

## Third World Library Literature in the 1980s

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THIS ARTICLE STEMS from a conviction that this issue on "Library Literature in the 1980s" would be incomplete without an overview of professional literature produced by library colleagues in the Third World.\* An additional reason, however, makes such a survey timely and important—Western interest in international library developments and, most recently, increased interest in transnational information flow policies. Symptomatic of this is the proliferation of journals,<sup>1</sup> reference works, and monographs dealing with comparative and international librarianship;<sup>2</sup> the growing interest, within ALA, in international activities;<sup>3</sup> and the rising awareness of the need for U.S. participation in international organizations and programs among information professionals.<sup>4</sup>

Western interest in Third World library developments is part of this broader trend. The journals, reference works, and monographs devoted to world librarianship give thorough coverage of developing nations. In addition, Third World librarianship and publishing have recently been the subject of several separate publications.<sup>5</sup>

No survey exists, however, of the current state of professional publishing in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.<sup>6</sup> This article will examine each of the earlier mentioned geographic regions in

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turn and note the role played by library schools, professional organizations, national libraries, government information agencies, and commercial firms in the production of library literature during the 1980s.

Understandably, this survey cannot purport to be exhaustive. One reason for this is that space limitations precluded a content analysis of Third World library literature and any consideration of contributions by Third World authors to Western publications. For another, coverage of library literature in languages other than English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese was dependent upon the accessibility of sources in translation. Lastly, materials for which publication dates in the 1980s could not be reasonably ascertained were systematically excluded.<sup>7</sup>

Methodologically, the task of encompassing the production of about fifty different nations was problematic. The "Third World"—both as a concept and as a political force—is hardly monolithic. While some developing nations are characterized by low per capita income; high rates of illiteracy; little industrial capacity; and a dependence on industrialized countries for manufactured goods, services, and capital (including books), others are not. Moreover, the countries surveyed vary greatly with regard to the four determinants recently proposed as decisive for the writing of library literature: (1) educated library professionals, (2) publishers committed to specialized publishing, (3) a market within the language and country of origin for library science texts, and (4) sufficient time for these elements to develop.<sup>8</sup>

In the face of such widely differing variables, a single principle of organization for this survey had to be chosen. Various alternatives for the survey were considered, but that of geography seemed the most practical and reviewing developments specifically region-wide, in contradistinction to nationwide, also seemed the most effective means of organization.

It is hoped that this survey will help enhance the awareness of the expanding universe of Third World library literature and prove useful in the acquisition of materials for research collections.

## Asia

India has been singled out as a major Third World publishing nation, a "knowledge distribution center" for its region,<sup>9</sup> and a major producer of original contributions to the professional literature.<sup>10</sup> It is appropriate that the survey begins here.

India is particularly rich in journal literature, both vernacular and English. Its output in English, as measured by the quantity of articles

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appearing in professional journals, ranks third after that of the United States and the United Kingdom.<sup>11</sup> This cursory survey indicates that about twenty English-language periodicals of note were being published in the 1980s,<sup>12</sup> although not always in a timely and regular fashion.<sup>13</sup> Some of these are the official organs of library associations such as: the *IASLIC Bulletin* published in Calcutta by the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres, the *Indian Library Association Bulletin* published in New Delhi by the Indian Library Association, *Library Today* published in Hyderabad by the Andhra Pradesh Public Library Association, *Library Herald* published by the Delhi Library Association, and *Lucknow Librarian* published by the Lucknow branch of the Uttar Pradesh Library Association. (In this article, journal titles are cited as they appear on the title page, or in the journal's own English-language rendering. Brackets indicate the author's translation of titles. It was neither possible nor necessary to translate all foreign language titles.)

Other periodicals are issued by library science schools—which have grown from five in prepartition days to thirty-eight in 1985<sup>14</sup>—and by research institutes. They include the *Journal of Library and Information Science* published by the Department of Library Science at the University of Delhi; the *CLIS Observer* published by the Centre for Library and Information Studies in New Delhi; the *Indian Journal of Library Science* published in Calcutta on behalf of the Institute of Librarians; the *Annals of Library Science and Documentation* published by the Indian National Scientific and Documentation Centre in New Delhi; the *Herald of Library Science* and *Library Science with a Slant to Documentation* both issued by the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science in Varanasi; *International Information Communication and Education* published by the Professor Kaula Endowment for Library and Information Science in Guntur; and *Library History Review* published by the International Agency for Research in Library History in Calcutta.

Still others have no specific affiliation but are recognized in the field and therefore deserve mention. These are: *International Library Movement* published in Ambala City; *Indian Librarian* published in Jullundur City; and *Library Progress (International)* published in Modinagar. These titles have recently been indexed either in *Indian Library Science Abstracts*, a publication of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres, or in *Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)*.

Indian library associations contribute to library literature not only by issuing journals but also by publishing newsletters, monographs, reference tools, and proceedings. In this area the following library associations are particularly active: the New Delhi Society for Information Science which recently began to publish *SISTRANS*, the transactions of its meetings; the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres, which not only publishes the two periodicals mentioned earlier but also a newsletter, proceedings of its annual meetings, an annual report, and successive editions of the *Directory of Special and Research Libraries in India*; the Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science which issues a newsletter, an annual report, a *Directory of Library and Information Schools*, and which expects to undertake the publication of an encyclopedia of library and information science; the Indian Library Association which publishes monographs and the proceedings of its annual meetings; and the Andhra Pradesh Library Association (Hyderabad) which occasionally publishes monographs.<sup>15</sup>

On the whole, Indian library science monograph literature is not nearly as extensive as its journal literature. For the years 1980-82 *Indian Library Science Abstracts* listed only twenty-two English-language books under the rubric "a select list of Indian library science books (English)." During the period 1983-86 at least another ten titles appeared.<sup>16</sup> Vikas, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Metropolitan, and Kalyani Publishers of New Delhi, as well as World Press Pvt. Ltd. (Calcutta), are the chief commercial publishers of library literature.

Not all of India's present day library literature is in English. *Granthagar*, a library journal written in Bengali, and *Granthalokam*, written in Malayalam, were abstracted in *LISA* in 1980 and 1982; in 1981 a book about library literature in Telugu appeared.<sup>17</sup> Publications in indigenous Indian languages, however, lie outside the scope of this preliminary survey as does any comment about the contents or authorship of Indian library science literature in general.<sup>18</sup>

Of the countries surrounding India—Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Burma, and Sri Lanka—only Pakistan contributed to the pool of Third World library literature in the 1980s in any significant manner. Chief credit for this goes to three institutions: the Pakistan Library Association, which in 1980 published the proceedings of one of its meetings;<sup>19</sup> the Department of Library Science at the University of Karachi, the country's first graduate library school, which in 1981 published a Festschrift to mark its silver jubilee;<sup>20</sup> and the Library Promotion Bureau, attached to the same graduate school, which issues

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the *Pakistan Library Bulletin* and which in 1981 published a short history of its activities.<sup>21</sup> Moreover, Pakistani commercial publishers have put out at least three library science monographs since 1980,<sup>22</sup> and research conducted by masters degree students at the Department of Library Science, University of Punjab in Lahore, has sometimes resulted in published articles or occasional papers.<sup>23</sup>

