation by Africans in the Association became noticeable.

In 1962 membership of the Association rose from 27 people who founded the Association in 1956 to 97. Until 1964, the activities of the Association were confined mainly in Kenya. In 1964-65 members of the association felt the need for the formation of branches in Uganda and Tanzania to obtain the East African coverage.

At the East African Library Association Bi-Annual Conference of 1972 held in Nairobi, a resolution was moved to the effect that the East African Library Association be dissolved, and that in its place three strong national library associations be established. This resolution was passed, hence the formation of the Kenya Library Association (KLA) was founded in 1973. Its main purposes are to encourage the promotion, establishment, and improvement of
libraries, Library services, books and book production in East Africa, to improve the standard of librarianship and the status of library profession; to bring together all who are interested in libraries and librarianship. The Association cooperates with international organisation IFLA. It is governed by an Executive Council that meets four times a year.

The Association is financed by membership dues and government assistance. Total members were 100 in 1975. Its major accomplishments are sponsors conferences. It is instrumental in the establishment of national public libraries and gaining recognition of librarianship as a profession. Current activity is to improve the status of librarians in government libraries.

Its official journal is Maktaba. 1972 --- 4/yr.

There are two types of membership in the Association - individual and institutional. For individual membership dues are scaled according to the salary. But for institution, there is £1 membership dues.

31D. RWANDA

There is no evidence of formally organised library association.

31E. SOMALIA

There is no evidence of a formal library association.

31F. TANZANIA

TANZANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (TLA)
Chama cha Ukutubi, Tanzania (CUTA)

The Association was established as a branch of the East African Library Association (EALA), established in 1957. In 1971-72 the Tanzania Library Association ceased as a branch of the EALA and became an autonomous national association. Official language is English and Kiswahili.

The Association's main functions are: to unite all persons working or interested in library work; to encourage and promote the establishment and development of libraries and library service, bibliographical study and research, the standards of librarianship, and the status of the library profession; to watch any legislation affecting libraries and to assist in the promotion of such legislation; to collect, collate and publish information of benefit to members.

The Association is governed by Executive Council elected by members for the term of one year. Meetings are held bi-monthly. It is financed by membership dues and sale of publication. Budget for the year 1974/75 was
Total members are 68 (individual, 54; institutional, 14). Types of membership, individual institutional, student (trainee), requirements; open to those working in libraries or interested in librarianship due: Individual, T.Sh. 40/-; trainees and assistants, T.Sh. 20/-; other T.Sh. 20/-; institutional, T.Sh. 50/-. Entire membership meets once a year in Dar-es-Salaam in February.

Since 1968 the TLA has published 'Someni' as its official journal 1968 --- 3/Yr. Free to Members.

Major accomplishments; Organization of the Standing Conference of East African Librarians, 1974. The current work undergoing is the translation of a glossary of Librarianship into the Kiswahili language.

UGANDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (ULA)

U.L.A. was formed in 1972. Earlier it had been the regional branch of the interstate East African Library Association (EALA) which was created on March 1, 1957, at the MacMillan Memorial Library Nairobi. Its major field of interest is establishment and development of libraries.

17. Ibid., p. 217.
Its official language is English. Its aims are: to encourage the promotion, establishment and improvement of libraries and library services, books and book production; to improve the standards of librarianship and the status of the profession, to bring together all those interested in libraries. The Association is governed by Executive Officers who meet every two months. It is financed by membership dues and through government assistance.

Total members: 68\textsuperscript{13} (8 institutional). It has various types of membership i.e. individual, institutional. Its requirement is: interest and involvement in libraries. Due are scaled according to the income of the individual member while for the institutional member it is 20 shillings.

Its journal: Uganda Library Association Bulletin 1971 —— 2/Yr. It issues proceedings of annual meetings, annual reports, proceedings of seminars conferences, proceedings of seminars, conferences, Proceedings of meetings free on request, price lists available for other publications, by writing the Association.

Its major accomplishments: success in bringing libraries together to discuss problems; establishing and using the Bulletin as a forum for other discussions. The Uganda Library Association sponsors conferences, seminars,

gives assistance to individuals and groups observes book week, sponsors exhibits. It seeks to expand membership, establish permanent secretariat, enhance library programmes and activities.

Projected Work: Involve more librarians in the association, establish working relationships with associations in other countries, establish an exchange of publications with other libraries.

The association collaborates with such international organizations as the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and the Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA).

