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**BRITISH AID TO NIGERIAN LIBRARIES:
An Analytical Study of the Work of Three Major British
Organisations Involved in the Development of
Library Services in the Country**

by

SALIU AJIBOLA AJIA

A DOCTORAL THESIS

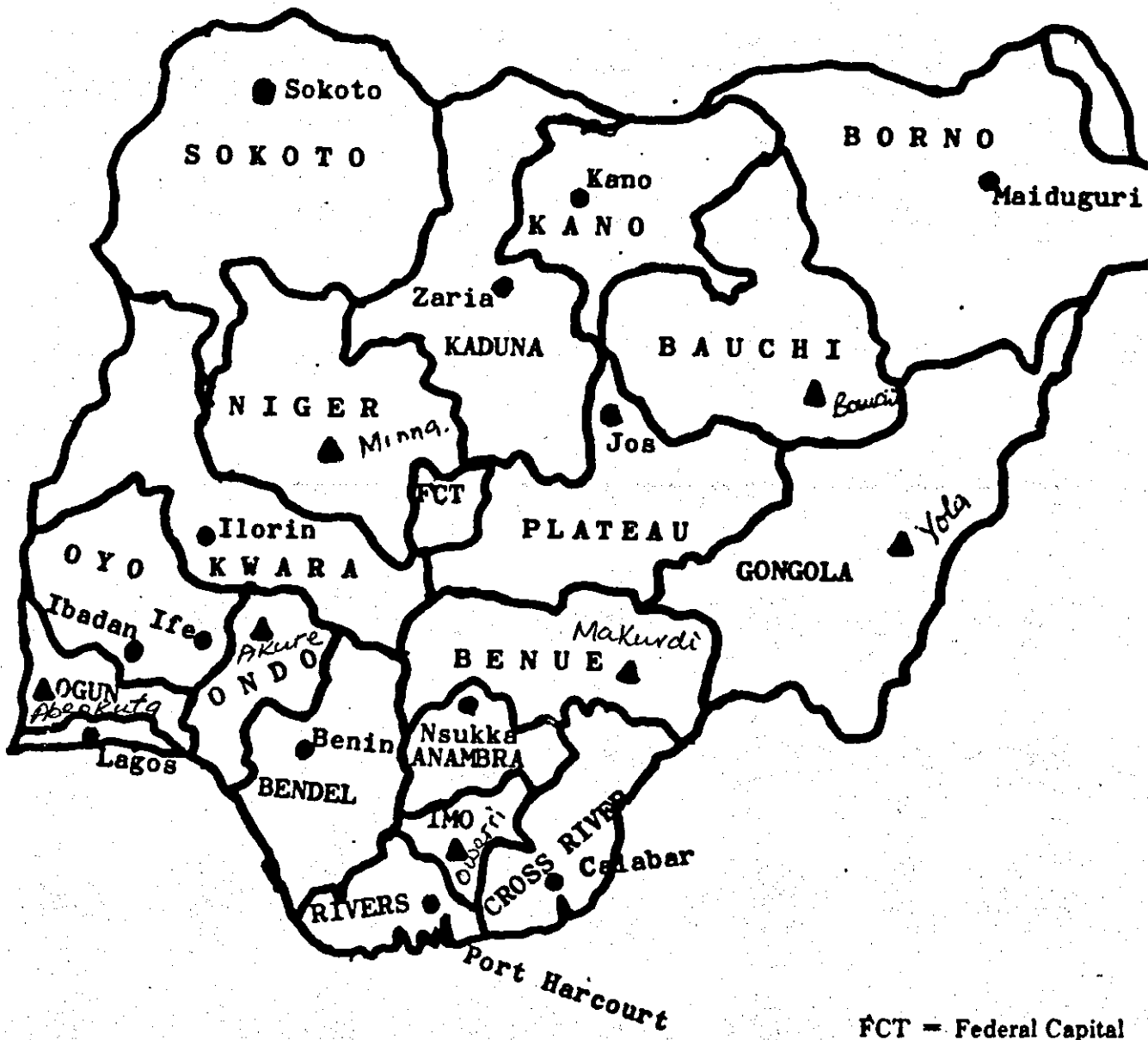
Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement
for the award of
Doctor of Philosophy of the Loughborough University
of Technology

December, 1983

Loughborough University	
of Technology	
Date	July 84
Class	
Acc. No.	004266/02

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FCT = Federal Capital Territory

● Old Universities

▲ New Universities of Technology

D E D I C A T I O N

Dedicated to Alhaja Ajobi Ajia, my step-mother,
and Alhaji Saka Ajia, my late uncle, whose love,
support, and understanding enriched my life.

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INTRODUCTION

This study arose from my first professional work in 1973 while engaged in the National Youth Service Corps programme. I was then attached to the Rivers State Ministry of Education, Inspectorate Division, as a school librarian. Many foreign organisations and individuals had generously donated large consignments of books and other reading materials to schools and libraries in the area to offset the losses incurred during the Civil War between 1967 and 1970. These consignments were kept unused in a warehouse in Port Harcourt pending the time when the officials from the Ministry of Education would decide on how to distribute them to schools and libraries in the area. In September 1973, a decision was taken to share the books among the various schools and colleges that could 'evacuate' them from the warehouses without further delay. Being the only school librarian in the ministry, I was given the responsibility to carry out the distribution. The arbitrary and hurried manner in which the distribution was effected was not the way in which the overseas donors would have expected or desired. Consequently, there arose in me a desire to take stock of past foreign aid to libraries in the country at large with a view of determining how they had been utilized.

In response to this desire, preliminary work for this study was started on March 29, 1979 by means of questionnaires despatched to libraries and foreign aid agencies in Nigeria by post and with the assistance of students going away from Zaria on Easter holiday.

At the start of this investigation, it was decided to restrict its scope to aid emanating from Britain alone. It is not that other

foreign countries have not contributed aid to Nigerian libraries. They have; but their contributions have been relatively too small and irregular as to warrant a high level of attention that has been given to British sources. Secondly, this study is exclusively concerned with the library aid of the British Council, the former Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and the Ranfurly Library Services, to Nigeria between 1932 and 1982. The non-inclusion of other British aid agencies (about 250 of them) and the invaluable contributions of certain British librarians (e.g. Robert Pearce, Dennis Gunton, John Schofield, Mrs Joan Allen etc.) should not be interpreted as a judgement as to their relative importance. Rather it is a matter of expediency and also a recognition that their efforts have been documented somewhere else: the archives of the various libraries in which they had worked.

The familiarity which comes from studying a topic as it relates to one's country of origin obviously makes Nigeria the writer's main focus of inquiry. Secondly, Nigeria seems to represent a suitable test-case of British library aid in Africa since her library development had followed a similar pattern of gradual and slow evolution as in other places on the continent.

The principal aim of this study is to determine the main focus or features of British contributions to the development of library services in Nigeria, the official policies or thinking behind such aid and the forms which such assistance have taken. Aside from the major concern of the study, one minor objective was also considered: the need to suggest new forms or ways which foreign aid to libraries could take to the mutual benefit of both the donor and the recipient.

Furthermore, two hypotheses were also put forward to lend direction to this investigation:

- (i) that British aid had at least temporarily accelerated the development of library services and library education in Nigeria and
- (ii) that although foreign aid had the inherent tendency to stifle local initiative, this was not the case with British efforts over library development in Nigeria.

It is expected that the findings of this study would clearly highlight the problems and limitations confronting external aid to libraries in a developing country. In addition, this study represents the first major attempt to examine the activities of more than one British organisation involved in the provision of aid to libraries in Nigeria. Previous works have either dealt with the activities of one British library aid agency at a time (Gunton 1974) or have appeared largely in form of periodical articles (Aguolu 1979) or have treated together all the ex-British colonies in West Africa.

The research methodology adopted in this study is very much identical to those of other previous studies conducted for higher degrees in Britain and the United States of America.¹ It is partly historical and partly an episodic discussion of development studies. But wherever it was found appropriate, attempts have been made particularly in Chapter V to gauge the contribution of the British aid to Nigerian libraries. As stated earlier on (p.i), questionnaires were sent to libraries, library schools, foreign library aid agencies and government ministries (see Appendix I) where it was found necessary and appropriate. This was followed by a careful and thorough analysis of relevant documents and subsequent literature

generated by each aid award. At various times between February 1980 and October 1982, visits were made to libraries in Nigeria and to the offices of the aid agencies in London to elicit further information from them. During the same period, interviews were conducted with officials within and outside those organisation who had been connected with the dispensation of aid to Nigerian libraries in the past. Added to this was a constant flow of correspondence between the writer and a small number of librarians who had also been involved with the development of library services in Nigeria. Among them are J. Schofield, D. Gunton, D. Spiby, R. Pearce, F. Ratcliffe, H. Fairhurst, R. Bowden, J. Pearson, G. Hughes, F. Hogg and M. Wise.

This work consists of six chapters which divide themselves broadly into three parts. The first part is made up of an introduction and an exploratory attempt to place foreign aid in its proper conceptual, historical and development context. In this regard, foreign aid is examined as it is pre-determined by foreign policies. The second part is an account of the various aid items that were provided to Nigerian libraries by the British organisations under study here. The last part deals with a summary of the findings and suggestions to guide future aid programmes to Nigerian libraries.

It is important to mention that this study had been preceded by those of Thompson (1968/69),² Horrocks (1971),³ Ferguson (1973),⁴ Gunton (1974),⁵ Brewster (1976),⁶ John (1978)⁷ and a host of other articles which had appeared in professional library journals. The indebtedness of this writer to the authors of previous works is evident in the citations to them in the relevant parts of this study.

As usual, the writer wishes to thank all the people who, in one way or the other, had helped in the course of this research, and the officials of the following organisations for their valuable contributions to the successful completion of this project:

- (i) The British Council;
- (ii) The Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas;
- (iii) Ranfurly Library Service; and
- (iv) Overseas Development Administration.

I must express my sincere gratitude to my wife and children who had to grapple with all sorts of difficulties as a result of my research work. Their enduring patience and resourcefulness would always be a source of inspiration to me. Certain officials were not very helpful in their response to my request for some vital information. It is needless to say that their cooperation and lack of it attest to the quality and depth of this study.