There is little information about the professional literature in the four countries to the east of Burma—Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. However, in the course of this survey two recent Thai language monographs came to our attention, one on the history of libraries and library associations in Thailand,<sup>24</sup> the other on the history of publishing in Thailand.<sup>25</sup> In addition, it is worth noting that over the course of the past five years, five doctoral dissertations about Thai libraries were produced at American universities apparently by Thai nationals.<sup>26</sup>

The three southeast Asian countries of Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia have active library associations which currently issue professional publications. The Indonesian Library Association publishes the quarterly *Majalah Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia*. In 1980 it issued a directory to libraries in Yogyakarta<sup>27</sup> and in 1981 the proceedings of its second congress.<sup>28</sup> An information science periodical entitled *Baca* is published in Jakarta by the National Center for Science Documentation; several monographs dealing with libraries in Indonesia have also appeared.<sup>29</sup> The Library Association of Singapore publishes an official journal in English entitled *Singapore Libraries*; a newsletter, entitled *LAS News*; as well as annual reports.<sup>30</sup> In 1980 it issued the proceedings of a 1978 conference held jointly with the Library Association of Malaysia on the topic of "Information Infrastructures for the '80's."<sup>31</sup> An annual report is also published by the National Library of Singapore. The official bilingual journal of the Library Association of Malaysia, *Majalah Perpustakaan Malaysia*, is published once a year in English and Malay. Also noteworthy is the second edition of the *Directory of Libraries in Malaysia* published in 1982 by the National Library of Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur.

Like the three preceding countries, the two South Pacific island countries of Papua New Guinea and Fiji rely heavily on their respective library associations for literature on librarianship. The Papua New Guinea Library Association issues a quarterly journal—*Tok Tok Bilong Haus Buk*—and publishes the proceedings of its biannual congresses, often in the form of thematic issues of this journal.<sup>32</sup> The Fiji Library Association issues the *Fiji Library Association Journal* and the

*Fiji Library Association Newsletter*, and in 1984 it published jointly with the University of the South Pacific Library a book entitled *Libraries and Archives in Fiji: a Chronology*.<sup>33</sup>

The Philippines has several library associations and many programs in library education.<sup>34</sup> The following have contributed to the pool of Third World library literature in the 1980s—the Philippine Library Association which publishes the *Bulletin of the Philippine Library Association*; the Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines which publishes the *ASLP Bulletin*; the Philippine Association of Academic and Research Libraries which publishes the *PAARL Newsletter*; and the Institute of Library Science at the University of the Philippines in Quezon City which publishes the *Journal of Philippine Librarianship*. In addition, the University of the Philippines Library has published a directory of librarians in South East Asia,<sup>35</sup> and the Philippine National Library in Manila puts out a quarterly newsletter, *TNL News*, as well as occasional library science monographs.<sup>36</sup>

Moving north and toward completion of this survey of library literature in Asia, we come to Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Peoples' Republic of China. The search for recent North and South Korean library-related publications uncovered only the Korean language bimonthly the *KLA Bulletin*, the official journal of the Korean Library Association published in Seoul, South Korea. A similar situation prevails in Hong Kong where the sole library science publication is the *Journal of the Hong Kong Library Association*, published irregularly in both English and Chinese.

The situation is quite different in Taiwan and the Peoples' Republic of China where library science periodicals abound. A recent annotated listing of Chinese serial publications on librarianship<sup>37</sup> enumerates 139 titles, although not all are currently being published. Of those that are, fifteen originate in Taiwan. The majority of them are issued by professional associations, universities, and libraries. The Library Association of China, the professional association in Taiwan, publishes both the *Bulletin of the Library Association of China*<sup>38</sup> and the *Library Association of China Newsletter* and issues an annual report which appears in the *Bulletin*. National Taiwan University in Taipei publishes two library science journals. One, entitled *Shu fu* [Book Depot], is the official journal of the Department of Library Science; the other is published by the University's Society of Library Science and is called *Bibliotheca, Bulletin of the Society of Library Science*. Some of its articles are in English. The Educational Media and Library Science Press at Tamkang University in Taipei publishes the quarterly *Journal of Educational Media and Library Science* with articles in both English

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and Chinese. National Taiwan Normal University in Taipei publishes, in collaboration with the Mid-West Chinese-American Librarians Association (Oak Park, Illinois), a very important professional journal in Chinese and English, the *Journal of Library and Information Science*. The Library Society of Fujen Catholic University in Hsin-chuang publishes an annual entitled *Journal of Library Science*. Its articles are primarily written by the faculty and students of the university's Department of Library Science. Another university-produced publication is *T'u shu tzu liao hsueh k'an* [Library Resources Journal]. It is published at the World College of Journalism in Taipei by the Society of Library and Information Science.

The library at Tunghai University in Taichung publishes an annual entitled *Journal of Library Science* with texts in English and Chinese. The other large library issuing periodicals in the field is the Republic of China National Central Library, Taiwan's counterpart to the National Library of Beijing. It is responsible for the quarterly *Bulletin*, *National Central Library*, and *The Republic of China National Central Library Newsletter*, published in separate Chinese and English editions. In 1980 an information science journal, *Tzu hsun yu tien nao* [Information and Computer], was launched in Taiwan. It is published monthly in Taipei. The *Index to Chinese Periodicals*, published by the National Central Library, indexes most of Taiwan's library and information science periodical literature.<sup>39</sup>

For Mainland China, the end of the Cultural Revolution ushered in a period of intense activity in library literature publishing. Twenty-two significant library science periodicals were launched—one in 1977, seven in 1979, eight in 1980, five in 1981, and two in 1982.<sup>40</sup> Eleven are issued by the following provincial library associations—*Journal of the Sichuan Society for Library Science* (Sichuan province); *Tushuguan gongzuo* [Library Work] (Anhui); *Tushuguan gongzuo yu yanjiu* [Library Work and Research] (Tianjin); *Jilinsheng tushuguan xuehui huikan* [Bulletin of the Jilin Society of Library Science] (Jilin); *Huikan* [Bulletin] (Shandong); *Tushuguan Xuekan* [Journal of Library Science] (Liaoning); *Xinjiang tushuguan xuehui huikan* [Journal of Xinjiang Society of Library Science] (Xinjiang); *Tushuguan yanjiu yu gongzuo* [Library Study and Work] (Zhejiang); *Henan tushuguan jikan* [Henan Library Quarterly] (Henan); *Tushu yu qingbao* [Library and Information] (Gansu); and *Library Journal* (Shanghai).

The most important library association journal, and by the same token the most important library science journal in China, is the *Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science*. The society's official organ, it is published in Beijing by the Cultural Relics Publishing

House. Two other very significant journals are: *Beitu tongxun* [Bulletin of the National Library of China], which reports on professional activities at the library and on the national and international level; and *Tushuqingbao zhishi* [Journal of Library and Information Awareness], a publication of the nation's oldest library school, the Department of Library Science at Wuhan University in Wuhan (Hubei).