UGANDA SPECIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Uganda Special Library Association was established in September 4, 1970 at Entebbe, by E. J. Orwiny. The major purpose of the association is to encourage and promote the standard of special libraries in Uganda; facilitating the exchange of reference and bibliographical information; to promote the service rendered by special libraries; to researchers; to arrange for the organisation of unorganized libraries; to provide a voice to speak for special libraries; to arrange with employees the training of librarians and assistants. The official language is English.

The Association is governed by an Executive Council
of five members. Executive members are elected for only one year term. It is financed by membership dues and government assistance. There are different types of members i.e. individual, institutional active, honorary, student and life. It is open to staff members of special libraries, all special libraries, other interested bodies. For an individual, the membership dues is U.Sh. 1850 and for institution, it is U. Sh. 3000.

Entire membership meets annually in Entebbe at the Ecological Survey Library and the Training Centre. There is no official journal. But this association issues annual report, copies free on request to libraries in Uganda. The association holds seminars, workshops. The work under projection is: Training and Seminar Programmes.

32. WEST AFRICA

WEST AFRICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

West African Library Association was established in 1972 by the Ghana Library Association as contribution to reactivate the original West African Library Association, which was founded in 1954 and dissolved in 1962, when National Library Associations were established. This earlier association consisted of library staff from Nigeria and then Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia. The proposal to re-establish this association was submitted by Agyei
Gyane and referred to the Council of the West African countries for acceptance. Its main purpose is to further cooperation among West African States in order to promote more effective library development.

The membership of the Association is open to librarians - from English-speaking West African countries with invitations to participate extended Francophone West African countries. Its official journal 'West African Libraries Newsletter planned.

Major activities will center in sharing the limited financial resources available in most countries in order to achieve maximum benefits. Cooperation intended in documentation, bibliography, cataloging, education, exchanges of staff and materials, inter-library loan, joint research projects, and library planning. Its main aim is to foster reading in these countries, librarians should involve themselves in the area of book production, so that more relevant reading materials may be produced locally.

At the 37th Session of the IFLA General Council held in Liverpool in 1971, A.G.T. Ofori, Director of Library Services, Ghana Library Board reviewed the organisation of the library profession in West Africa, tracing the beginning of the Library profession, the formation of the West African Library Association in 1954, its achievement, its eventual dissolution into the national associations of Ghana and
Nigeria in 1962 and noting the absence of national library associations in the French-speaking countries to stimulate library growth. He stated:

Library development in the French-speaking countries has been very slow even though the International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa, founded in Dakar in 1958, has been in existence for over ten years; the development of the profession does not seem to advance as rapidly as would have been expected. At present it is not known whether any national association of documentationists, librarians or archivists exists in any of these territories. Certainly there is no international association of librarians.19

John Harris was the first President of the West African Library Association and the first editor of the WALA News, the bulletin of the WALA as well as the first editor of the Nigerian Libraries; the official organ of the Nigerian Library Association, which emerged from dismemberment of the WALA in 1962 through the forces of nationalism in Ghana and Nigeria. Ghana gained its independence in 1957 and Nigeria in 1960, both from Great Britain. John Harris, launching the first issue of the Nigerian Libraries in February 1964, stated:

"The basic aim of any library association is to encourage the development of libraries. All other aims stem from that. They include in particular the development of librarians and the organization of a body of professional knowledge."


The West African Library Association before its break up "succeeded in its primary objectives which were to unite all persons in West Africa interested in librarianship and to provide the medium for discussion and exchange of ideas." The institutional, personal, geographic composition of the association is shown in the Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Institutional</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>226</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>330</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The absence of national library associations in Franco phone West Africa is a serious handicap to the development of the library profession in that region. It is true that the International Association for the development


22. Ibid.
of Documentation, Libraries and Archives has been in existence since 1957, and it succeeded in persuading the Direction des Bibliothèques et de la Lecture Publique of Paris to provide special library courses for West African students at the Municipal Library in Toulouse, France from 1961-63. The international body comprising the French speaking African countries, and with its headquarters at St. Louis, Senegal, held its first meeting in November 1959 attended by nine countries (The Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Guinea, The Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and the Sudan). Its basic aims and objectives fairly accord with those of national library associations of Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. As John Harris has noted:

The broad sweep of library development is more and more dependant on professional planning, professional foresight, and professional understanding and professional activity. Some of the principal functions of professional Associations have been to clarify the concepts of Libraries and librarianship, to ensure that legislation and planning are soundly based, and that the eight proposals are presented in the right quarters.23

The formation of national library associations in Francophone West Africa is the key to future development of librarianship in that region, as the existence of the Ghana Library Association and the NIA has been the most potent force in the professionalization of librarianship in Ghana and Nigeria. T.C. Jain in his 'Professional