When this study began a little over three years ago, the writer took a light view of the enormous difficulties involved in searching, locating and using all the available relevant information (published and unpublished) on the topic. So much regard was paid to the high level of documentation in British offices that the twin issues of confidentiality and accessibility to government information on library aid for research purposes were not seriously considered as big handicaps. As it turned out in the course of this investigation, the writer's assumptions and expectations on the availability of information were found to be too naive, simplistic and over exaggerated. The conflicting demands between research and confidentiality as required by the '50-Year rule' proved too daunting as to impair access

to certain primary sources of information and thereby placed a debilitating restriction on the depth of this study. These constraints were present both in Nigeria and the U.K. Perhaps the urgency and other pressures which seemingly accompanied the award and implementation of library aid in the three British organisations gave their officials little or no time to record their activities in great details for the use of researchers. The same affliction was noticeable among Nigerian library staff for they also appeared just too keen to obtain whatever assistance was available without much regard for the need to keep a detailed account of the transaction (see Appendix Ia). The third source of problems in collecting information for this study was the incidence of retirement, death and transfer into new postings which had taken its toll on most of the past officials associated with the dispensation of British library aid in Nigeria. When these people were tracked down and interviewed, few had any of the necessary support of personal records to guide our discussions (see Appendix II). Most of whatever assistance they provided by way of information came from unreliable but useful recollections and reminiscences. Their wealth of experience, though vast as it is, could not be fully incorporated into this study as was desired.

Having said this, I also want to acknowledge and convey my sincere appreciation to Professor P. Havard-Williams, my supervisor, for his unending patience and guidance as well as his constructive criticisms which spurred me on, in spite of the enormous problems from both my family and former employer (Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria), to work hard at completing this research. It is hoped that sometime in the future the opportunities would come my way outside the restrictive field of academic study to make full use of the research experience gained from his supervision.

- vii -

Finally, my sincere gratitude goes also to Mrs Katherine McKenzie in appreciation of her efforts at rendering my difficult handwriting decipherable.

CHAPTER I
FOREIGN AID PROGRAMME

It is futile to grope around for the beginning of foreign aid in international relations. The literature of the field (i.e. foreign aid), enormous and specialized as it is, reveals that its history is rooted in antiquity. It may have been preceded by the age-old diplomatic exchange of gifts and pleasantries between Kings or their representatives at the royal courts. Brown suggests that:

attempts to change the opinion of others are older than recorded history and originated, it must be supposed, with the development of speech.¹

From the time of the ancient empires to the present, the use of foreign aid has shown gradual progression of purpose from a simple act of goodwill to that of economic, political and strategic patronage. In its modern form, foreign aid can certainly be said to have developed after the Second World War. As the war drew to an end, it became inevitable that something had to be done to reactivate the poor economy of Europe, and to stem the spread of Communism and Nazism in Latin America and Europe respectively.² To this end, the Marshall plan and various cultural-awareness programmes (such as CENTOS in Latin America and AMERIKA GEDENK BIBLIOTHEK in West Germany) were launched in 1948.

A definition of foreign aid would seem to be in order here so as to give a definite focus to the main concern of this study. It defies a clear cut definition. The concept means different things to different people under different circumstances. The difficulty of finding a definition which enjoys universal acclaim is accentuated by the absence of a consensus as to what constitutes aid. In an observation of the experience of the American government, O'Learly clearly

demonstrated the magnitude of the problem:

Any study of foreign aid must come to grips with the difficult problem of definitions. Much of the public malaise concerning the use of foreign aid derives from this ambiguity. The American government's economic policies range from permitting commercial trade to encouraging trade through various subsidies, to loans with varying terms of repayment, to direct grants. Experts disagree as to where trade leaves off and aid begins. Furthermore, the position of aid involves everything from surplus food to the skill of technician, to military, industrial and consumer goods, to direct dollar payments.³

Added to the problem of definition is the incidence of colonial benevolence which often dominates the relationship between a colonial power and her ex-colonies. It is not easy to determine what is aid and what is colonial legacy where such a relationship prevails.⁴ This difficulty notwithstanding, a working definition of foreign aid is not only desirable but feasible for this study. As a matter of fact, a suitable one has been made available by the International Institute of Administrative Sciences at its 12th International Congress in 1962. It describes aid as the:

the transmission of learning, knowledge and technique or materials and human resources in order to help those who receive it to solve specific problems in a more suitable manner in keeping with their needs. It is an external contribution which assumes a wide variety of forms; visits of experts and technicians, receiving fellowship holders, organizing courses and seminars, exchanging or disseminating information or documents, supplying materials and equipments, and occasional financial means.⁵

For being so explicit on the scope of aid, this definition was adopted for the purpose of this study more especially as it seems to have resolved the conflict between the two mutually exchangeable

terms - aid and technical assistance. The latter is often taken to refer to the transfer of 'finance and technology' or 'manpower' only. A narrow definition such as that is capable of reducing the full import of foreign aid programme as shown in the first definition. There is no justification whatsoever to create the false impression that only finance or technology or manpower are capable of being exported through the non-trade channels. Furthermore, a limitation of foreign library aid to either technology and finance or manpower alone is unlikely to reveal the enormous range of ideas, advice, consultation and materials which precede or accompany aid programmes. Since aid can be conveniently categorized by donor, form, agency, duration, material, source, etc., categorization by recipient organizations seems reasonably admissible and appropriate within the context of this study. Therefore, for reasons of brevity and comprehensiveness, foreign library aid is preferred in this study to library technical assistance.

Most analyses of aid as an instrument of development are frequently preceded by an examination of the underlying criteria which influence its effectiveness or non-effectiveness. A review of the various theories might help in highlighting some of these criteria.

Generally, aid theories fall into two broad categories. Those that explain aid programmes from the point of view of development are in one category. Under this category are supplemental theory and displacement theory. Supplemental theory upholds the positive image of aid as being development-oriented and therefore, beneficial to the recipient. It is claimed that aid of this type affords the recipient larger development expenditure than is previously possible with the recipient's own resources. The displacement theory

contradicts this claim by emphasizing the negative impact of aid on development strategy of the beneficiary. With displacement theory, aid either replaces the recipient's own resources or reduces savings, or leads to a reverse transfer of the benefits from aid to the donor in the long run. The position of the British Council abroad clearly illustrates the claims of these two theories. While the libraries of the British Council abroad have high value as a method of promoting British ideas, culture and achievements besides serving as public libraries, these libraries in turn possess an incidental advantage to British exports by promoting the sale of British books.⁶

Similarly, some people have argued that the dominant position of foreign books and publishers (among other reasons) in the developing countries have contributed in no small way to the slow development of indigenous publishing industry and literary tradition in the area. Although supplemental and displacement theories deal with development, they tend to disagree on the direction of it.⁷

The second category of aid is concerned with the use of aid as a policy weapon in foreign and domestic relations. It embraces the third and fourth theory. The third theory of aid regards the donor as aid-user because such aid is awarded to lend support to the foreign policy of the donor-country, i.e. aid can be donor-oriented. Incidentally, a high proportion of aid programmes nowadays appear to be dominated by this philosophy of self interest as a result of the current unfavourable economic conditions all over the world. It is a political manifestation of the popular adage: he who plays the piper calls the tune. Since aid of this nature is largely divorced from the national needs of the recipient, it becomes quite easy to understand why certain aid from the industrial countries often fails to

stimulate development in the Third World. Under the framework of this theory, there is an increasing tendency to relegate to the background the need for performance test. Too frequently, American and Soviet use of aid in support of their ideologically dissimilar interests in the Third World exemplifies little concern for relevance and effectiveness. Le Kachman's analysis of American aid programme shows beyond doubt that:

Aside from its grant to international agencies, the United States gives aid in pursuit of geo-political aims rather than in recognition of development needs. For example, the foreign aid funding bill for fiscal 1980 [passed by the Senate] earmarked for the Middle East eighty-five percent of the proposed economic aid; [also,] the Federal Reserve's savage assault on credit availability will dramatically increase the cost of new or renewed loans to poor countries and inevitably diminish the total flow of loans to them.⁸

Library aid programmes to the Third World are unlikely to suffer from this affliction of geo-politics. Rather they are often characterized by differences of opinion as to which aspects of library services a particular aid would serve best.

Lastly, the fourth theory underscores the self-interest pre-occupation of aid. Instead it views aid as an instrument of domestic policy. This type of aid is therefore user-oriented not only because it has the capacity to act as a development catalyst but also because it is specifically formulated to meet the unique requirements of the donor. By way of inference, the main criteria are the official demands of the beneficiary. This is the main consideration which guided the implementation of the British Council's Public Library Development Scheme in the developing countries until recently.

None of these theories is mutually exclusive of one another. The extent of the influence of each one of them varies and overlaps from time to time, from place to place and from project to project. Furthermore, they are so limited in their explanation to the point that they do not reveal all factors which motivate aid programmes. Their relevance to library aid schemes is arguably limited as library aid does not usually lend itself to the manipulations of economic, political and strategic considerations. More often than not, social and educational requirements largely dominate the award and utilization of library aid. Having failed to reveal all the criteria, the need still exists to go further afield to highlight other factors which affect aid programmes. Recent examples can be found in Libya's financial grants to the Republic of Niger, and in Saudi Arabia's proposal to meet the total cost of re-building Iraq's nuclear reactors destroyed by the Israelis in June 1981. Such aid as this bears the mark of ethnic and religious solidarity which the afore-mentioned theories of aid have overlooked.

Religious solidarity apart, there is also the prevalence of what aid specialists refer to as 'fortuitous circumstances'. By this, they mean those sudden natural disasters over which no one has any control. Wherever or whenever they occur, the response is always spontaneous and sympathetic. In the 1970s when drought hit the Sahel regions of Africa, some western industrial nations contributed about \$10 million in aid programmes for the period between 1976 and 1981. The civil war in Nigeria between 1967 and 1970 also drew massive aid from the West and the Soviet block in form of money, supplies, books and personnel. Other recent examples of aid programmes transacted on the basis of national disaster include the East African Relief

Emergency Fund to help the victims of drought in Uganda, Somalia and Ethiopia, and the Oxfam-led relief efforts to the victims of earthquakes in Algiers in October 1980. Because these aid programmes are usually organised in direct response to natural disasters, their award is always unscheduled. The gravity of the situation, the impulsive and emotional element involved, and the unpredictability of the disaster, preclude any reasonable concern for the need to ensure that such aids are effectively used.