Since 1980 several information science and computer-related library journals have appeared in Mainland China. They are *Jisuanji yu tushuguan* [Computer and Library] published in Beijing jointly by the Library of Academia Sinica and Lanzhou Library of Academia Sinica; *Information Science* published in Harbin by the Heilongjiang Institute of Science and Technology Information; *Library and Information Service* issued by the Library of Academia Sinica and published in Beijing by Science Press; *Qingbao xuekan* [Information Bulletin] published in Chengdu (Sichuan) by the Sichuan Institute of Scientific and Technical Information and the Society of Science and Technology Information of Sichuan Province; *Qingbao gongzuo tongxun* [Information Science Service] published in Shanxi by the Shanxi Institute of Science and Technology Information and Shanxi Society of Science and Technology Information; and *Beijing qingbao xuehui tongxun* [Bulletin of the Beijing Information Society] published in Beijing by the Beijing Society of Science and Technology Information.

In addition, there are two education-related library journals. One, *Gaoxiao tushuguan gongzuo* [Library Service in Higher Education], is primarily concerned with college and university libraries and is published in Changsha (Hunan) by the Hunan Library Central Committee for Higher Education. The other, *Shaotu gongzuo* [Children and Young Adults Library Work], is published by the Children and Young Adult Library in Tianjin. The first indexing publication in the field of library and information science, the quarterly *Tiu shu kuan hsueh wen chai* [Library Science Abstracts] was launched in 1983 in Shanxi by the Shanxi Library Association.

Publication of library science monographs, both in Taiwan and in the Peoples' Republic of China, seems considerably less prolific. Taiwan publishers are primarily located in Taipei. They include commercial publishing houses such as the Student Book Store, the Sea of Learning Publishing Company, and the Commercial Press as well as the National Central Library and the government agency, Executive Yuan.<sup>41</sup> For Mainland China such information is not readily available. One publication that should not go unmentioned is the *Directory of Chinese Libraries* published in Beijing by Chinese Academic Publishers and distributed in the United States by Gale Research Company



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(Detroit, Michigan). Published in 1982, it provides detailed entries for 658 libraries and lists the names and addresses of an additional 2887 libraries.

In concluding our survey of Asia it is important to mention three publications which transcend national boundaries—i.e., the *FID/CAO Newsletter* published by the International Federation for Documentation—Commission for Asia and Oceania Secretariat in Hong Kong; the *CONSAL Newsletter* issued in Manila by the Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians; and the *COMLA Newsletter* published by the (British) Commonwealth Library Association in Singapore. All three publications are important vehicles for the dissemination of library-related news in their respective regions.

### **Africa**

In Africa, the principal producers of library literature in the 1980s are Nigeria—where English is the official language—and South Africa—where Afrikaans and English are official languages.

Nigerian libraries and librarianship exhibit remarkable vitality today.<sup>42</sup> There are five university-based library education programs in the country, three of which offer a BA level program, one an MA program and one—Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria—a Ph.D. program.<sup>43</sup> Nigerian professional librarians contribute actively to British, U.S., and international library science journals.<sup>44</sup> The large number of British MLS theses and U.S. doctoral dissertations on Nigerian library-related subjects suggests that a significant number of Nigerian librarians complete advanced studies abroad.<sup>45</sup>

There are three professional library associations in Nigeria—the Nigerian Library Association, the Anambra/Imo State School Libraries Association, and the Nigerian Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists.<sup>46</sup> The first two publish respectively, *Nigerian Libraries* and the *Anambra/Imo State School Libraries Association Bulletin*. In addition, the Lagos chapter of the Nigerian Library Association publishes the periodical *Lagos Librarian*, and in 1983 the Oyo State division<sup>47</sup> of the Nigerian Library Association launched the semi-annual *Nigerian Library and Information Science Review*. At Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, the Society of Library Science Students issues *Library Scientist* while the Bendel State Library Board in Benin City publishes the *Bendel Library Journal*. Nigeria is also home to the *African Journal of Academic Librarianship*, first published in 1983 by the Standing Conference of African University Libraries, headquartered at the University of Lagos.

General book publishing in Africa suffers from innumerable handicaps—i.e., the absence of an adequate printing industry; a dearth of trained personnel in the editorial, distribution, marketing, and promotional aspects of publishing; the lack of an established readership for books of all types; and insufficient funds. Library science book publishing is no exception. In contrast, Nigeria fares comparatively well. Major British publishers have subsidiaries in Nigeria; Nigerian university presses, especially University of Ibadan Press, are active publishers, and there exist commercial publishers as well.<sup>48</sup> However, little in the way of monographic library literature has come from any of these sources in the past five years. The most active library science book publisher in Nigeria is the National Library of Nigeria in Lagos. It sponsors a “National Library Publications” series, number 45 of which is *Library Services in Metropolitan Area of Lagos: Background and Sociological Framework*, edited by S.B. Aje and published in 1980.

In South Africa, as in Nigeria, the national libraries—the South African Library in Cape Town on the one hand, and the State Library in Pretoria on the other<sup>49</sup>—play an important role in the publication of library-related literature. The former’s publication program can be said to have begun in 1946 with the establishment of the *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library* which is still published today. The latter publishes monographs<sup>50</sup> and is the originator of the *Dictionary of Southern African Libraries* now in its fourth edition.<sup>51</sup>

It is, however, not so much in monographic literature as in periodical literature that an information explosion has taken place in South Africa. Whereas in 1957 only five library science periodicals existed, in 1983 twenty-one were listed in *Ulrich’s International Periodicals Directory*.<sup>52</sup> Only the most prominent ones need to be noted here. One of the oldest and most prestigious is the *South African Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* (formerly *South African Libraries*), the official organ of the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science, formerly known as the South African Library Association. The change in name was adopted at the national conference in 1978 when the association altered its constitution and, merging with previously segregated library associations for blacks, Indians, and coloreds, reorganized itself into a single multiracial professional organization.<sup>53</sup> The association also publishes annual reports, the proceedings of its annual conferences, and a monthly newsletter, *SAIBI/SAILIS Newsbrief/Newsletter*.

Another important source for library science periodicals are the South African university-based library schools and university libraries.

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There are fourteen university-affiliated library schools in South Africa, seven of which have doctoral programs.<sup>54</sup> The majority of these universities are for whites, while a minority are either integrated or designated for blacks, coloreds, or Indians. Two of the white library schools—the Department of Library and Information Science at the University of South Africa in Pretoria and the Department of Library and Information Science at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg—publish library science journals. The former issues the biannual *Mousaion* while the latter copublishes with the university library the *Wits Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*. The J.W. Jagger Library, the main library at the University of Cape Town, publishes *Jagger Journal*, a prominent periodical in the field. University libraries also contribute to South Africa's library literature by issuing annual reports. One of the most widely circulated is that of the University of Natal Library in Durban.<sup>55</sup>

Two nonuniversity affiliated library science journals are worth mentioning: *Cape Librarian*, published by the Cape Provincial Library Service, the public library coordinating agency for one of South Africa's four provinces, and *School Media Centre/Skoolmediasentrum*, published in Afrikaans and English by the Transvaal School Media Association in Pretoria.