Association and Development of Librarianship (1971) enumerates some of the ideal aims and objectives of any library association, which librarians from the French speaking West African countries may consider in establishing library associations comparable in objectives to those of Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The objectives are:

1. Unite all persons engaged or interested in library profession;
2. to promote library service and the interest of the profession;
3. to do publicity for librarianship by organising book exhibitions, lectures, etc.;
4. to arrange for librarians, lectures, seminars, conferences, colloquia, etc. on library science;
5. to work for the improvement of professional prestige and working conditions of librarians;
6. to work for the adoption of library laws;
7. to conduct study and research for the advancement of library science, and enhance professional education by establishing proper training institutes;
8. to promote bibliographical research and issue bibliographical publications;
9. to study the latest ideas of library science such as library automation now a days;
10. to bring its members into close relations with one another, with government, eminent persons in other fields, and members of the other library associations at national and international levels.
11. to work for the standardization of Catalogue codes, classification schemes and other practices;
12. to work for the standardization of library requisites; e.g. furniture, stationery etc.

13. to find out solutions for the adhoc professional problems.

The general problems experienced by the West African Library Associations are lack of finance, as subscriptions for the bulk of the association's financial supports reluctance of some qualified librarians to join the associations, refusal of many experienced librarians to stand for election; in adequate number of librarians.

32A. BENIN

There is no evidence of a formal library association.

32B. CAMEROON : FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Association des Bibliothéqaires, Archivists, Documentalistes et Muse'ographes du Cameroon (ABADCAM)

(Association of Librarians, Archivists, Documentalists and Museum Curators of Cameroon).

It was established in July 4, 1975. The main aims of the association are encouraging the establishment of libraries at all levels in the country and promoting the training of personnel for libraries, archives, museums, and documentation centres. It has 40 members in 1978. Its journal: Newsletter Oct. 1975 --- 6/yr.
32C. GAMBIA, THE

There is no formal national library association in the Gambia.

32D. GHANA, REPUBLIC OF

With a steadily growing number of trained professional librarians, it has long been realized that a national association was required to be the mouth piece of the profession in the Ghanian community. The Ghana Library Association was formally inaugurated at a conference held at the University of Ghana from June 29 to July 1, 1962. At an inaugural dinner, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana stressed that the effectiveness of the library as an essential instrument of education depended upon a good professional environment. "A vital factor in the development of this environment in any country is its Library Association which encourages research institutes, education programmes, represents the individual librarian in all negotiation and above all, establishes professional standards." Its purpose is to unite all professional librarians in Ghana. The Association is governed by Executive Officers who meet annually. The Association cooperates with international organization IFLA and Commonwealth Library Association. It is financed by membership dues, subsidies. Entire membership meets annually. Total members are 82 (1975). Two types of

membership exist in the association individual and institutional membership, dues are scaled according to the income of the individual and for the institution. Membership fee is $5. It is open to all librarians and institutions having libraries.


The association is bringing together all librarians in Ghana; achieving recognition for librarians from the Central Government. Its current affairs is the formation of a Federation of West African Library Association.

The work under projection is to foster the development of libraries relevant to the needs of Ghana, by investigating what traditional functions can be developed to achieve this goal.

32E. GUINEA

There is no library association exists in Guinea.

32F. IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF THE

Association pour le Développement de la Documentation, des Bibliothèques et Archives de la Côte d'Ivoire (ADBACI)

(Association for the Development of Documentation Libraries and Archives of the Ivory Coast).

There is no evidence of formal association of libraries.
32G. LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF

The Liberian Library Association (ILA) organized in 1977, attempts to improve and develop library services and librarianship throughout the country. Its membership includes practising as well as professionally trained librarians.

32H. MALI

The Librarians, Archivists, and Library Researchers Association of Mali (AMBAD) was founded in March 1978. Headquarters are in Bamako.

32I. NIGER

There was no formally organized library association in Niger at the close of 1970's.

32J. NIGERIA

NIGERIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Founding

The Nigerian Library Association (NLA) was inaugurated on December 16, 1962. Its establishment was an outgrowth of the national reorientation of the West African Library Association (the professional association for the English-speaking countries of West Africa from 1954 to 1962) into a federation of West African Library Associations (WALA). The proposal for reorganisation of WALA was
brought to the floor of the Annual General Meeting of the West African Library Association held on June 18, 1961, in the Committee Room, House of Representatives, Lagos, where it was moved.

That, believing it essential for library development in West Africa that strong national library associations be developed within each territory, this conference is in favour of the reconstitution of the West African Library Association as a federation of national library associations and requests Council to make necessary arrangements to implement this. The Executive Committee of the Nigeria Division of the West African Library Association adopted the following resolution at its meeting of November 9, 1962.