Sometimes, a foreign government provides aid to support another political regime whose administration is amenable or acceptable to her foreign policy. There are many examples of aid that have been negotiated and contracted largely on the basis of this criterion. The ousted regime of Emperor Jean Bokassa enjoyed this sort of relationship with France for a while. So did Ghana (under Kwame Nkrumah) from the USSR. Belgium and other western countries have been favourably disposed towards Zaire (under Joseph Mobutu) on this basis of political patronage, just as much as the Eastern block have been inclined to do likewise for the various revolutionary or socialist countries in the Third World. At a time of political or ideological misunderstanding between late Marshal Joseph Tito and the Soviet Union, the United States of America was reported to have cashed in on the situation by providing Yugoslavia with aid and credits worth over \$4 billion so as to make the rift irreversible and thereby deny the Russians access to the strategic location of the country.⁹ Although the philosophy of foreign aid pre-supposes a convergence of interest between the donor and the recipient nations, yet the undue emphasis on political motivation is likely to create serious consequences as

indicated by Arnold in his study of aid in the African continent:

In general terms, aid covers the politics of resentment and the politics of bad conscience and if these two approaches are combined, they add up to an unhealthy relationship.

It is very easy to assume that the criterion of political patronage/military strategy affect only economic aid programmes. The fact of the matter is that even cultural organizations or agencies like the British Council are not immune from its effect. In its report on the work of the overseas information for Great Britain in 1953, the Drogheda Committee justified the existence of the British Council in the following terms:

Winning the Cold War is but one of a number of current aims....¹⁰

Political independence does not necessarily sever all the links between the ex-colony and her colonial master. Perhaps as a gesture of goodwill or concern for post-independence stability, the colonial powers have formed the habit of providing aid to the newly independent nation. Zimbabwe is a recent example of this paternalistic sentiment. Just after her independence celebration in April 1980, the British Government announced an award of £75 million to Zimbabwe for the improvement of her civil service.

The third factor governing the award of foreign aid is highly unlikely to be explicitly stated or even admitted. Nevertheless, it is known to exist because its influence can be felt in certain aid programmes in the Third World. It is the subtle concern of the donor to subjugate or dominate the ways of life of the recipient country. Its use derives from a curious awareness of the potentiality of aid as a powerful weapon of exploitation. In those circumstances under

which this criterion operates, the donor does not attach much regard to the actual development which aid is supposedly designed to bring about. Instead the aid programme is directed towards non-development activities such as the formation of a new elite class, disruption of economic conditions and creation of political instability in the recipient-country. Certain American aid programmes to some Latin American countries like El Salvador and Chile (under Allende) have been found to reflect this tendency. The adoption, in a limited form, of such an objective had once been specifically recommended for the British Council by the Drogheda Committee when it recommended that:

Efforts should be directed to the influential few than at the many....¹¹

Soviet aid programmes to her satellite allies in the East (Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary) and in the Third World also come very close to this approximation.

Lastly, the genuine desire to bring about a new world economic order through purposeful aid programmes often accounts for the transfer of resources from the rich countries to the poor ones. Even though this has increasingly proved difficult to achieve, its co-existence with other considerations in the award of aid appears to be no longer in doubt and may probably be on the increase. It is gradually beginning to be recognised by many people (among the politicians in particular) that the interest of the rich and the poor countries would be better served and safe-guarded in a peaceful atmosphere brought about by a fair distribution of wealth. It is a realisation that has echoed through many international economic and political summits even though certain political constraints often make such a goal elusive. The Brandt Report and the valedictory speech of Robert McNamara as President of the World Bank have acknowledged this awareness.

It is logically tempting to fault those aid criteria on the ground that they only characterise aid programmes that are initiated and funded by governments or their agencies. Such a contention is not supported by the realities of foreign aid programmes undertaken by private bodies like foundations, trusts and other international organisations. The main difference between government and private aid programmes as they relate to those criteria is largely a matter of their degree of responsiveness to those considerations. Evidently, there is a very close relationship between government and private aid programmes, especially on two fronts. They both share the tendency to fluctuate in almost similar proportions within the same time period as indicated in the activities of the ODA, the British Council, IUC, Ranfurly Library Service, Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation in Nigeria before, during and after the civil war there. Past American aid to overseas libraries have also been found to display this characteristics by B. J. Brewster in her study. Secondly, the terms of agreement governing them are almost identical, particularly on the use of counterpart efforts.

The case of Cuba under Fidel Castro is very illustrative of this close relationship between government and private aid programmes. Ever since the overthrow of the Batista government and the rupture of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States of America, the former has been finding it almost impossible to negotiate for any aid from the West. In 1958, the Republic of Guinea under Ahmed Sekou Toure voted in a referendum to remain outside the French Commonwealth of Nations. France retaliated by cutting off all her aid programmes to Guinea. Since then, other Western nations have similarly followed suit. Other examples abound in the Third World of poor countries whose aid resources have been abruptly cut off or reduced to an insignificant level simply because they have knowingly or unknowingly

invoked the wrath of a powerful and developed nation in their domestic policies. Both the doctoral studies of Brester¹² and Horrocks¹³ show very vividly that both government and private aid programmes, whether bilateral or multi-lateral, are susceptible to the influence of those factors enumerated in the preceding paragraphs.

In spite of the enormous problems of definition and scope, certain interesting trends have become noticeable over the years in the transaction of aid programmes. The first of these is the conscious effort that is now being made to relate aid programmes to the overall foreign policies of the home-countries of the donors. The increasing influence of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on the operations of the British Council illustrates this phenomenon. Nowadays it does not seem to make much difference whatsoever whether or not the donor is a government agency. A non-democratic government or a socialist regime in the Third World would find it hard, if not impossible, to canvas for aid in the West. The case of Somalia, Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique lend some credibility to this claim. Each one of these African countries, at one time or another, has adopted a domestic policy which runs foul of the Western concept of democracy. By so doing, it has (i.e. each) forfeited its claim to aid from the West. The same applies to Soviet satellites in the manipulation of their aid programmes. Most Third World countries are handicapped by poor economic conditions which inhibit their ability to execute their political and economic development programmes. Restricted by the constraints of meagre resources, these poor countries eventually have to adopt a more favourable attitude that can easily dove-tail into the foreign policy requirements of the developed countries

purposely to obtain the much needed aid programmes. Limited amount of resources in the industrialised world available as aid dictates an enforcement of stringent conditions for award which in turn enhances the power and role of foreign policy in the transaction of aid programmes.

The second trend is that most aid programmes between the advanced and poor countries of the world revolve principally around those human endeavours that are least likely to disturb the world peace. These areas, in turn, appear to constitute the most pressing needs of the recipients. Business, health, education and culture are the main areas of concern of most aid programmes. Science and technology are yet to take their rightful position, largely because of the huge cost and also of the possibility of abuse or misuse especially in the nuclear and armament fields. Defence only ranks high whenever there is a political necessity among the super powers to redefine or ascertain their sphere of influence.

Quite recently, there has appeared once again the need to make use of performance tests to assess the success or failure of aid programmes. This has been brought about largely by the need to justify the rationality of aid to the electorates or the board of trustees (as the case may be); and also by the decline of fund for aid programmes. Such performance tests so far developed have been so much misused as to provide misleading information in support of aid application to the point that they are disdainfully said to be:

merely corroborative detail, intended to give artistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative.¹⁴

Considerable concern and unease among aid donors has arisen out of the failure of aid to really create development in the Third World.

Henry Dunlop derisively once compared foreign aid to a:

sinking ship with enough dead-weight in the form of ill-conceived and mismanaged projects to sink a score of ships.¹⁵

In his brief account of the activities of the World Bank, he estimated that over the past fifteen years, the Western industrial nations had transferred private and public resources totalling \$400,000 million to the Third World; yet only a few of these poor countries would seem to have any strong claim to have made any progress. A number of factors have been attributed to the failure of aid to stimulate development in the Third World. Among these are:

- (i) false impression which aid usually gives as a substitute for hard work and initiative;
- (ii) domestic policies in the recipient country;
- (iii) the corruption and inefficiency of the Third World public services; and
- (iv) the preponderance of academic emphasis in aid administration.

Although foreign aid continues to be made available to the Third World by the rich and not-so-rich nations, its size has become very small. Its decline had created and is still creating an added problem to the Third World countries as they now have to look around for an alternative way of maintaining past aid projects from their meagre resources. Finding no means of meeting all the development requirements, Black African governments have recently appealed for a doubling of foreign aid over the next one decade from approximately \$4.9 billion per annum to \$9.1 billion.¹⁶ In view of the increasing cost of living in the industrially advanced countries (among other reasons) which have

reduced their resources available for aid, it is highly unlikely that an appeal for such a huge amount in foreign aid would be met. Current trends in foreign aid programmes seem to indicate a downward direction in the fiscal allocations for them. The position of the United States of America as one of the largest aid donor reveals this decline quite clearly. In 1946, she was giving out aid at the rate of 2% of her Gross National Product. By 1966, the figure was 0.5%; and this figure had gone down to 0.29% in 1978. These declining figures for 1966 and 1978 are even far short of the target of 0.7% recommended at the North-South Conference. More dismal figures apply to Africa in particular. The three industrially advanced countries, United States of America, West Germany and Japan have been found to be at, or near the bottomline of aid donor scale. Their aid contribution on the continent amounts roughly to 0.26%, 0.38% and 0.25% of their Gross National Product respectively. In addition to shortage of resources for foreign aid already mentioned earlier on, Judith Hart, who at one time was a cabinet minister on aid affairs in the British Parliament, attributes the decline of aid to two likely reasons:

- (i) a new political diversion of interest among advocates of aid to burning domestic issues like civil rights, race relations, poverty in the under-privileged areas of the western societies; and
- (ii) preservation of the natural environment.

To this list may be added the difficulty involved in measuring the impact of aid in the Third World. All of these shortcomings contributed in large measure to creating considerable unease for aid administrators and campaigners in obtaining further financial and moral support for their operation. Even the World Bank is not exempted in the way this unease has affected its aid programmes. In 1982, it was

reported that the budget of the International Development Agency to Black Africa fell by 11% for the year.¹⁷

These trends enumerated in foreign aid programmes have their roots largely in the foreign policies of the various donor countries.