Access to selected South African periodical literature in the library and information science field exists through the *Index to South African Periodicals* published by the Johannesburg Public Library. An index to South African library literature was begun in 1974 as a class research project by students at the Research Centre for Library and Information Service of the University of South Africa in Pretoria. By 1980 more than 8000 library science references, including newspaper articles, had been indexed. In 1981 the index was transferred to the Sanlam Library of the University of South Africa, Pretoria, where it is updated regularly and made available for consultation.<sup>56</sup>

Several surveys and articles have recently been published in South Africa regarding research in the field of library and information science. In 1980 the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science surveyed full-time faculty members and researchers in the field.<sup>57</sup> In 1983, two successive articles described and enumerated academic research conducted between 1954 and 1982.<sup>58</sup> They note that for the year 1980, thirty master's theses and four doctoral dissertations were completed at several South African universities, principally at the University of Pretoria and at the University of Cape Town. Two additional articles in 1983 treat the impact on library and information science

research of the South African Plan for Research in the Humanities, instituted in 1979, and the subsequent founding in 1980 of the Unit for Library and Information Research at the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria.<sup>59</sup>

In the remaining countries of Africa the publication of library literature in English is difficult to ascertain. The following assessment is made by surveying the continent region by region. In West Africa, Sierra Leone is the only country, besides Nigeria, with a currently published library science journal—*The Sierra Leone Library Journal*, an organ of the Sierra Leone Library Association. In Cameroon, the University of Yaounde Library publishes the monographic series "Etudes et Recherches en Bibliothéconomie,"<sup>60</sup> and the Cameroon Press and Publishing Company (SOPECAM) occasionally issues library science monographs.<sup>61</sup>

In East Africa, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania actively contribute to Third World library literature. The Kenya Library Association publishes an official journal in English entitled *Maktaba*; its members also contribute frequently to non-African library science journals.<sup>62</sup> The Uganda Library Association publishes the English-language *Journal of Ugandan Libraries*, while the Tanzanian Library Association issues the English-Swahili periodical *Matukio*. In addition, the National Central Library in Dar es Salaam publishes a numbered series of occasional papers entitled *Tanzania Library Service*.<sup>63</sup> In Zaire, the Zairian Association of Archivists, Librarians and Documentalists publishes an official journal in French entitled *Mukanda: Bulletin des Archives, Bibliothèques et Centres de Documentation du Zaire*.

The southern African countries of Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Lesotho conclude this country-by-country survey. The Malawi Library Association, founded a decade ago, currently publishes in English *The MALA Bulletin: Official Journal of the Malawi Library Association*. The Zambia Library Association publishes in English the *Zambia Library Association Journal* and the *Zambia Library Association Newsletter*. The Zimbabwe Library Association issues the English-language quarterly *Zimbabwe Librarian* (formerly *The Rhodesian Librarian*). In 1983 the proceedings of its twenty-third annual conference were published in an issue of *Shelfmark: Bulletin of the National Free Library of Zimbabwe*. The Library of the National Archives in Salisbury not only publishes the *Zimbabwe National Bibliography* but also publishes a directory of Zimbabwean libraries; the most recent issue appeared in 1981.<sup>64</sup> The Botswana Library Association, founded in 1978, publishes the *Botswana Library Association Journal* three times a

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year. The Lesotho Library Association, established in 1979, launched shortly thereafter a journal in English entitled *Lesotho Books and Libraries*. No current library science publications can be documented for the remaining African countries.

There are several regional African library associations which hold conferences, publish proceedings, and sometimes issue newsletters. Among these are the International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa (Association Internationale pour le Développement de la Documentation des Bibliothèques et des Archives en Afrique [AIDBA]); the Standing Conference of African University Librarians, both in the East African Area (SCAULEA) and in the West African Area (SCAULWA); and the Standing Conference of Eastern, Central, and Southern African Libraries (SCECSAL).<sup>65</sup> The proceedings of five out of the six conferences held to date by SCECSAL have been published by the library association of the host countries, namely Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe.<sup>66</sup>

### **Middle East**

Although much library innovation is taking place in countries such as Saudi Arabia, and although most Middle Eastern countries have library education programs<sup>67</sup> and all but Qatar, Syria, and Kuwait report professional associations,<sup>68</sup> relatively little library or information science literature emanated from the Middle East during the 1980s. Israel is the only country with more than one currently published library science periodical. The Israel Library Association publishes *Yad La-Kore* [The Reader's Aid], and the Israel Society of Special Libraries and Information Centres issues the *ISLIC Bulletin*. Both journals are published in Hebrew with English summaries. Egypt also has two professional associations—the Egyptian Library and Archives Association and the Egyptian School Library Association—but only the latter presently publishes a professional journal in Arabic—*Sahifat al-Maktaba* [Library Journal]. The Tunisian, Jordanian, Lebanese, and Turkish professional associations publish, respectively, the French-Arabic *Bulletin de l'ATD*, the Arabic-English quarterly *Rissalat Al-Maktaba* [Message of the Library], the all Arabic *Al Maktaba Al-Arabia* [The Arab Library], and the Turkish language *Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni* [Turkish Librarians' Association Bulletin]. The Iranian Library Association ceased publishing its bulletin with the advent of the Islamic revolution in 1978.<sup>69</sup> There are, to our knowledge, no regional library associations in the Middle East.

## Latin America

Presently, Brazil is by far the largest producer of library literature in Latin America. Dispersed over a vast territory with a large population are at least fifteen library associations, mostly at the state level, which collectively account for some of this literature.<sup>70</sup> There is also a national library association—*Federação Brasileira de Associações de Bibliotecários (FEBAB)* [Brazilian Federation of Librarians' Associations]—which brings together committees of librarians grouped by type of library or collection administered. This body publishes one of the major journals in the field, the *Revista Brasileira de Biblioteconomia e Documentação* [Brazilian Journal of Librarianship and Documentation], and from time to time issues the proceedings of its annual conferences.<sup>71</sup> In 1980 FEBAB published the proceedings of the first Latin American Congress of Librarianship and Information Science held in September 1980 in Salvador, Bahia.<sup>72</sup>

Coordinating the entire network of Brazilian special libraries is the *Instituto Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia* [Brazilian Institute of Scientific and Technological Information]. It publishes the semiannual journal, *Ciência da Informação* [Information Science] and maintains, among other services, a national union catalog of books and periodicals.<sup>73</sup>

There are thirty-two library education programs in Brazil<sup>74</sup> and an organization—the *Associação Brasileira de Escolas de Biblioteconomia e Documentação* [Brazilian Association of Schools of Library and Information Science]—dedicated to work toward improvements in curriculum and facilities.<sup>75</sup> Two of the schools publish important journals in the field. The library school at the Federal University of Minas Gerais issues the *Revista da Escola de Biblioteconomia da UFMG* [Journal of the School of Library Science of the Federal University of Minas Gerais], and the Department of Library Science at the University of Brasília, together with the Librarians' Association of the Federal District, publishes the *Revista de Biblioteconomia de Brasília* [Brazilian Journal of Library Science]. Both publications are issued semiannually in Portuguese.