That we as elected representatives of the Nigeria Divisional Executive of WALA, hereby form the Nigerian Library Association as directed by the resolution of the WALA conference (1961) dissolve the Nigerian Divisional Executive of WALA and reconstitute it as the Provisional Executive of the Nigerian Library Association.

N.O. Oderinde, in his 'The path of Professional Recognition, 1969), presents the most comprehensive review of the structure, functions, objectives of the Nigerian Library Association.26

What the Nigerian and Ghana Library Associations

need desperately is a legal authority to accredit library schools. Oderinde has aptly stated this:

The NLA is not expected to assume the role of an educational institution; it should nonetheless ensure that the institutions providing professional training maintain the standards set by the association. This is a system of accreditation whereby professional education is left in the hands of educational institutions. But effective supervision of instructions and examinations is maintained by the professional body empowers by law to regulate the practice of the profession.27

PURPOSES

The Nigerian Library Association constitution states that the purposes of the association shall be:

(a) to unite all persons interested in libraries and librarianship by holding conferences and meetings by issuing publications and by any other means.

(b) to safeguard and promote the professional interests of libraries and to promote the establishment and development of libraries;

(c) to establish and maintain standards in the education and certification of librarians;

(d) to watch any legislation affecting libraries and to assist in the promotion of such legislation as may be considered necessary for the regulation and management or extension of libraries within Nigeria;

(e) to promote and encourage bibliographical study and research and library cooperation.

MEMBERSHIP

The Nigerian Library Association Constitution states

as its first purpose: "to unite all persons interested in libraries and librarianship." At various times it has been suggested that the NIA distinguish in its membership between professional and non-professional members, with only the former entitled to fill membership; but this suggestion has never gained the support of the majority of members, who appear to be well aware that the association has gained tremendously from its open door policy.

There are five types of membership in the association: honorary members, personal members, institutional members, corresponding members, endowment membership.

Membership dues are on a sliding scale based on amount of salary or budget. Corresponding membership is based upon the rate of cost of publications.

A membership analysis by N.O. Oderinde for the year 1962 through 1967 revealed that from an original membership of 53 in 1962-63, the association showed a steady rise in growth to 233 (107 personal and 126 institutional members) in 1963-64; and 375 in 1965-66. Membership figures which excluded in Northern Division totalled 438 in 1966-67, but with no Eastern or Northern membership figures available, the register fell to only 99 in 1967-68.

In 1969 membership figures rose to 156 and in 1970 to 167. With the reinauguration of division throughout the Federation in 1971, membership regained some of its
prewar byoyance, so that by the end of 1971, membership was in the neighbourhood of 300 members. At the end of 1975 the treasurer, D.E. Uba reported a membership just under 600.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

OFFICERS

The Constitution of the Nigerian Library Association states:

The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the council consisting of the President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Publicity Officer, Honorary Editor and Eight Councillors, one of whom should be the retiring President and a representative of each division and section.

From its foundation until 1966 Annual General Meeting, Officers were elected annually, but in that year a motion calling for 2 year terms of office was passed.

COUNCIL

Council has wide powers in executing its responsibilities. It has the power to fill vacant offices; to approve bylaws or rules of procedure for the conduct of affairs of a branch/division, section, committee or other organ of the association.

DIVISION

The association is organized on a divisional basis.

corresponding to the territorial divisions of Nigeria. The constitution states of territorial divisions:

(i) A division shall include all members of the association working in one of the states of Federal Republic.

(ii) The purpose of a division shall be to further the general objects of the Association within its area and to unite members by means of meetings and conferences.

(iii) A Division may form local branches from among its members and make financial grants of branches on such basis as the Division may decide.

Recognizing that the divisions provide the real opportunity for grass roots participation to the constitution provides that council shall make financial grants to a division from the funds of the association of not less than 50% of the total subscriptions collected from members in the division. Each division is represented on Council by a Councillor selected by the division.

Under the first Republic of Nigeria Virile divisions existed in the Eastern, Northern and Western Regions as well as the Federal Territory of Lagos.

SECTIONS

The constitution provides for the establishment within the association of groups for the consideration of special types of library work. Sections dealing with school libraries, public libraries, special libraries and university libraries exist at the national library and
within some state divisions.

COMMITTEES

Some of the outstanding achievements of the association have grown out of the work of committees appointed by Council.