Foreign policy has been described as:

an articulation of the external interests of a nation which are arranged in such a way that a scale of preference determines which of those external interests are expendable or not.¹⁸

In formulating and executing foreign policy in any country especially in the West and Russia, economic, political and military or strategic considerations predominate the deliberations. Cultural consideration is not often given the pride of place except in the case of France where the process of assimilation is accorded high weighting. For one reason or another, library matters usually come under the sphere of either education or culture. In spite of the unusual French acknowledgment of high position for culture, no ex-French colony anywhere in the world was left with a rich heritage of library development at the time of independence. Not too long ago, international cultural activities (under which comes book presentation) and foreign aid programmes were two parallel ventures. The recency of aligning book presentation abroad with foreign aid programmes has been very well stated by Ferguson thus:

....commercial interests were quick to appreciate the value of culture and books as conversation pieces and as visual aids in making and cementing trading alliances with foreign potentates. Secondly, there is evidently the idea of the book as a prized gift which might influence people in authority. Book presentations have remained a standard ingredient of cultural activities, and latterly, of overseas aid programmes.¹⁹

As foreign aid programmes begin to come under the increasing influence of foreign policy, political, military and economic goals become more and more the concern of aid programmes for two obvious reasons. Such motivations easily appeal to the policy-makers at the highest level. Secondly, these same goals are suitably too convenient a means of seeking for and obtaining instant popular support of the electorates especially when national prestige and security are at stake. Perhaps less obvious to discern are the general assumptions that these goals are more easily felt and more quantifiable than cultural and literacy gains which library services can be made to provide for the users. There seems to be no doubt that library activities do not lend themselves to the strict military, economic and political objectives which foreign aid attempts to achieve abroad. In any case, it would appear unreasonable to expect an educational and cultural institution like a library to fulfil economic, political and military responsibilities which it is not capable of doing successfully except as a supportive element. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that foreign aid to libraries occupies a very low status in the foreign policy of most donor-countries. For example, out of £5,000 allocated in 1935/36 for books by the British Council, only £2,200 (less than half) was spent for thirty-six countries (an average of £61 per country for that year). By 1969, the situation had improved with about 20% of the British Council's budget being expended on libraries and books promotion. Current figures available for 1982 show that the percentage of the British Council's budget for libraries and books have slipped down too low as to give the impression that library services and aid to libraries abroad is now a peripheral interest to her. Out of a total budget of £147.1 million, just under £1.5 million was spent on libraries and

book aid programmes for 1981/82 (0.01%). Even as far back as 1971, the British Minister for Overseas Development then, Richard Wood, at the Commonwealth Education Conference in Canberra, Australia, acknowledged that:

books have been inadequately provided by developing countries for their educational systems and had formed only a tiny part of external aid programmes.²⁰

British overseas aid efforts to higher education in the developing countries also illustrate this tendency of low recognition to library services vis-a-vis her foreign aid programme. In 1973/74, the number of IUC-funded visits under broad subject headings are as follows:

Table I

Education	37
Medicine	100
Engineering	30
Agriculture	46
Pure Science	80
Social Studies	56
Physical Planning	12
Languages	15
Other Arts	12
Library	8 (4 out of it to Nigeria)

It was calculated (by the IUC itself) that the total number of 396 visits represents 402 'man months worked'. With £5,000 taken as an annual salary of each visitor, this amounts to £170,000 to all the IUC-associated universities all over the world. It is important to note that the amount that went to library matters represents 2.2% of the total, while only 1.01% of it was spent on Nigerian libraries. As crude as these calculations may seem to be, they definitely convey the pathetic picture of library status in foreign aid programmes.

The picture becomes less doubtful and clearer if it is remembered that the provision of aid to libraries does not count in any organisation as a principal interest or concern. Rather, libraries are, more often than not, provided for under a blanket educational or institutional grant. In the end, only a small proportion of this grant reaches the library. And when they do, the allocation may be quite unrepresentative of sectoral requirements. Major studies on other foreign library aid have addressed themselves to this problem of low status for libraries and their findings are unanimous on it. For instance, Brewster's study of American library technical assistance between 1940 and 1970 reveals that:

This technical/financial role which the United States played in European recovery held few opportunities for library advisory assistance. Replacement of physical resources of the war - devastated libraries was being carried out by private groups, most notably, the Rockefeller Foundation, so that library reconstruction was not part of the government's recovery programme. Ironically, even though the Marshall Plan was specifically designed to export American technical know-how, the government never considered disseminating technical knowledge through books in its Technical Assistance Programme.²¹

Similarly, a recent investigation of Australian aid to three Indonesian universities in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science by Borchardt reached the same conclusion. This particular aid programme made provisions for the university libraries affected as ancillary services. Some people have, rightly perhaps, argued that the incidence of low status for libraries in matters of foreign aid is attributable to the overriding significance and urgency of 'Cold War' requirements which place too high a premium on military,

economic and political gains as observed by Aboyade in another enquiry of American aid to Nigeria:

It is widely admitted by both sides of the aid game, that aid administration is a really flexible and powerful instrument of foreign policy. Aid level, composition, timing, conditions and changes therein, reflect the mood of the changing political relations between any given two countries. In spite of official testimonies to the contrary, the economic content of aid execution (if not of its conception, objective and design) is really secondary to the overriding political rationale. This is partly a legacy of the Cold War, but more importantly a reflection of a general hardening of international attitudes on the part of the electorates in the donor countries. Subject to the limitation of resource availability from the donor and the absorptive capacity of the recipient, the most important determinant of the character of aid which any country receives in any given period is the political importance of that country to the donor and the donor's faith in that respect. Nigeria in the last decade has vividly reflected this basic fact.²²

The emphasis in this extract has been unduly placed on political factors. In reality, it is doubtful whether or not these take precedence over economic and strategical considerations, or if a situation frequently exists whereby the extent of the influence of political, economic and strategical variables can be as clear cut as Aboyade has depicted it. Nonetheless, this distinction of factors does not, in any way, detract anything from the 'basic truth' that political factor determines the direction of aid programmes.

From the end of the Second World War, an unprecedented link between foreign policy and foreign aid began to be forged. The United States of America is said to be the first country in the West to relate her foreign aid programmes to her foreign policy with the

enactment of the Marshall Plan. It was the success of this scheme, among other things, in reactivating the economies of Europe which gave rise to a strong belief that aid is an effective tool for creating desirable social, political and economic conditions abroad. This might probably explain the prevailing attitude among development economists that aid is a panacea of underdevelopment in the Third World. The reasoning behind such a view and attitude was succulently put forward by Northedge thus:

As the aid programme came to be used as a policy tool in the wider arena of third-world developing countries in the 1950s, sceptical observers began to detect an underlying formula on which the policy was supposedly based. The formula, was materialist and simplistic: it assumed that totalitarian political regimes were likely to engage in war-like foreign policies, whereas democratic ones would be more peaceful; that totalitarian regimes were the result of poverty, or more precisely of the inability of representative political leaders to respond satisfactorily to the 'revolution of rising expectations' which was sweeping across Africa and Asia. Therefore the formula ran, the solution was inject capital and technical know-how into developing nations. This would generate economic growth and prosperity, create a middle class, free enterprise, economic system and a peaceful pro-Western foreign policy would result.²³

The fallacy of such a formula and the reasoning behind it has been amply demonstrated by the failure of aid to bring about any real development, and by the increasing cultural resistance to foreign-inspired changes over the last two decades in the Third World.²⁴

Even whenever this formula had been strictly applied, not much had accrued to libraries by way of benefits. This is because foreign aid to libraries is hardly undertaken alone for its own sake. Rather it usually

forms a supportive element in foreign aid programmes as already illustrated with British, American and Australian examples.

Having examined the theories of aid and current trends both in its transactions and implementation (i e. award), the next step is to show how they relate to Nigeria. But first of all, it is necessary to highlight the official criteria of certain donor-countries with a view to explaining why Nigeria has or has not featured prominently in their aid programmes. For this purpose, French, German, British and American aid criteria would be examined.

While the rationale for cultural and economic positions in a rapidly changing world by maintaining an original form of contact and activities in developing countries constitutes the main thrust of French aid programmes, their deployment is determined largely by the concept of 'interdependence'.²⁵ Since Nigeria was never a French colony, this philosophy of interdependence certainly cuts her off from any consideration for French aid. German aid programmes which are premised on the principles of SOZIALE MARKWIRTSCHAFT, (quite similar to the ideals underlying American Marshall Plan and New Deal) also stress 'shared responsibility' or counterpart efforts, a display of strict financial discipline and democratic entrepreneurship as the basic criteria. In spite of the ease with which Nigeria fulfils all these conditions, German aid to her has largely been technical rather than cultural. Perhaps the difference in official language of communication might be the cause of non-cultural nature of the German aid to Nigeria. As to Britain, the criteria includes largely Commonwealth membership and support for the poorest people in the poorest country. Nigeria having been an ex-British colony and still

a member of the Commonwealth of Nations certainly qualifies for British foreign aid although the rider of the poorest people in the poorest country is beginning to adversely affect the size of aid she can get from Britain. Further evidences of this change of direction in British aid programmes and how it affects the library activities of the British Council and the Inter-University Council for Overseas Education in Nigeria will be shown in Chapters II and III. In contrast to the European criteria enumerated earlier on, those of the United States of America emphasize 'harmony between self-interest and altruism' as the main consideration.

Nigeria holds out great economic and political prospects to aid givers, largely because of her large population, physical size and other natural resources. Consequently, the country is so well placed as to enable it to enjoy the confidence of aid givers particularly in the West. It is on the strength of this that Nigeria has featured prominently in the award of aid from the member countries of the Development Assistance Committee as shown below in Table II.

Table II²⁶
DAC Aid to Nigerian between 1970 and 1967 (million £)

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
W. Germany	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.82	0.64	4.3	10.6	9.5
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Britain	-	-	16.9	2.0	11.6	26.55	16.0	13.3
U.S.A.	7.0	5.0	12.0	15.0	25.0	26.5	30.0	35.0

The figures for French contributions could not be determined. But judging by past experience and French criterion of interdependence, it seems highly unlikely that the traffic of aid between the two countries for the period would be high. Furthermore, although U.S.A. aid to Nigeria between 1960 and 1967 clearly overshadows that of

Britain, allowances have to be made for the recency of American interest in Nigeria whereas Britain had been at it for a very long time dating back to the colonial era. Other non-DAC countries had also provided aid to Nigeria as shown below in Table III.