Recently published library science monographs and reference works are difficult to locate from outside Brazil. Those that have come to our attention have been published by such research institutes as the *Fundação Centro de Pesquisas e Estudos* [Foundation Center for Research and Studies] in Bahia, which produced a survey of information services in that state;<sup>76</sup> the *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária*—*Departamento de Informação e Documentação*

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[Department of Information and Documentation of the Brazilian Company for Research in Farming and Cattle-raising], which issued a bibliography on library automation in Brazil;<sup>77</sup> and the Instituto Brasileiro de Geographia e Estatística [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] as well as the Coordenação do Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior [Coordinating Committee for Post-Graduate Training], both of which have recently published or updated library directories.<sup>78</sup> Among the commercial presses publishing in the field are Pioneira in São Paulo and Thesaurus and Edições ABDF in Brasília.<sup>79</sup>

Initial efforts have been made to control Brazilian library and information science literature by means of periodical indexes. Two were launched in 1979 as classroom exercises—the *Índice Bibliográfico de Revista Brasileiras de Biblioteconomia* [Index to Brazilian Journals of Library Science] compiled by the students at the Library School of the State University at Londrina (Parana), and the *Índice das Revistas Brasileiras de Biblioteconomia e Documentação* [Index to Brazilian Library and Information Science Journals] compiled by students studying indexing at the library school of the Federal University of Minas Gerais in Belo Horizonte. In October 1980 the Instituto Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia, mentioned earlier, announced the inauguration of an abstracting service entitled *Sumários Correntes em Ciência de Informação* [Current Abstracts in Information Science]. At present all three of these indexes are only in-house publications with limited circulation.<sup>80</sup>

Although nowhere nearly as prolific as Brazil, Argentina and Mexico have made considerable contributions to recent library literature. Argentina boast three currently published library science periodicals: *Bibliotecología y Documentación Argentina* [Argentine Library and Information Science], the official journal of the national library association;<sup>81</sup> *Informaciones*, a publication of the National University of La Plata Library; and *Ciencia de la Documentación, Serie III: La Bibliografía* [Information Science, Series III: Bibliography], a monographic series issued by the central library of the National University of Tucuman.<sup>82</sup>

Mexico's professional organization, Asociación Mexicana de Bibliotecarios, A.C. (AMBAC), has an official journal entitled *Noticiero de la AMBAC* [AMBAC Newsletter]. In 1980 the association published the proceedings of the first meeting of its Round Table on the Development of Human Resources for Libraries.<sup>83</sup> A second professional association, the Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Instituciones de Enseñanza Superior e Investigación (ABIESI) [The Library Association of Institutions of

Higher Education and Research] initiated in 1981 the publication of the monthly *Boletín de ABIESI*. In 1982 the Centro de Información Científica y Humanística [Center for Scientific and Humanistic Information] at the National Autonomous University of Mexico launched its irregular periodical *Inforum*, and in 1983 a thesis exploring the role of libraries in Mexican society was submitted at this university.<sup>84</sup> A very recent publication from Mexico is a guide to its libraries and archives, published in 1985 by the history department of the Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City.<sup>85</sup>

In comparison to Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico, the remaining countries of South America have few library science publications. Two pertinent periodicals are published in Colombia: the *Revista Interamericana de Bibliotecología* [Interamerican Library Journal], a publication of the Interamerican School of Library Science at the University of Antioquia in Medellín; and *Información, Documentación y Desarrollo* [Information, Documentation, and Development], launched in October 1979 by the Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior [The Colombian Institute for the Advancement of Higher Education].

Venezuela, Guyana, and Paraguay each publish a library science periodical. They are respectively: *Boletín Bibliotécnico*, published by the National Library in Caracas;<sup>86</sup> *Guyana Library Association Bulletin*, an English language journal published by the Guyana Library Association in Georgetown; and *Informaciones*, published by the School of Library Science at the National University of Asunción which, in 1983, also published a directory of libraries, museums, and archives in Paraguay.<sup>87</sup>

To our knowledge, no library science periodicals are published in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, or Chile. Recently, however, several library science reference tools have appeared in the latter two countries. They include, a directory of information services in Uruguay,<sup>88</sup> a guide to library education programs in Latin America,<sup>89</sup> a history of the National Library of Chile,<sup>90</sup> and a Chilean library and information science bibliography.<sup>91</sup>

Although neither the Central American countries of Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama nor the Caribbean countries of the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Guadeloupe have made recent national contributions to the pool of published library literature, several of these countries serve as seats of international or regional library organizations and consequently issue publications on their behalf. Thus the Department of Library Studies at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica,



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a magnet school for the Caribbean, recently launched two periodical publications: an occasional papers series,<sup>92</sup> and a semiannual journal entitled *CARINET* (Caribbean Information Network). Jamaica is presently an active member of the Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA), an organization founded in the early 1970s to improve libraries and foster professional development throughout the British Commonwealth. The COMLA office in Mandeville handles subscriptions for the *COMLA Newsletter* (published in Singapore) and in 1984 published the proceedings of a COMLA seminar held in Nairobi, Kenya the previous year.<sup>93</sup>

The Association of Caribbean University and Research Libraries has its headquarters in San Juan, Puerto Rico, however the proceedings of its thirteenth annual conference, held in 1982, were published by the Central University of Venezuela.<sup>94</sup> The seat of the Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas (AIBDA) [Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists] is in Costa Rica. From there the organization publishes a monographic series, *Boletín Especial* [Special Bulletin];<sup>95</sup> a periodical, *Revista AIBDA*; and most recently, a historical dictionary in the field.<sup>96</sup>

One of the oldest Latin American regional library associations is the Latin American Commission of the International Federation for Documentation whose French acronym is FID/CLA. It issues two important periodicals: *Informaciones FID/CLA*, published for the commission in Bogotá, Colombia by the Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior, and the *Revista Latinoamericana de Documentación*, published by the commission's office in Brasilia, Brazil.

### **Conclusion**

The purpose of this article has been to survey Third World library literature in the first half of the eighties, and its conclusion about the need for a larger, more in-depth assessment could not be more clear. Moreover, other related tasks suggest themselves. For example, content analyses of the literature drawn together here would reveal the particular concerns, problems, and directions of the library and information field throughout the Third World. In such an undertaking a survey of themes in articles published by Third World colleagues in "Western" publications might prove a useful point of departure. Finally, an inquiry within the profession about how the human and material resources of professional associations in the developed world can and

should be made available to Third World colleagues in creating and expanding library and information patrimonies for their nations seems both timely and worthy of effort.

## References

1. Six titles have begun publication since 1966. They are: *Focus on International and Comparative Librarianship*, 1967-; *IFLA Journal*, 1975-; *International Library Review*, 1969-; *Journal of Library History, Philosophy and Comparative Librarianship*, 1966-; *Information Development*, 1984-; and *Transnational Data Report*, 1977-. For an evaluation of some of these journals see Rooke, A. "Assessment of Some Major Journals of International/Comparative Librarianship." *International Library Review* 15(July 1983):245-55.