Committee on Library Education

Library qualifications and training have been issues of persistent interest to the association which maintains a standing committee on Library Education set up in 1965. Its terms of reference as defined are:

1. To collate the various schemes for the training of professional librarians and other library workers in Nigeria.

2. To prepare national standards of certification for professional librarians and other library workers in Nigeria.

3. To explore means of implementing certification at the National Level.

4. To serve as a clearing house for information on library education.

5. To prepare a register of professional libraries in Nigeria.

Committees on Salaries

The association maintains a standing committee on salaries. The committee works in close cooperation with the standing Committee on Library Education.
Committee on Cataloguing and Classification

The committee on Cataloguing and Classification was the result of a motion passed at the 1965 NLA Conference. It was established by Council under the following terms of reference and maintains a lively and active existence:

1. To constitute the National Committee of the International conference on cataloguing principles and to contribute to that committee our national usages as regards entries for names of persons do.

2. To find a means of revising Africans provisions in the existing schemes of classification in use in this country and to cooperate with the works of other international bodies dealing with the revision of classification schemes, e.g. central classification committee of the FIB.

Committee on Library Resources

Yet another committee formed as a result of the 1965 conference was the standing committee on library resources.

Committee on School Libraries

The NLA standing Advisory Committee on school libraries, successor to the Adhoc Committee on school library service in Nigeria has the following terms of reference:

1. To examine the present state of development of school libraries in the country.

2. To compile a list of books suitable for a model school library, based on the collections of the Lagos State School Library service and the curriculum and Reference Library of the University of Lagos College of Education Library.
Publications Committee

In 1971 a Publications Committee was set up to absorb the former Editorial Board of Nigerian Libraries. The terms of reference of the Committee are:

1. To be responsible for formulating a publications policy for the Nigerian Library Association.
2. To encourage and sponsor scholarly publications on librarianship and related subjects.
3. To publish manuscripts considered to be of high quality, and to distribute such publications.
4. To disseminate news and information through the medium of a news letter.

ACHIEVEMENTS

ANNUAL CONFERENCES

The association has held the following conferences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Theme</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ibadan</td>
<td>December 15-17, 1962</td>
<td>Inaugural conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaria</td>
<td>April 2-5, 1965</td>
<td>Libraries at work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagos</td>
<td>April 1-4, 1970</td>
<td>Twenty years of library development in Nigeria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ibadan** July 3-9, 1973  
**Service concept in Nigeria.**

**Benin** December 2-5, 1974  
**Towards Scientific Management in Nigerian Libraries.**

**Kano** November 17-25, 1975  
**Libraries in the Cultural Development of a Nation.**

**PUBLICATIONS**

The major publication of the association is *Nigerian Libraries*. Its first editor, Professor John Harris, University Librarian, University of Ibadan, was succeeded in 1966 by the another editor F.B.B. Ankole, University Librarian, University of Lagos. The comprehensive list of association publications is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N.L.A. Newsletter</td>
<td>Vol. I, No. 1</td>
<td>April/May 1963 — (Irregular)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1967)

A Manual for School Libraries on small Budgets, edited by Mary R. Blocksm and Geoffrey W. Cleaver
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Volume/Issue</th>
<th>Date/Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East-Central State Division</td>
<td>School Libraries Section Bulletin</td>
<td>V. I, No. 1</td>
<td>June 1972 (Quarterly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East-Central State Division</td>
<td>School Libraries Association; occasional Papers</td>
<td>No. 1, 1974</td>
<td>(Irregular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagos Division</td>
<td>Information Bulletin (superceded by Lagos Librarian)</td>
<td>Vol. I, No. 1,</td>
<td>September 1965---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. I, No. 6</td>
<td>November 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Division</td>
<td>Northern Nigeria Library Notes (superceded by Northern State Library Notes)</td>
<td>No. 1, May 1964---</td>
<td>No. 4, Oct., 1965---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern State Division</td>
<td>Library Notes</td>
<td>No. 5, 1971</td>
<td>(Irregular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Library Association</td>
<td>Newsletter</td>
<td>No. 1, 1962-67</td>
<td>(Irregular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Division</td>
<td>Western Division Newsletter</td>
<td>No. 1, July, 1964---</td>
<td>(Irregular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western State Division</td>
<td>Western Nigeria State Division Newsletter</td>
<td>No. 1, January, 1970 (Irregular)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Nigeria Library Bulletin</td>
<td>Vol. 4, July 1967---</td>
<td>(Irregular)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIVISIONAL AND SECTIONAL ACTIVITIES

EASTERN NIGERIA DIVISION

The Eastern Nigeria Division came into being on March 2, 1963 when a preliminary meeting was held and officers were appointed. These appointments were ratified at the inaugural conference held May 4-5, 1963 attended by 45 delegates.