Table III²⁷

Technical Assistance to Nigeria by non-DAC Member Countries between 1962 and 1966

	No. of Experts	Estimated Cost of Experts	No. of Trainees	Estimated Cost of Training	Estimated Cost of Equipment	Total Value of Technical Assistance
U.K. *	731	£ 3,158,120	947	£ 2,115,116	£ 473,000	£ 7,619,236
Australia	8	73,332	85	334,732	-	1,380,000
Canada	261	1,606,280	97	378,540	45,000	2,274,000
India	1	1,448	44	128,778	-	130,226
Pakistan	-	-	25	149,250	-	149,250
Brazil	-	5,226,134	6	18,000	-	18,000
U.S.A.	327	150,000	725	5,799,994	2,442,823	15,911,774
Japan	13	248,498	48	284,750	-	434,750
Netherlands	18	124,249	60	360,000	171,000	950,498
W. Germany	18	225,768	210	1,260,250	55,000	1,596,018
Italy	1	10,200	38	228,000	-	238,200
Denmark	6	60,666	30	175,000	24,362	284,386
Bulgaria	-	-	1	2,000	-	2,000
Sweden	3	42,000	3	13,500	85,900	226,800
Israel	50	407,862	554	1,732,000	-	2,139,662
Lebanon	-	-	6	16,000	-	16,000
U.N.O.	119	1,643,698	305	4,866,000	612,342	7,744,282
Ford Foundation	8	128,000	5	64,000	-	-

* In 1975, there were 752 British experts and 249 volunteers in Nigeria serving on aid programmes funded by Britain.

It is interesting to note that while a number of not-so-rich countries (Pakistan, Lebanon, Bulgaria) also contributed foreign 'technical assistance' to Nigeria (Table III), Britain ranks second (i.e. excluding U.N.O. contributions because U.N.O. is not a government or nation) in terms of the total value of her contribution.

Even though Table III places the United Kingdom in the second position for the amount of aid given to Nigeria between 1962 and 1966 by foreign governments, this analysis would be more meaningful if past British aid efforts are taken into account. It was in 1929 that Britain formally began to use aid as a vehicle of development in Africa and other parts of the world. In that year, the Colonial Development Act was promulgated. This parliamentary act was very important in the history of British aid programmes as it formally gave recognition to the British responsibility for the development of those areas under her colonial administration. Since then, there have been other British legislative enactments like the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (1940) and the Overseas Aid Act (1966) all of which sought to relate changing political situation overseas with the official views of the British Government on the most appropriate ways of utilizing aid to attain the best or maximum benefits.

A relatively high proportion of British overseas aid finds its way to Africa where about half the total number of her former colonies are located. In 1975, about £79.2 million in gross bilateral aid from Britain was spent in Africa representing 25% of the global total for the period (Table III). Britain's aid to Africa has always taken the pattern established before the African countries attained their political independence. As stated earlier on page 21, the main feature of this pattern in British aid programmes to the continent is marked by a distinct inclination to accord priority to ex-British colonies that now constitute the member countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. Britain's involvement in Nigeria's development started as far back as the colonial era, i.e. late 19th Century. This continued after her independence in 1960; and was motivated mainly by

political, economic and humanitarian considerations:

- (i) the end of the Second World War accelerated Britain's commitment to grant political independence and nationhood to her African dependencies;
- (ii) as a long-standing maritime, industrial, colonial and trading power, Britain had come to expect herself to "promote social and economic development [thereby] reducing poverty [and] transforming the traditional societies into modern ones" by means of increased economic activities which are likely to ameliorate the "dangers of political instability in the colonies". Britain's economic prosperity had all along been built on an efficient structure of external trade. Thus by providing aid to her ex-colonies, she is able to maintain a wide network of overseas markets which the multiplier effect of aid projects and their attendant additional local purchasing power often bring about;
- (iii) poverty in the Third World salves the national conscience of the industrially advanced countries, and it also breeds political and social turmoil, and a real threat to world peace which the western world requires to enjoy their affluence.

From this brief analysis of British motivations towards aid programme, it is quite easy or possible to catalogue some of her major aid efforts to Nigeria from the colonial period to the present.

In May 1959, the Secretary of State for the Colonies met with Nigerian leaders at Lagos and London to discuss ways by which the British Government could continue to provide aid to Nigeria as was previously done under the Commonwealth Development and Welfare Acts. Their deliberations resulted in a Commonwealth assistance loan of £12 million from the United Kingdom which was to be drawn after October 1, 1960. Earlier on in the same year, a smaller U.K. Exchequer loan of £3 million was made available to be drawn before independence.

Immediately after granting political independence to Nigeria, Britain also made an outright grant of £2 million to Nigeria from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Fund for approved schemes not completed before independence on October 1, 1960. Again in 1961, Britain offered £5 million to help meet part of Nigeria's cost of her educational programme. Added to this was a number of British teachers in Nigerian schools and universities who were either recruited by Nigerian High Commission in London or direct by the British Government with funds drawn from Commonwealth Education Co-operation Key Post Scheme. This scheme had brought only 286 teachers to Nigeria by 1964. Under a revised scheme deliberated and agreed upon between October and December 1964, and titled U.K. Teacher for Nigeria Scheme, more British teachers were attracted to the country costing the United Kingdom about £1.1 million over a five-year period. The total number of teachers on the scheme was 327 in 1965 and it has been discontinued since then. Other British teachers also found their way into Nigeria through the Commonwealth African Assistance Plan being administered by the British Council. As at 1964, the Council had 17 English language teachers in Nigeria training local teachers and advising on syllabuses, teaching methods and audio-visual materials. The British Council also run a number of vocational refresher courses for Nigerian teachers in which British teachers participated as organising tutors. By 1964, the Council was maintaining six libraries in Nigeria with a total stock of over 40,000 books, and had contributed well over £39,000 to library development there. In 1963 alone, two of the main private British recruitment agencies, the Overseas Appointments Bureau of the Institute of Christian Education and Catholic Overseas Appointments, employed 41 and 23 British teachers respectively for Nigeria. Members

of the Voluntary Service Organisation numbering about 70 and 87 arrived in Lagos in 1964 and 1965/66 respectively for a minimum of two years of virtually free service in the country.

A number of Nigerian students have had their education in Britain financed or supported by the British Government under various arrangements such as the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship Scheme and Technical Co-operation Agreement, IUC Short-Term Visitorship and Fellowship Scheme, etc. The exact number of beneficiaries of these schemes are provided in the relevant chapters of this study. However, it is important to note here that Nigeria has always received a substantial proportion of these awards among African countries. For instance, out of all foreign aid to Nigerian education for 1963, 1964 and 1965 totalling £4,327,190,190, £12,014,145 and £8,425,275, Britain contributed £324,470 (7.5%), £3,377,097 (28%) and £1,159,300 (13.7%) respectively.

The various civil services in Nigeria had also been benefiting from British aid programmes. By an ingenious scheme (List A and B) which allowed British officials in the employment of some Nigerian establishments to continue at their post after October 1, 1960 preparatory to the time when indigenous staff could be engaged to take over, the United Kingdom gave Nigeria a loan of £3,125,528 to enable her to pay compensation to those British officers on List B. Nigeria was also provided with experts, facilities and equipment for training in vocational courses of short duration in administration, engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, librarianship, etc. Between 1960 and 1961, about 635 Nigerians took advantage from such facilities; this was further supplemented between 1962 and 1965 with 722 British experts

and facilities for 819 trainees at a cost of £1,441,060 and £1,638,158 respectively. The value of equipment to Nigeria during the same period was £449,000 which brought the total technical aid from Britain for that period to about £3,528,218. Over the five years period from 1960 to 1965, British loans to Nigeria added up to £37.05 million to help finance projects which were designed to improve the country's basic infrastructures such as rail transportation, electric power supply (dam) and telecommunication.

Not long after the first military coup of January 1966, Mr Anthony Greenwood, the United Kingdom Minister of Overseas Development, paid a ten-day official visit to Nigeria in April 1966. During his trip, he announced that Britain was to make a further contribution of £2.356 million to help implement Nigeria's Five Year Development Plan 1962-68. Out of this new loan, £1.2 million was for the expansion of the Zaria water supply, and £1 million was earmarked for a farm settlement scheme in the East while the balance was scheduled to be expended on a number of smaller agricultural projects in the West including an extension of the Federal Police Training College at Ikeja. The minister also announced that Britain was proposing to give the University of Ife, Ile Ife, a grant of £575,000 towards its capital development programme; and that the United Kingdom government had agreed to provide the Commonwealth Development Corporation with a low-interest loan of about £1 million which was to be used in co-operation with the Eastern Nigerian Government to set up a nucleus rubber estate. Due to the general political uncertainty and the civil war which engulfed the country as from 1966 to 1970, Britain had to adopt a cautious attitude or policy to Nigeria. As a result of this, total British aid and loans to Nigeria began to show some considerable

decline between 1966 and 1968. In March 1968, an agreement was reached between Britain and Nigeria which provided for a loan of £10.5 million to the latter on an interest-free basis for the first time in their long-running relationship of mutual co-operation. The loan was to be used to execute the third phase of the national scheme for the expansion and modernisation of the national telecommunication system which had been suspended at the beginning of the civil war. In addition to this was another £1 million interest-free loan in February 1969 which brought the total British loans to Nigeria since 1960 to £48.55 million out of a bilateral total of £115,371,812 (i.e. just over 42% of the total). Details of the U.K. Bilateral Technical Co-operation to Nigeria for the period 1966-1981 are set out overleaf in Table IVa.

Table IV

U.K. Bilateral Aid to Nigeria

Year	No. of Experts	Estimated Cost of Experts	No. of Trainees	Estimated Cost of Trainees	Estimated Cost of Equipment	Total Cost £ Thousand
1966	-	459	-	398	5	1,556
1967	-	257	-	343	6	1,947
1968	-	163	-	339	43	1,711
1969	1,232	196	570	381	88	2,005
1970	1,130	197	801	434	69	1,499
1971	1,093	166	1,012	534	44	1,614
1972	1,107	169	995	709	30	2,502
1973	1,189	200	924	663	41	4,999
1974	1,237	234	920	786	62	3,791
1975	809	241	627	713	22	3,463
1976	976	291	485	421	16	3,829
1977	838	226	334	384	1	3,902
1978	692	248	236	288	0	5,049
1979	696	180	347	349	10	5,080
1980	383	301	515	1,009	0	4,762
1981	117	190	660	1,690	1	3,881

0 = less than £500

Source: Data supplied to the Researcher by Miss M.V. Ware of the Eastern and Western African Department, Overseas Development Administration, London in a letter dated 13 August, 1982. Reference Nos. EWA/129/504/02.