2. Five such works have been published since 1980 alone. They are: MacKeen, Monique. *A Handbook of Comparative Librarianship*, 3d ed. London: Bingley, 1983; Krzys, Richard, and Litton, Gaston. *World Librarianship: A Comparative Study*. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1983; Simsova, Sylva. *A Primer of Comparative Librarianship*. London: Bingley, 1982; Jackson, Miles M., ed. *International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Librarianship*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981; and Wedgeworth, Robert, ed. *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Services*. Chicago: ALA, 1980.

3. The following internationally oriented ALA committees are listed in the 1984-85 *ALA Handbook of Organizations*: International Relations Committee; Advisory Committee on Liaison with Chinese Libraries; Advisory Committee on Liaison with Japanese Libraries; International Library Exchange Handbook (subcommittee); and International Library Education (subcommittee). In addition, the following divisions of ALA reported international relations committees in 1984-85: the American Association of School Librarians; the Association of Library Service to Children; the Public Library Association; and the Resources and Technical Services Division. ALA also sponsors the International Relations Round Table, while in 1983 the Association of College and Research Libraries assumed the role of facilitator in an exchange of academic librarians between France and the United States.

4. This awareness manifested itself most recently in 1985 when the College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, established the Institute for International Information Programs (IIIP), a center dedicated to the exchange of professional information. (See *IIIP Newsletter* 1[Fall 1985]:1.)

5. Four such titles are: Altbach, Philip G. et al., eds. *Publishing in the Third World: Knowledge and Development*. Portsmouth, N.H.: Heinemann, 1985; Huq, A.M. Abdul, and Aman, Mohammed M. *Librarianship and the Third World: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Literature on Developing Nations, 1960-1975*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1977; Gorman, G.E., and Mahoney, M.M. *Guide to Current National Bibliographies in the Third World*. New York: K.G. Saur, 1983; and Loveday, Anthony J., and Gatterman, Gunter. *University Libraries in Developing Countries*. New York: K.G. Saur, 1985.

6. In a brief article entitled "The State of Professional Publishing in Non-Industrialized Nations." (*IFLA Journal* 8[Aug. 1982]:273-77), Richard M. Dougherty reports on IFLA's attempt to assess the Third World professional publishing situation. In an article on indexing coverage of Third World library science periodicals, Barbara Jo Buckley suggests that the next step in strengthening Third World library science publishing is "to obtain as complete a picture as possible of what is being written about librarianship in the developing countries, where and by whom." (See Buckley, Barbara Jo.

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"The Coverage of Library/Information Science Periodicals from the Developing Countries by the Major Abstracting & Indexing Services." *Information and Library Manager* 2[no. 4, 1983]:119.)

7. The four sources used by the author to collect titles cited in this article and to verify their appearance during the 1980s were: (1) holdings of the Columbia University School of Library Service Library; (2) the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) database; (3) *Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)*; and (4) reliable secondary sources.

8. Krzys, and Litton, *World Librarianship*, p. 192.

9. Altbach, Philip G., et al. "Publishing in the Third World: Some Reflections." In *Publishing in the Third World*, p. 3.

10. Krzys, and Litton, *World Librarianship*, p. 175.

11. Umapathy, K.S. "Indian Library Science Literature." *International Library Review* 13(April 1981):141.

12. This number is corroborated by S. Singh in his article "An Analysis of the Contributions to Library and Information Science Journals in India, 1971-1982." *International Library Review* 16(April 1984):224.

13. Umapathy, "Indian Library Science Literature," p. 142.

14. They are listed in Riss Fang, Josephine, and Nauta, Paul, eds. *International Guide to Library and Information Science Education*. New York: K.G. Saur, 1985, pp. 190-216.

15. Information on Indian library association publications is contained in Riss Fang, Josephine, and Songe, Alice H. *International Guide to Library, Archival, and Information Science Associations*, 2d ed. New York: R.R. Bowker, 1980, pp. 176-81.

16. This number has been determined by searching the RLIN database using the subject phrase "Libraries—India."

17. Vijaya Kumar, Pathuri. *Library Literature in Telugu, 1915-1981*. Guntur, A.P. India: Navodaya Publishers, 1981.

18. For a brief study of the contents and authorship of articles in ten Indian library science periodicals published between 1974 and 1976, see Umapathy, "Indian Library Science Literature," pp. 141-54.

19. Khan, Sadiq Ali, ed. *Proceedings of the Pakistan Library Association's Elections with Special Reference to Sind Region*. Karachi, Pakistan: Khurshid Nishan, 1980.

20. Khurshid, Anis, ed. *Library Education Across the Boundaries of Cultures: A Festschrift to Mark the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Department of Library Science of the University of Karachi* (August 10-17, 1981). Karachi, Pakistan: University of Karachi, Department of Library Science, 1981.

21. Society for the Promotion and Improvement of Libraries. *Role of the Society for the Promotion and Improvement of Libraries in Pakistan: A Brief Survey*. Karachi, Pakistan: Society for the Promotion and Improvement of Libraries, 1981.

22. Khurshid, Anis. *The State of Library Resources in Pakistan*. Lahore, Pakistan: Student Services, 1982; Khurshid, Zahiruddin, comp. *Ten Years Work in Librarianship in Pakistan, 1973-1982*. Karachi, Pakistan: Mahmood Khan, 1983; and Haq, Inamul, and Akhtar, Hassan, eds. *The Improvement of Libraries*. Lahore, Pakistan: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1982.

23. Anwar, Mumtaz A. "Research in Library Science at the University of the Punjab, Lahore (Pakistan)." *Libri* 32(Dec. 1982):284-87.

24. Samakhom Hongsamut Hng Prathet Thai. *Sam sip pi Samakhom Hongsamut Hng Prathet Thai*. Krungthep Mahanakhon: Samakhom Hongsamut Hng Prathet Thai, 1984. This citation, as well as the following one, are taken from RLIN which does not render diacritic marks.

25. Nuanchan Rattanakon, et al. *Pakinnaka rang nangs nai samai Rattanakosin*. Krungthep Mahanakhon: Rungrangsan Kanphim, 1982.

26. Kangkun, Vichai. "Learning Resource Center Concept: Implications of its Function to Media Programs in Teachers' Colleges of Thailand." Ph.D. diss., Southern Illinois

University at Carbondale, 1984; Minaikit, Nonglak. "A Plan for University Library Network Development in Thailand." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1981; Phornsuwan, Saangsri. "The Influence of Socio-Economic Background, Education and the Appraisal of Librarianship in Choosing Librarianship as a Career by Academic Librarians in Thailand." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1982; Techamanee, Yupin. "A Comparative Analysis of the Administrative Operations of Fourteen Government Supported University Libraries in Thailand Using the Criteria Contained in the Draft University Standards, 1980, of the Office of University Affairs of Thailand." Ph.D. diss., Texas Woman's University, 1982; Vorakitpokatorn, Pornthip Pimolsindh. "A Study of Student and Faculty Attitudes Toward the Need for Media Resource Centers in Three Selected Universities in Thailand." Ed.D. diss., Northern Illinois University, 1980.

27. *Direktori perpustakaan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*. [Yogyakarta]: Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia, Daerah Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 1980.

28. *Hasil Kongres II Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia, diselenggarakan di Hotel Denpasar, Denpasar, Bali, tanggal 21-24 Juni, 1980*. Jakarta: Pengurus Besar, Ikatan Pustakawan Indonesia, [1981].