With three papers of this conference, this division inaugurated its 'Occasional Papers' series. It held annual conference subsequently in 1964, 1965 and 1966 and in 1966 played host to the Nigerian Library Association annual conference at the continuing Education Central University of Nigeria, Neukka, the theme of which was "Books in the Building of our Nation.

The Eastern Nigeria School Libraries Association was joint creation of professional librarians and practising educators. It was launched as the school libraries section of the Eastern Nigeria Division on May 3, 1963. By 1966 the association embraced a membership of 225 post primary schools.

EAST CENTRAL STATE DIVISION

The East-Central State Division was inaugurated at a meeting of librarians of the State held on Saturday, May 22, 1971 at the State Central Library. At this meeting Nwozo Amankwe was elected Chairman, Mrs. M.A.Nwakoby,
In his opening address the Chairman of the Division, Mr. Nivozo Amankwe reviewed the achievements of the former Eastern Nigeria Division. Its major activities are carried out through PAC (Programme and Activities Committee) and its adhoc sub-committees. In 1972 the division hosted the annual Nigerian Library Association Conference, the theme of which was "Library Resources in Nigeria."

The East-Central State School Libraries Association (School Libraries Section, East-Central State Division, Nigerian Library Association) was inaugurated December 4, 1971 at an East Central State Division Conference on school libraries held at the British Council Hall, Enugu. The association held its first postwar refresher course for teacher-librarians in March 1972, barely 4 months after its formation. The ENSL Bulletin was revived as a medium of communication under the new title of 'ECSLA Bulletin'. It became a member of the International Association of School Librarianship (IASL) in 1973 and of the International Federation of Library Association (IFLA) in 1975.

RIVERS STATE DIVISION

The Rivers State Division was inaugurated in the latter part of 1972, and the South Eastern State Division was launched February 24, 1972. Since its formation it has actively pursued the goals of reconstruction of libraries in the State.
LAGOS DIVISION

The Lagos Division was the natural successor of the Lagos Branch, Nigerian Division, West African Library Association (Inaugurated 1958) which had maintained a huge level of regular activities including lecture courses for library assistants. It was reconstituted as the Lagos Division in 1963. The division was host to the 1964 Nigerian Library Association Conference, the theme of which was "Foundations for National Library Service in Nigeria."

LAGOS STATE DIVISION

With the change to a 12 State political structure the Lagos Division became the Lagos State Division. The Lagos State School Library Association was inaugurated January 29, 1976 through the initiative of J.O. Fadero, Principal Librarian, School Library Service, Lagos State.

NORTHERN DIVISION

This division was formed on January 5, 1963. The division published 'Northern Nigeria Library Notes'.

In 1965 it hosted the 'Nigerian Library Association Conference at Zaria, April 2nd, 1965', the theme of which was "Libraries at Work".

The Northern State Division came into existence at approximately the same time as the Department of Library Science developed in the Northern States at Ahmadu Bello
University. At the annual conference of the division held at the Institute of Administration on February 28, 1970, it was agreed that any states wishing to form a separate division might do so at any time provided the executive of the Northern State Division.

**BENUE PLATEAU STATE DIVISION**

The first state in the former Northern Division to form a separate State Division was Benue-Plateau. It was launched September 1969 and held. Its first Annual General Meeting on September 16, 1970, attended by 20 registered members. It was the host of the 1971 Nigerian Library Association Conference, the theme of which was "Libraries in the New National Structure."

**WESTERN DIVISION**

The Western Division of the Nigerian Library Association succeeded the Ibadan Branch of the Nigeria Division of the West African Library Association, which held its last formal meeting, attended by 29 members, on April 5, 1962. The division published the Western Division 'Newsletter' in continuation of the 'Newsletter launched by the former Ibadan Branch of the West African Branch of the West African Library Association. In 1966 the division inaugurated the 'Western Nigeria Library Bulletin."
The Mid-West State Division was inaugurated in Benin in late 1972.

The Mid-West State Division played host to the 1974 annual conference of the Nigerian Library Association, December 2-5, 1974, the theme of which was "Towards Scientific Management in Nigerian Libraries."

LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

The members of the Association have played active roles in the enactment of the following library Legislation in Nigeria.

- Eastern Nigeria Library Board Law, 1965
  superseded by
  East-Central State Library Board Edict, 1971
- Rivers State Library Board Edict, 1971
- South-Eastern State Library Edict, 1973
- National Library Act, 1964
  superseded by
  National Library Decree, 1970
- Mid-Western Library Board Edict, 1970.

The Association officially works for library legislation in all states of the Federation.

LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE ASSOCIATION

A draft decree for the creation of a Nigerian Council for the Library Profession was drawn up and forwarded to the Federal Military Government and the State Governments in 1973, and a legal State Governments in 1973, and a legal draft was under consideration in 1975.
NIGERIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATION ON OUTSIDE BODIES

A Federal Library Advisory Committee for Nigeria was established through the efforts of the Nigeria Division of the West African Library Association in 1960 University College Ibadan, and the Nigerian Division of WALA. This committee was active through 1964 and its main achievement was the establishment of the National Library. By 1965, it became defunct, the government having subsumed its functions under the National Library Board. The Association is presently represented on:

(i) Nigerian National Library Board
(ii) UNESCO National Commission for Nigeria
(iii) Nigerian National Book Development Council.

MEMBERSHIP OF OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

The Nigerian Library Association is a member of:

(i) The Federation of West African Library Association (WALA)
(ii) The Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA)
(iii) The International Federation of Library Association (IFLA)

32K. SENEGAL

Association Nationale des Bibliothe'caires, Archivists et Documentaryes Se're'galais (ANBADs) (National Association of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists of Senegal) was founded in Dakar on March 18, 1975. Its
major functions are:

(i) to study the problems, and seek solution for the development of librarianship, libraries, archives and documentation centres;

(ii) to advance the professional status of librarians; and

(iii) to study concerns common to librarians in the country. It is government by Executive Council which meets twice a month. The Association is affiliated with IFIA, FID and CIA/ICA. Financed by membership dues, private gifts and govern­ment aid. Total membership in 1975: 602° (individual) Types of membership individual, student, honorary, requirements;

(iv) to be a professional librarian or to be interested in the aims of the association.

Entire membership meets twice a year at the Centre Cultural Agricaian de Dakar in Dakar.

There is no official journal but the Association issues proceedings of annual meetings, annual report, annual report of the President, proceedings of seminars, conferences and workshops.

ACTIVITIES

Major accomplishments; establishment of the association and working with the government commission to adopt and implement legislation concerning libraries and the library profession in Sene'gal. Its current activities are: sponsors seminars workshops, lectures open to the public exhibits, celebrates Book Week.

Projected: Further development of libraries, archives

and documentation centres by more conferences, implementation of the provisions of the legislation affecting them; to project the Association into international activities.

32L. SIERRA LEONE

SIERRA LEONE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Sierra Leone Library Association was formally launched on June 20, 1970 at Freetown. Its first president was Mrs. Gladys Jusu-Sheriff, Librarian, Fourah Bay College; and its first Secretary was Mr. Reginald Clarke, Librarian, Law Officers Department Library.

The main recommendations of the Sierra Leone Education Review .... Final Report, for libraries, museums and archives, aptly summarizes the Sierra Leone situation by suggesting that:

The Ministry of Education should find it possible to provide for the establishment of a national co-ordinated system which would be responsible for the development of libraries, archives, documentation and museums. Such a provision would underline the importance and value of these services both for education and culture in general and would ensure in due course a fair distribution of these services throughout the country.

30. 'SIERRA LEONE, LIBRARIES IN' in Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science, Vol. 27, pp. 336-402.
The Association's main functions:

(i) to unite all persons and institutions interested in the development of libraries in Sierra Leone;

(ii) to promote a forum for the exchange of ideas;

(iii) to watch and assist in legislation affecting libraries and to promote such legislators.

The Association is governed by the Executive Council which meets bimonthly. The Association collaborates with IFLA and COMLA.

Membership: total members: 50 (individual, 47; institutional, 3). Types of membership - individual, institutional honorary. Requirements: An interest in library's and librarianship. Entire membership meets once every four months, June, September, December and March in Freetown.


The Sierra Leone Library Association holds Seminars, workshops and conferences to further the general development of libraries in Sierra Leone.

32M. TOGO, REPUBLIC OF

Association Internationales pour le D'eveloppement

de la Documentation, des Bibliothèques et des Archives en Afrique. Section Togolaise (AIDBA, Section Togolaise).

A Togo branch of the Association Internationale pour le développement de la documentation, des bibliothèques et des archives en Afrique was established in 1959. Its headquarters at the library of the Université du Benin in Lome'. It is affiliated with IFIA.

32N. UPPER VOLTA

Association Voltaique pour le Développement des Bibliothèques, des Archives et de la Documentation (ADVBAD).

(Voltan Association for the Development of Librarian Archives and Documentation).

It was founded in January, 1972 at Ouagadougou. Its primary purpose is to aid in the development of libraries, archives and documentation centres in UPPER VOLTA. The Association is governed by an Executive Committee elected by its members. The term is for two years. It is affiliated with IFIA.