In 1975 alone, 82% of all British gross bilateral aid to Africa went to the member-countries of the Commonwealth in the continent.

Table IVa

Gross Disbursement of all British Bilateral Aid
to African Countries 1975

£, Thousand

Country	Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total	Grants	Loans
Botswana	2,907	1,849	4,757	2,765	1,991
The Gambia	920	600	1,520	600	920
Ghana	-	1,370	1,370	1,370	-
Kenya	4,671	4,802	9,473	5,745	3,728
Lesotho	3,221	704	3,925	3,925	-
Malawi	7,414	3,312	10,727	4,488	6,238
Mauritius	1,780	426	2,206	422	1,784
Nigeria	2,351	3,463	5,814	3,425	2,389
Rhodesia	-	1,117	1,117	1,117	-
St. Helena & Dependencies	1,039	218	1,257	1,257	-
Seychelles (D)	2,288	986	3,274	3,274	-
S. Leone	65	491	556	491	65
Swaziland	2,521	917	3,438	917	2,521
Tanzania	2,025	2,029	4,054	3,844	210
Uganda	-	207	207	207	-
Zambia	5,249	4,651	9,900	6,273	3,627
General: Botswana, Lesotho, Swazi- land	139	50	190	190	-
General: East Afr. Community	-	2,346	2,346	2,346	-
Unallocated	435	-	435	435	-
Unspecified	-	56	56	56	-
Commonwealth TOTAL	37,027	29,593	66,620	53,147	23,473

D - British Dependencies in 1975

£ Thousand

Country	Financial Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total	Grants	Loans
Algeria	-	371	371	371	-
Benin	-	58	58	58	-
Burundi	-	6	6	6	-
Cameroon	5	350	355	355	-
Chad	-	39	39	39	-
Congo	-	61	61	61	-
Egypt	2,260	594	2,855	1,518	1,337
Ethiopia	1,279	1,630	2,909	2,179	730
Guinea Bissau	-	3	3	3	-
Ivory Coast	-	89	89	89	-
Liberia	-	80	80	80	-
Madagascar	13	22	35	35	-
Mali	1,593	59	1,652	1,652	-
Mauritania	-	11	11	11	-
Morocco	-	28	28	28	-
Mozambique	19	6	25	25	-
Niger	-	6	6	6	-
Rwanda	14	19	32	32	-
Senegal	-	136	136	136	-
Somalia	100	148	248	248	-
Sudan	1,207	1,837	3,044	2,197	-
Togo	-	67	67	67	-
Tunisia	2	87	89	89	2
Upper Volta	1	26	27	27	-
Zaire	-	85	85	85	-
Unallocated	219	-	219	219	-
Unspecified	-	52	52	52	-
Non-Commonwealth					
TOTAL	6,711	5,867	12,579	9,662	2,916
Africa TOTAL	43,738	35,460	79,198	52,809	26,389

Source: British Aid Statistics (In Britain and Developing Countries: Africa Central Office of Information 1977, p.16)

Nigeria's various development programmes require her to secure access to foreign resources like expertise, fund and materials if development targets and other projections are to be achieved. Fortunately enough, Britain has always been favourably disposed towards Nigeria in the dispensation of her aid programmes covering all areas of social, economic and educational development.

As can be seen on Table V, British gross disbursement of bilateral aid to Nigeria between 1971 and 1975 was the fifth largest on the continent of Africa; and it also fluctuated a little bit annually. Current figures are not available, but recent changes in British policy on aid seems to suggest that the figure for Nigeria would not be as substantial as it used to be due to the wealth generated from her oil business; this wealth cuts Nigeria off from the list of poor needy nations which now qualify for British aid.

Table V
Gross Disbursement of all British Bilateral Aid to
African Countries in the Commonwealth between 1971 and 1975

Country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Total £ Thousand
Botswana	4,405	3,354	3,309	4,047	4,757	19,872
Gambia	583	922	940	1,155	1,520	5,120
Ghana	6,876	1,769	1,803	1,137	1,370	12,955
Kenya	9,820	10,638	11,668	16,435	9,473	58,034
Lesotho	3,054	2,404	1,855	2,531	3,925	13,769
Malawi	5,774	8,197	6,901	8,071	10,727	39,670
Mauritius	1,702	1,185	1,852	2,375	2,206	9,320
Nigeria	7,098	6,541	7,807	5,966	5,814	33,226
Rhodesia: Technical Cooperation Award only since UDI	149	160	215	286	1,117	1,927
St. Helena & Dependencies	501	700	723	1,129	1,257	4,310
Seychelles	3,191	3,502	3,396	3,713	3,274	17,076
Sierra Leone	1,010	813	1,016	445	556	3,840
Swaziland	1,462	3,838	3,434	3,545	3,438	15,717
Tanzania	2,120	1,725	1,498	1,512	4,054	10,909
Uganda	4,029	3,254	1,811	434	207	9,735
Zambia	5,418	4,210	7,057	8,397	9,900	34,982
General: Botswana, Lesotho, Swazi- land	16	205	314	188	190	913
General: East African Community	2,236	1,983	2,977	2,697	2,346	12,239
Unallocated	1,362	24	-46	1,530	435	3,397
Unspecified	-31	6	-21	-9	56	1
Commonwealth TOTAL	60,775	55,429	58,599	65,584	66,620	307,007

Source: British Aid Statistics (In Britain and
Developing Countries: Africa. Central
Office of Information, 1977, p.14).

Trade also forms one of the most important links between Britain and the African countries particularly those within the Commonwealth. Besides the Republic of South Africa, Nigeria is Britain's largest market on the continent of Africa. Between 1972 and 1976, the volume of trade between Nigeria and Britain outstripped that of the colonial period (Table VI). The upsurge in trade between the two countries was caused by the new oil-based wealth of Nigeria.

Table VI
Summary of Nigeria's Trade with U.K. 1972-1979

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	Volume of Trade (£ Million)
1972	301.0	292.0	+9.0	594.0
1973	424.8	331.6	+93.1	756.4
1974	977.1	402.2	+574.9	1,379.3
1975	696.4	855.0	-158.6	1,551.4
1976	703.2	1,197.0	-1,195.6	1,198.4
1977	617.5	1,563.7	-946.2	2,181.2
1978	405.3	1,785.1	-379.8	2,190.4
1979	518.5	5,527.0	+8.5	1,045.5

For the period 1978-1980, Nigeria's imports from the United Kingdom also out-paced her imports from the other Western nations including Japan. As the figures in Table VI reveals, Britain occupies a special position in her trading relationship with Nigeria. It is this special relationship dating back to the colonial era which accounts for the high volume of trading between the two countries. The total British export sale to Nigeria in 1980 was \$1,204 million.²⁹

Table VII
Nigeria's Imports from U.K. and others (U.S. \$m)

Country	1978	1979	1980	% Growth 1979-80	% Share 1980
U.K.	2,810	1,493	3,079	106.2	19.0
W. Germany	2,973	1,259	2,010	59.7	12.4
Japan	1,372	882	1,651	87.2	10.2
France	939	843	1,483	75.9	9.2
U.S.A.	1,361	695	1,265	82.0	7.8
Netherlands	531	796	1,025	28.0	6.3
Italy	864	507	752	48.3	4.6
Total Including Others	12,811	9,628	16,182	74.6	?

Source: Lloyds Bank Group Economic Report 1982,
p.28

In January and February 1981, U.K. exports to Nigeria were 29% up on those of the same period in the previous year. Nigeria, like many other developing countries, depends largely on external trade for her development. Revenues from such overseas trade form a very high percentage of her national income and . . . local finance required for her social and economic growth. Where finance and local expertise appears to be inadequate for any development project, recourse is usually made to aid from abroad. In the field of library services, Nigerian initiative and efforts have been supplemented with help from certain overseas countries and organisations.

There is a general concensus among librarians and other allied workers in Nigeria as to what factors contributed to the development of higher education and libraries in the country. Among these factors are nationalist struggle, the attitude of the British Government after Nigeria's independence in 1960, and the efforts of certain foreign organisations like cultural agencies (e.g. The British Council), philanthropic organisations (e.g. The Carnegie Corporation of New York)

and international bodies (e.g. UNESCO). The development of librarianship in Nigeria is also without the untiring efforts of certain individuals who once worked in various capacities for some British organisations such as the British Council, the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and the Ranfurly Library Service, as well as some British civil servants.³⁰ Special mention must be made of other expatriate librarians like the late John Harris (doyen of Nigerian librarianship) and John Grey-Theriot whose immense contributions to library service, library education and library profession remain buried in the archives of most Nigerian libraries. The library activities of the first three organisations mentioned above will form the major concern of the remaining part of this study.

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CHAPTER II
THE BRITISH COUNCIL

The British Council is a government agency responsible for cultural diplomacy and dispensation of educational aid to foreign countries. Apart from these primary functions, the Council also exists to encourage the use of English as a foreign language abroad and to promote better appreciation of the British ways of life within and outside Great Britain by means of exhibitions, meetings, seminars, workshop, courses, etc., at formal and informal levels. Consequently, the Council consists of several organisational units designed to help it fulfil its official responsibilities. Among these units are the Libraries Department which replaced the former Books Department in 1969. Beginning from its inception in 1943, the Books Department had been specifically charged with the main task of selecting and ordering books for presentation, of servicing its (i.e. the Council) libraries abroad, and of liaising with overseas libraries on matters that affected their development. By the nature of its purposes and the manner in which its operations had been organised from the headquarters in London, it is apparent that the Books Department had been originally conceived as a sort of service agency to administer the policies of other administrative or operational departments within the British Council. By changing its name in 1969 to Libraries Department, the Council had come to recognise the increasing significance which library matters were beginning to exert on its activities overseas, particularly in those countries where Council libraries formed the only recognisable attempts to meet the people's need for books and other reading materials. Other than the Libraries Department, there are also a number of rear-guard service departments like:

- (i) Books, Periodicals and Exhibition Department;
- (ii) School Library;
- (iii) Drama Library;
- (iv) Music Library;
- (v) Speech Record Library;
- (vi) Medical Library and
- (vii) English Teaching Information Centre.