29. Two recent titles are: *Evaluasi perpustakaan perintis sekolah, perpustakaan wilayah, perpustakaan umum DT II, perpustakaan desa dan perpustakaan keliling*. Jakarta: Proyek Pengembangan Perpustakaan, Pusat Pembinaan Perpustakaan, Dep. P dan K, [1981]; Nurhadi, Muljani A. *Sejarah perpustakaan dan perkembangannya di Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1983.

30. The annual report for the year ending in March 1982 was published in *Singapore Libraries* 12(1982):91-110.

31. Library Association of Singapore. *Information Infrastructures for the 80's* (Proceedings of a Joint LAS-PPM Conference held at the Regional Language Centre, Singapore, 7-9 Dec. 1978). Singapore: Library Association of Singapore, 1980.

32. During the 1980s the proceedings of the eighth, ninth, and tenth Papua New Guinea Library Association conferences have appeared. They were held in 1979, 1981, and 1983 respectively, and the proceedings of the ninth and tenth were published the following year in *Tok Tok Bilong Haus Buk*.

33. Plumbe, Wilfred John. *Libraries and Archives in Fiji: A Chronology*. Suva, Fiji: Fiji Library Association in association with the University of South Pacific Library, 1984.

34. Ten are listed in Riss Fang, and Nauta, eds., *International Guide to Library and Information Science Education*.

35. Dayrit, Maria G., ed. *Directory of Librarians in Southeast Asia*. Quezon City, Philippines: University of the Philippines Library, 1980.

36. Two have come to our attention: Quiason, Serafin D. *Selections on Librarianship, Library Cooperation, and Archival Science*. Manila: National Library of the Philippines, 1983; and Vallejo, Rosa M. *Philippine Librarianship*. Manila: National Library of the Philippines, 1981.

37. Lin, Sharon Chien. "Chinese Serial Publications on Librarianship: An Annotated List." *Serials Review* 11(Spring 1985):7-20.

38. For the original titles in ideographs see article cited in reference 37.

39. Between 1982 and 1985 only the *Journal of Educational Media and Library Science* and the *Journal of Library and Information Science* (USA/Taiwan) were abstracted in LISA.

40. This count is based on the inventory published by Sharon Chien Lin in the Spring 1985 issue of *Serials Review* (see reference 37).

41. The RLIN database lists eight titles published by these presses between 1981 and 1984.

42. For a brief synopsis of library developments in Nigeria see Nwoye, S.C. "Nigeria." In *International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Librarianship*, pp. 51-69.

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43. See Riss Fang, and Nauta, eds., *International Guide to Library and Information Science Education*, pp. 288-93, for a listing and description of the library science programs in Nigerian universities.

44. A survey of LISA for the years 1983-85 revealed Nigeria-related articles in the following international, U.S., and British library science journals: *Focus on International and Comparative Librarianship*; *Libri*; *International Library Review*; *UNESCO Journal of Information Science, Library and Archival Administration*; *College & Research Libraries*; *Public Library Quarterly*; *Special Libraries*; *Journal of Information Science*; *Journal of Librarianship*; and *Education Libraries Bulletin*. Nigeria-related articles also appeared in the following Indian library science journals: *Library History Review*; *International Library Movement*; *Annals of Library Science and Documentation*; *Library Herald*; and *Herald of Library Science*.

45. According to LISA there were eight MLS theses and two doctoral dissertations dealing with Nigerian library subjects submitted to the Department of Library and Information Studies at Loughborough University of Technology in Loughborough, England between 1981 and 1984. According to *Library and Information Science: A Catalog of Selected Doctoral Dissertation Research (1970-1985)*, published by University Microfilms International, thirteen doctoral dissertations on that subject were accepted at American universities between 1980 and 1984; six at the University of Pittsburgh, two each at Columbia and the University of Michigan, and one each at Indiana University, University of Maryland, and Case Western Reserve.

46. Riss Fang, and Songe, *International Guide to Library, Archival, and Information Science Associations*, pp. 226-28.

47. Nigeria is presently a federation of nineteen states.

48. Nwoye, "Nigeria," pp. 55-56.

49. South Africa has a third national library—the South African Library for the Blind in Grahamstown.

50. One recent monograph is Frylinck, John Howitson. *The Establishment of National Library Services in Developing Areas with Particular Reference to the South African Homelands*. Pretoria: State Library, 1983, p. 172.

51. Fourie, J.A. *Directory of Southern African Libraries, 1983*, 4th ed. Pretoria: State Library, 1984.

52. The remarkable increase in periodicals published and their potential impact on the quality of library literature produced is the subject of an article by Joan de Beer entitled "'n Oorsig van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekkundige Tydskrifliteratuur [Review of the South African Periodical Literature for Library Science]." *South African Journal for Librarianship and Information Science* 51(July 1983):22-28.

53. Musiker, Reuben. "South Africa." In *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Services*, pp. 529-30. According to Elizabeth Widenmann, African bibliographer at Columbia University Libraries (New York), the South African Library Association had at one time been multiracial but had turned exclusively white. Moreover, at present there still exists a Black librarians' professional association.

54. See Riss Fang, and Nauta, *International Guide to Library and Information Science Education*, pp. 345-61.

55. For a survey of the current annual reports published by South African university libraries see Musiker, Reuben. "South African University Library Annual Reports: A Comparative Assessment." *Wits Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* 2(Dec. 1983):63-74.

56. Burger, Marlene, and Stinnes, Heidi. "Indeks tot Suid-Afrikaanse Literatuur oor die Biblioteeken Inligtingkunde [Index to South African Literature on Library and Information Science]." *South African Journal of Library and Information Science* 52(July 1984):70-73.

57. Fouche, B.P.J.A., and Roux, N. Thirion. *Survey of Institutions Providing Professional Training in Library and Information Science and Full-time Tutors and*

*Researchers in Library and Information Science in the Republic of South Africa*. Potchefstroom, South Africa: South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science, 1980, p. 104.

58. Kruger, J.A. "Abstracts of Masters' Theses and Doctoral Dissertations in Library and Information Science Completed at South African Universities." *Moussaiou* (series 3) 1(1983):15-107; and "Academic Research in Library and Information Science on the Masters' and Doctoral Level at South African Universities," pp. 2-13.

59. De Beer, Joan, and Willemse, John. "Die Navorsingsinfrastrukture vir biblioteeklen inligtingkunde in Suid-Afrika [The Research Infrastructure for Library and Information Science in South Africa]." *South African Journal for Librarianship and Information Science* 50(April 1983):180-89; and Meijer, Johan G. "Programming of Library and Information Research in South Africa." *Library and Information Science Research News* 6(Sept. 1983):3-7.

60. Number fourteen and sixteen of the series are, respectively, Chateh, Peter N. *Library/Documentation in Literary Research*. Yaounde, Cameroon: Universite de Yaounde, Bibliotheque Universitaire, [1981]; and \_\_\_\_\_ . *Apercu General sur la Bibliotheque Universitaire*. Yaounde, Cameroon: Universite de Yaounde, Bibliotheque Universitaire, 1982.