Its major fields of interest are libraries, archives and documentation. There is no official publication. Its official language is French.

STANDING CONFERENCE OF EAST AFRICAN LIBRARIANS

The conference was convened on September 15-21, 1974 at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania with the theme "Libraries and their impact on education, economic and
culture in developing societies". It was established as a successor to the East African Library Association.

STANDING CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES (WESTERN AREA) (SCAULWA)

It was established in April 1972 at the Lagos Conference. Its aims include: to support and further the aims of SCAUL in the area and specifically, to further and coordinate development of the University Libraries in the Western Area, to develop and coordinate such matters as regional acquisition, cataloguing bibliographic programmes and library education; to organise and encourage the exchange of information and the conduct of conferences and seminars concerning university librarianship.

Membership is open to all libraries of the Universities which are members or are eligible for membership in the West African Conference of the Association of African Universities. Entire Membership meets every two years 1974; University of Dakar, 1976; University of Ghana.


STANDING CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS (EASTERN AREA SCAULEA)

It was established in February, 1971, at Addis Ababa as an area organization of SCAUL.
SCAUL was formed as a result of the discussion at the Leverhulme Inter-University Conference on the Needs and Problems of University Librarians in Tropical Africa, held in Salisbury, Rhodesia, September 14-23, 1964 by the eminent personalities such as John Harris, D.H. Varley, Harold Holdsworth, W.J. Plumbe, G.M. Pitcher, to name a few. At the end of the Conference, a continuation committee was appointed and charged with the responsibility of implementing the conference resolutions, one of which recommended that further conferences be held periodically.

Members of the continuation committee took the opportunity of the conference of Librarians from commonwealth Universities in Africa, sponsored by the commonwealth Foundation and held in Lusaka, Zambia, August 24-29, 1969, to discuss further the organisation of the standing conference of African University Librarians. At this conference, the non-commonwealth committee members, Ethiopia and Senegal, took part as observers. Some important recommendations concerning the organization of SCAUL were made, and a draft constitution was drawn up.

According to this constitution, full membership of SCAUL would be open to heads of Libraries of Universities eligible for membership in the Association of African Universities, with associate membership open to University
Libraries in other parts of the world. There were approximately 28 members in 1975.32

The Association is governed by a Central Committee consisting of Executive officers and one representative of each area, meeting whenever the opportunity arises. SCAUL activities would be developed mainly within Area Organisations of SCAUL. A Central Committee, comprising the Convener/Secretary(Chairman), representatives of Area Organizations, and the Editor of 'Newsletter' world meet periodically to coordinate the work of the Areas. Each member of SCAUL would be free to choose the area that it would join and would be allowed to attend as an observer of the conferences in the Areas to which it did not belong. Each Area would determine its own membership requirements and draft its own constitutions based on that of SCAUL.

These recommendations were subsequently approved in a postal ballot, and the draft constitution was fully discussed at Area Meetings in 1971 and 1972 and subsequently approved.

The Association's main purposes are to support and develop academic library services in the areas covered by SCAUL; to promote interchange, contact and cooperation among academic libraries in Africa; to collect, coordinate, and disseminate information on academic library activities, particularly in Africa; to encourage increased contact between SCAUL members and the international academic

library world, to organise and encourage conferences and seminars concerning academic librarianship.


SCAUL now operates through two Area Organisations: the Eastern Area (SCAULEA), headquartered at the library of the University of Nairobi, Kenya and the Western Area (SCAULWA), at the University of Liberia Library, Monrovia. Each of the Area Organisations has anglophone and francophone countries as members. SCAULEA has held successful conferences in Addis Ababa (1971), Mauritius (1973) and Nairobi (1977).


The Activities of the Association are centred mainly in area organizations of SCAUL members. Its current affairs are to prepare standards for University libraries in tropical Africa. In the area of cataloguing and classification:

(i) to compile definite schedules for classification of African history, languages, and ethnology;

(ii) to compile authoritative list of entry headings for African authors and public figures;
(iii) to compile a list of recommended names of African tribes and languages to be sent to all members libraries.

Member librarians in each country should compile and circulate them among members.

SCAUL seeks to advance the development of university libraries by organizing conferences as a forum for discussing the problems of University librarianship in Africa and of the programmes of each member library. SCAUL sponsors individuals research activities and projects and meetings of specialises on African bibliography cataloguing, classification and other library topics.

SCAUL publications include proceedings of the conferences of SCAULEA and SCAULWA; SCAUL Newsletter; 1965—