Financial management of the Council's operations involves a complex network of dependence on funding from both the British government and other foreign bodies. Three British ministerial establishments basically provide the main bulk of its annual grant. These are the Foreign and Commonwealth Office or FCO (26% in 1979), the Ministry of Overseas Development or ODM for short (20% for the same period), and to a lesser degree, the Dept. of Trade and Industry.* In addition to these sources, the Council obtains some financial support or payments rather from undertakings carried out on service basis to ODM (37% in 1979) for such schemes as the Book Presentation Programme, to UNESCO, FAO and European Development Fund (5.5%), and to an increasing number of overseas governments who rely heavily on the British Council for placing their students in British educational institutions. Annually this placement service alone involves about three thousand and five hundred students from nearly one hundred and thirty seven countries.¹ It is partly this 'trichotomy' in its source of finance and partly its increasing dependence on extra funds from paid educational services that renders its financial position to frequent fluctuation in direct proportion to the state of the British Government coffers from where the FCO, ODM and Board of Trade also derive their department financial allocation.² For instance, the sum of £5,303.00 which was voted for the Council's activities in 1934 rose

* The Dept. of Trade and Industry ceased providing grant to the British Council in 1973; and this parliamentary grant excludes its annual budget.

to £3.5 million in 1947/48, fell to £2.6 million and £760,000 in 1954/55 and 1956/57 respectively, and then bounced back to £12.6 million in 1969/70 and further up to £147.1 million in 1981/82. The fluctuating influence of its fundings inevitably wrought some adverse effects on most of its overseas library activities. First, it inadvertently seems to characterise some inconsistencies in the Council's support for public library service overseas. Secondly, it also impedes successful implementation of Council programmes, particularly on libraries in the developing countries where many of its library projects have suffered from policy reversals or sudden changes necessitated by severe cuts in Council spending. But in some instances, these changes had been occasioned by the non-adherence of the developing countries to keep faith with the terms on which those projects had been negotiated, particularly with regards to the use of counterpart efforts in form of local commitment. Besides impeding the success of certain library projects (as will be evident in this chapter), it also makes it extremely hard for the Council to reschedule its library projects on the basis of new needs because, again, the Council's annual allocation for overseas library work is tied to a principle of geographical spread whose objective is to maintain balanced library development. Both the number of libraries maintained by the Council and the amount of money allocated to the Books Division between 1951/52 and 1977/78 illustrate the fluctuating pattern of the Council's finances:

Table VIII*

Year	Allocation to Books Dept.	Nos. of Council Libraries
1951/52	£103,006	60
1963/64	330,392	113
1964/65	140,970	141
1965/66	362,455	122
1966/67	370,227	124
1968/69	421,573	122
1970/71	509,189	126
1972/73	579,125	142
1973/74	680,689	137
1974/75	6,100,000	134
1976/77	8,460,000	91
1977/78	9,243,000	91

Of the ninety-five Council libraries in 1950, four were in Latin America, seven in the Communist countries, three in India, one in Pakistan, nine in Africa and six were in the Far East, including three in China. By 1963, the changes in the Council's regional interest and financial fortunes have resulted in one hundred and twenty four Council libraries all over the world, out of which twenty-three were in Europe, one in Latin America, eleven in India, eight in Pakistan, thirty-three in Africa and fifteen in the Far East.³ With such a relatively large number of Council libraries concentrated in Asia and Africa, it can be seen that between 1950 and 1963 there had been a shift of Council library activities to constant fluctuations between 1950 and 1960, the Council's financial position began to show some persistent increase as from 1966 onwards as shown overleaf in Table IX.

* The sudden increase of money from 1974/75 onwards was caused by the absorption of CEDO and TETOC into the Council's overseas work.

Table IX

Year	British Council's Gross Annual Grant
1966/67	£11,710,000
1967/68	11,741,000
1968/69	13,217,000
1969/70	13,666,000
1970/71	15,282,000
1971/72	16,945,000
1972/73	20,510,000
1973/74	20,744,000
1974/75	24,000,000
1975/76	30,000,000
1976/77	36,600,000
1977/78	41,200,000
1978/79	49,400,000
1979/80	55,800,000

As stated earlier on, the range of the Council's activities vary from one country to another and from time to time. For instance, while the Council emphasizes the library needs of professionals like lawyers, doctors, architects and accountants in Italy, the Gambia is provided with elementary standares of library services to meet as many tastes and needs as are visibly recognisable. Similarly, the Council library at Ibadan (i.e. before it was closed down) was rich in medical literature while that at Kano still caters largely for university undergraduates and external candidates preparing for GCE examinations. Although the Council utilizes different media and methods to fulfil its various responsibilities, more especially the use of English as the international language of commerce, culture, scholarship and science, none of these approaches is seemingly more valuable to the British Council than the printed word and libraries. As to the scope of her services, this is as diverse as it is least understood by the British tax-payers from whom it derives its fund. Among the Council's well-known services are library development, staff

recruitment and deployment, library tours to and from Great Britain, educational assistance, advice and consultancy. The latter item is becoming increasingly important to the survival of the Council as the needs continue to arise for her, not only to be more flexible, but also to be less dependent on government for its operation.

Whatever role the British Council has been playing in international librarianship is largely facilitated or brought about by the active support and co-operation of individual British libraries, the professional associations (e.g. the British Library Association), and the book trade (e.g. The Publishers' Association). Among the Council's numerous activities, those that directly involve the development of local libraries in Nigeria form the main concern of this chapter. However, since the history of the British Council certainly influences the nature and scope of its involvement with overseas libraries, it is considered relevant to give a short account of it first before relating it to Nigeria.

A number of significant events led to the establishment of the British Council, without which the idea of a cultural agency representing British interests abroad would have been in gestation for a longer time than was the case. First, was the creation of the office of the Director of Propaganda in September 1914 under Mr C.F.G. Masterman. Under his directorship, the office became the Department of Information in 1917; and it was subsequently renamed Ministry of Information under the ministerial control of Lord Beaverbrook. The end of the First World War in 1919 foreclosed the end of the Ministry of Information with the cessation of hostilities and war propaganda. The News Department of the Foreign Office and the offices of the Press Attachés in the British Embassies in places like Rome, Paris

and Berlin were delegated to carry out the information work of the dissolved Ministry of Information.

In 1920, the British Library of Information in New York was opened thereby adding a new dimension to the whole panorama of British cultural and diplomatic relation with the outside world. A year later, Sir John Tilley was appointed to head a Foreign Office Committee charged with the task of:

- (i) examining the position of British communities abroad;
- (ii) considering the possibility and desirability of directing political and commercial propaganda towards other countries and
- (iii) deciding whether or not British libraries should be established in certain overseas countries.

In its recommendations, the committee called for:

- (i) a standing committee in London to coordinate the activities of the representatives of the Board of Education, the Foreign Office and some commercial firms in providing facilities for the reception and education of foreign students in British universities and technical schools;
- (ii) wider distribution of British books and
- (iii) the establishment of British cultural centres abroad.

For some political reasons (struggle for ministerial control over the proposed committee, distrust for its independence and information work abroad), the recommendations were jettisoned by the Treasury. Another committee (this time a joint one) was set up between the Board of Trade and the Board of Education to deliberate on the problems of foreign students in 1931. In its report, it highlighted a

widespread 'ignorance of Britain's cultural achievements' as well as the need for the establishment of an agency to rectify the situation.

French intellectual and cultural penetration into the local ways of life in Asia, Near East and, perhaps, West Africa was the second event which heralded the formation of the British Council. It spurred certain influential people in Britain into engaging in similar ventures abroad using the British Institutes and Anglophile Societies.⁴ Secondly, it was widely believed at that time that the strong feelings of camaraderie prevailing among German expatriate communities, particularly in Britain, was largely attributable to the activities of German Cultural Centre overseas. Subsequently, some leading British politicians began to envisage a similar organisation for their fellow citizens abroad.⁵

Thirdly, the establishment of the British Council was foreshadowed in a number of official documents and pronouncements.⁶ In 1931, Sir Stephen Gazalee (Librarian of the British Library in New York) and Sir Angus Fletcher (Assistant Director of the British Library of Information also in New York) submitted a report to the Foreign Office in which they not only decried the non-availability of British books in Latin America, but also recommended the formation of British reference libraries in some of the major cities in the region under an independent organisation. Added to this was the advent or imminence of the Second World War which also brought the need for a corporate agency to disseminate information and war propaganda in the colonies.⁷ Since libraries could fulfil this 'information transfer' and also help in literacy campaigns, reading rooms were set up for the purpose. This in turn led to a demand for an organisation to coordinate the library activities envisaged as part of the war effort.

It was partly in response to this demand and partly as a measure to rectify the widespread 'ignorance of Britain's cultural achievements' that Sir Reginald Leeper and a host of other important personalities began to campaign for a cultural/educational agency in Britain. This culminated in a memorandum written by Sir Reginald Leeper and his group on the issue to the British missions abroad on June 18, 1934. In the memorandum, they reiterated the general opinion that cultural propaganda was crucial to 'representational work overseas'. The government responded very favourably to Leeper's proposal by engaging Lt. Col. Bridge and a few other people to undertake preparatory work on the new organisation under the chairmanship of Lord Tyrell in November 1934. Their deliberations led to the formation of a new organisation called The British Committee for Relations with Other Countries in 1934. In recognition of the need for brevity, simplicity and administrative convenience, the name was shortened to The British Council. Its first Chairman was Lord Lloyd who was also the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Accidentally for this reason, the British Council ever since then became closely linked with the Colonial Office; and therefore had to extend its activities to the colonies even though early efforts were confined, because of the impending war, to Europe and the Near East. Six years after its formation, the British Council was granted a royal charter in 1940 which henceforth guarantees its permanent existence unless revoked by royal declaration or parliamentary injunction.

The affairs of the Council are administered by an executive committee consisting of thirty members nominated by both the ministers and the members themselves. As a result of the far-ranging nature of the Council's goals, the membership of the committee

represents a broad spectrum of British society ranging from ministerial appointees to those of the universities, literature and publishing, science, arts, trade union, industry to parliament.