61. The latest issued is Chateh, Peter N. *What Librarian for our University Library?* Yaounde, Cameroon: SOPECAM, 1985.

62. Kenya-related articles have recently been published in *Outlook on Research Libraries; International Cataloguing; IFLA Journal; International Library Review; Tidsskrift for Dokumentation; Bogens Verden; and Inspel*.

63. The titles in this series which have appeared in the 1980s are: Broome, E.M. *Books for People*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: National Central Library, [198-?]; Kaungamno, Ezekiel E. *The Tanganyika Library Service and its Role in Adult Education*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: National Central Library, [198-?]; \_\_\_\_\_ . *A National Plan for the Development of Library Services*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: National Central Library, [198-?]; Ilomo, C.S. *Forming a National Library Service in Mainland Tanzania*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: National Central Library, [198-?]; Broome, E.M. *First in East Africa?* Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: National Central Library, [198-?]; and \_\_\_\_\_ . *First Steps in Tanganyika*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: National Central Library, [198-?].

64. Mushonga, B.L.B., comp. *Directory of Zimbabwean Libraries*. Salisbury, Zimbabwe: National Archives, 1981.

65. More details about these organizations can be found in Riss Fang, and Songe, *International Guide to Library, Archival, and Information Science Associations*.

66. A brief report on the fifth conference of SCECSAL, held in 1982 in Malawi, appeared in the *Botswana Library Association Journal* 4(April 1982):30-32. The Zimbabwe Library Association recently published the proceedings of the sixth SCECSAL conference, held in Zimbabwe in 1984 (see *IFLA Journal* 12[no. 2, 1986]:159).

67. See pertinent entries in Riss Fang, and Nauta, eds. *International Guide to Library and Information Science Education*.

68. See pertinent entries in Riss Fang, and Songe, *International Guide to Library, Archival, and Information Science Associations*.

69. For a brief assessment of the impact of the Islamic revolution on libraries in Iran see Harvery, John F. "Iran." In *International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Librarianship*, pp. 135-36.

70. Exemplary at this level in the 1980s is the Associação Catarinense de Bibliotecários [the Santa Catarina State Library Association] which issued the papers of two successive symposia on librarianship in Santa Catarina State as well as a bibliography on this topic. The three works are: *Biblioteconomia em Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, 26 a 28 de Outubro de 1981: Coletânea do Painei: Bibliotecas Públicas, Bibliotecas na Area de Ensino, Bibliotecas de Empresas*. Florianópolis, Brasil: Associação Catarinense de Bibliotecários, 1981; *Biblioteconomia em Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, 25-28 Outubro de 1982: Coletânea do II Painei: Pesquisa em Biblioteconomia, Temas Livres*. Florianópolis,

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Brasil: Associação Catarinense de Bibliotecários, 1982; de Borba Bernhardt, Lúcia M.G., et al., *Bibliografia Analítica sobre Biblioteconomia, Documentação e Arquivo em Santa Catarina*. Florianópolis, Brasil: Associação Catarinense de Bibliotecários, 1983.

71. "The first national congress of libraries was held in Recife in July 1954; others have followed through the 10th in Curitiba (1979). Only the acts of the 8th and 9th congresses are published," according to da Fonseca, Edson Nery. "Brazil." In *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Services*, p. 100.

72. Ministério da Educação e Cultura. *1o. Congresso Latino Americano de Biblioteconomia e Documentação: Anais, Salvador, Bahia, 21 a 26 de Setembro de 1980*. Ministério da Educação e Cultura, Patrocínio editorial, Coordenação do Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES). Salvador, Brasil: [FEAB], 1980.

73. da Fonseca, "Brazil," p. 99.

74. For a list see Riss Fang, and Nauta, eds., *International Guide to Library and Information Science Education*, pp. 65-81. Unfortunately, this source neglects to include the library school at the Federal University of Minas Gerais in Belo Horizonte.

75. Riss Fang, and Songe, *International Guide to Library, Archival, and Information Science Associations*, pp. 84-85.

76. Fundação Centro de Pesquisas e Estudos, Grupo de Trabalho de Documentação e Bibliografia (GTDB). *Situação Atual dos Centros, Bibliotecas e/ou Serviços de Documentação e Informação do Estado da Bahia*. Salvador, Brasil: GTDB, 1980.

77. Nocetti, Milton A. *Bibliografia Brasileira sobre Automação de Serviços Bibliotecários: 1968-1981*. Brasília, D.F.: Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, Departamento de Informação e Documentação, 1982.

78. The former updated in 1980 its *Guia das Bibliotecas Brasileiras, 1976 [Guide to Brazilian Libraries, 1976]* to go through 1979. The latter published through its Departamento de Assuntos Universitarios, the *Guia das Bibliotecas Universitarias Brasileiras [Guide to Brazilian University Libraries]*, a two-volume work listing over 600 institutions. See Caldeira, Paulo da Terra. "Controle Bibliográfico na Area de Biblioteconomia no Brasil." *Revista de Biblioteconomia de Brasília* 9(July 1981):85.

79. They have issued the following publications: Cunha, Murilo Bastos da. *Base de Dados e Bibliotecas Brasileiras*. Brasília: Edições ABDF, 1984; Gomes, Sônia de Conti. *Bibliotecas e Sociedade na Primeira República*. São Paulo: Pioneira, 1983; and Miranda, Antonia. *Estruturas de Informação e Análise Conjuntural: Ensaios*. [Brasília, D.F.]: Thesaurus, [1980].

80. For additional information on bibliographic control of library science literature in Brazil see Caldeira, "Controle Bibliográfico na Area da Biblioteconomia no Brasil," pp. 77-88.

81. The official name of the association is: Asociación de Bibliotecarios Graduados de la República Argentina.

82. The latest to have appeared was number 2(August 1981) entitled, *La Obra Bibliotecológica de Carlos Victor Panna* by Horacio Jorge Becco. Tucuman, Argentina: Universidad de Tucuman, Biblioteca Central, 1981.

83. Asociación Mexicana de Bibliotecarios A.C. *Mesa Redonda sobre Formación de Recursos Humanos para las Bibliotecas*. México, D.F.: Asociación Mexicana de Bibliotecarios A.C., 1980.

84. Guerrero Valle, Elda Geneveva. "Bibliotecas y Sociedad en México." Thesis (licenciada en sociología), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1983.

85. Departamento de Historia. *Guía de Archivos y Bibliotecas*. México, D.F.: Universidad Iberoamericana, Departamento de Historia: Ediciones El Caballito, [1984 i.e., 1985].

86. The full name of the issuing body is: Instituto Autónomo Biblioteca Nacional—Servicios de Bibliotecas.

87. Riveros Ramírez, Francisca Gladys. *Guía Descriptiva de Bibliotecas, Museos y Archivos del Paraguay*. Asunción, Paraguay: Universidad Nacional de Asunción, Escuela de Bibliotecología, 1983.

88. Centro Nacional de Documentación Científica, Técnica y Económica. *Directorio de Servicios de Información y Documentación en el Uruguay*. Montevideo: Biblioteca Nacional, 1980 [i.e., 1981].
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