In spite of the enormous impact and popularity of the Council's work abroad, it is not well known at home (i.e. in Britain). This is probably due to the nature of its activities which are largely meant for the use of people overseas, although a sizeable portion of its programme takes place in Britain. There is also the added problem of conflict of responsibilities with those of other British organisations like the Central Office of Information, the British Broadcasting Corporation Overseas Service, and lately the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas (IUC), the Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries (TETOC) and the Centre for Educational Development Overseas (CEDO). From its inception, there has been a muddle and overlapping in the actual definition and interpretation of its responsibilities with those of these other bodies thereby creating confusion and unnecessary rivalry. Secondly, its obscurity can also be attributed to the fact that the Council deals exclusively in 'intangibles' whose effects are not as easily felt at home as they are abroad. Like most government-funded organisations, its work and existence have generated considerable controversy and concern over the years. So far its activities have been reviewed by eleven different external bodies within the past thirty-two years,⁸ that of Saunders⁹ and Berill¹⁰ being the most recent ones in 1976 and 1977 respectively. The former was self-inspired while the latter was imposed from outside the British Council and called for either a dissolution or a trimming of it as a cultural agency. But because the government rightly regards it as

an institution which serves useful purposes to Britain, it was left to continue its work with a promise of reorganisation later. As the Council matures over the years, so do new changes, policies and conditions affect its character, level and direction of its activities abroad. Efforts will be made in the later part of this chapter to show how these forces have influenced the development of library services in Nigeria. Meanwhile the main overseas library programmes would be considered next.

The Council's library and book programmes can be broadly examined under four headings. The first is the chain of Council-owned libraries which can be found all over the world. Judging by their purpose and contents, they approximate to public libraries not necessarily in the strictest sense of the concept. As at 1966, the Council owned one hundred and forty-one libraries and assisted fifty-five other British libraries in about eighty-three countries.¹¹ By 1973, the number had fallen to one hundred and twenty-seven Council libraries and those of eighty associated institutions in seventy-four countries manned by twenty-six London-appointed libraries.¹² From 1951/52, there had been a slow increase in the number of Council library posts as shown in the table below

Table X

Year	Nos. of British Council Library Posts
1951/52	18
1955/56	14
1959/60	22
1960/61	24
1962/63	22
1964/65	24
1965/66	23

Table X
(continued)

Year	Nos. of British Council Library Posts
1966/67	19
1967/68	23
1968/69	23
1969/70	23
1970/71	21
1972/73	25
1973/74	26
1974/75	29
1979/80	27
1980/81	24
1981/82	24

(Figures compiled from the archives of the British Council in London)

The decline in the total number of Council library posts abroad which began from 1970/71 is now beginning to gather momentum. A policy decision was recently taken by the Council to phase out all its own library services in Nigeria because they no longer formed the main concern of its overseas operations. Secondly, it was considered that sufficient local libraries have been established to carry on with the tradition and practice of providing library services to the public.

Council libraries, by the nature of their collections and activities, have been found to be not only in direct competition with the local libraries (Schofield 1962)¹³ but are also being maintained at a lower standard than the English public library which they are meant to be an exemplar (Saunders and Broome 1977).¹⁴ In pursuit of their objectives, Council libraries provide reference, circulation and bibliographic services and serials. The scope of the subjects on which the Council stock its libraries is although very wide, it nevertheless excludes certain categories of materials

such as: books with political overtones, multiple copies of English textbooks, 'trashy' fiction, works by non-British authors not dealing with British civilization and English Literature, etc. These exclusions and the fine distinctions (on the stock) as expounded in the DEFINITION DOCUMENT¹⁵ of 1946 do not make it easy for the Council libraries to fulfil the role of a public library in the true sense. This limitation notwithstanding, Council libraries in Nigeria have made immense contributions to the use of their resources by the local people. The extent of the use which Nigerians made of the Council libraries in the country is best illustrated by having a quick look at the circulation figures, stock and readership of these libraries between 1960 and 1975, the only period for which such information can be ascertained.

Statistics of British Council Libraries in Nigeria 1960-75:

(a) Membership/Readership as at 1st January of each year

Table XI

Year	LOCATION						
	Lagos	Enugu	Ibadan	Kano	Kaduna	Benin	Pt. Harcourt
1960	1,770	1,312	1,123	531	-	-	-
1961	2,229	1,160	1,399	478	-	-	629
1962	1,993	1,244	1,447	565	920	-	960
1963	2,059	1,294	1,447	522	990	-	710
1964	1,652	1,251	1,741	476	1,393	-	717
1965	2,264	1,174	1,558	609	1,913	-	925
1966	2,583	1,214	1,543	681	2,438	679	1,336
1967	2,330	1,260	1,700	670	1,200	800	1,330
1968	1,997	Closed	1,453	600	1,720	685	Closed
1969	1,826	"	1,734	1,072	1,382	896	"
1970	2,217	"	1,996	1,707	1,623	663	"
1971	1,715	"	1,719	629	1,870	648	"
1972	2,021	1,509	1,885	654	1,171	767	"
1973	2,005	968	1,157	367	914	968	"
1974	2,049	1,665	1,207	658	997	1,162	"
1975	2,421	1,726	1,413	1,477	1,164	Closed	"

(b) Circulation/Issues

Year	LOCATION						
	Lagos	Enugu	Ibadan	Kano	Kaduna	Benin	PortHarcourt
1959	30,645	14,423	29,108	12,337	-	-	-
1960	26,807	12,285	24,641	12,515	-	-	1,098
1961	23,568	12,723	23,722	14,542	5,608	-	7,398
1962	26,441	14,365	26,961	15,041	14,961	-	8,634
1963	26,996	16,059	30,045	13,836	17,944	-	10,643
1964	32,000	19,700	31,700	16,400	22,100	-	15,500
1965	34,200	21,200	38,300	19,100	24,100	10,600	24,300
1966	47,200	26,800	42,800	17,300	27,400	20,400	41,500
1967	40,700	Closed	36,700	18,500	19,000	14,000	18,500
1968	43,700	"	34,000	15,900	18,600	18,100	Closed
1969	55,300	"	38,500	22,600	24,300	18,300	"
1970	49,500	"	31,400	21,600	32,300	11,100	"
1971	49,500	60,000	33,500	20,300	37,000	11,900	"
1972	33,300	50,200	45,200	12,000	35,000	12,600	"
1973	29,600	44,200	50,000	10,900	30,800	15,000	"
1974	29,200	34,500	47,400	22,300	29,000	-	"

(c) Bookstock

Year	LOCATION						
	Lagos	Enugu	Ibadan	Kano	Kaduna	Benin	PortHarcourt
1960	7,949	6,679	8,132	6,650	-	-	-
1961	7,460	6,616	8,529	6,881	1,055	-	1,257
1962	8,552	6,748	8,890	7,225	1,924	-	2,198
1963	9,015	7,496	9,733	7,817	3,155	-	3,180
1964	8,507	8,540	8,599	8,607	4,456	-	4,281
1965	9,300	9,300	9,700	9,400	5,400	-	4,900
1966	10,700	9,500	10,900	10,300	6,200	3,200	6,500
1967	12,400	9,800	11,800	11,000	7,100	4,100	7,600
1968	12,300	Closed	12,400	11,900	8,000	4,400	Closed
1969	15,000	"	14,500	10,600	11,000	7,500	"
1970	16,000	"	15,100	11,400	8,600	8,600	"
1971	17,900	"	16,300	10,300	13,000	10,000	"
1972	17,000	10,200	15,600	9,500	14,300	10,200	"
1973	24,900	11,600	16,400	9,500	17,100	9,200	"
1974	27,800	12,900	17,300	11,100	19,100	10,400	"
1975	25,500	9,900	17,300	10,500	20,000	-	"

Source: Compiled from British Council's Annual Reports 1960-75

On the whole, the bookstock generally showed steady rise throughout the period. The membership and circulation figures equally rose up

except between 1968 and 1970 when the civil war in the country either forced some council libraries to close down or to reduce their use. Although the Council libraries do not exactly fit in with the purpose of this study, it is important to mention that they have been very useful to librarianship in Nigeria in certain respects. In the first place, the resources of the Council libraries have supplemented those of the local libraries which were generally inadequate. Secondly, their buildings, equipment, furniture, philosophy of service or library practices and the involvement of their librarians with local organisations have demonstrated the minimum standards which local libraries could strive to meet in their efforts to respond adequately to the library's needs of the people.

Another category of the Council's programmes abroad is book promotion and exhibition. The latter number between one hundred and fifty and three hundred annually, and range from a big literary and commercial venture (e.g. the Frankfurt Book Fair) to a small but well chosen collection usually mounted in support of a cultural event in one of the branch libraries. In 1965 alone, the Council put up one hundred and fifty exhibitions all over the world. In the case of Nigeria, twenty-seven were hosted by the Council between 1976 and 1981. These exhibitions serve two main purposes. They publicise British books abroad and thereby boost their sales. They also enable readers, particularly those in the 'literary desert' areas of the developing world, to handle and see books which in many cases they might never see due to the poor conditions and low level of the book trade in the areas. The greatest benefit which comes from these exhibitions is that most of the books which feature very prominently in them end up as donations in the local libraries. For its book

promotion programme, the Council maintains over fifty thousand subscriptions of periodicals and learned journals both for its own libraries and for presentation to other libraries.¹⁶ As far back as 1949, the Council was sending over one thousand and four hundred periodicals overseas in addition to about three thousand exchanges between overseas journals and British titles. Book presentation to universities, libraries and schools make it possible to secure the representation of British scholarship, science and culture in places where they can not be afforded or might never be seen. By the end of 1971, British Council was providing book donations to over one thousand libraries in the developing countries under the ODM Book Presentation Programme (BPP) totalling £450,000.¹⁷ This figure rose to £640,000 in 1975/76 and £1,063,000 in 1977/78.¹⁸ In 1971 alone, the British Council donated bibliographical works to local libraries in Nigeria to the tune of approximately £100,000*. It must be noted, however, that book presentation is becoming less favourable with the recipient-countries especially when they do not have much say in the selection process which precedes it, and when the scheme itself is fraught with certain misgivings.¹⁹

The third category of Council activities is the English Low-Priced Book Scheme. It is a revised form of the previous Book Export Scheme (ELBS) which, in 1942, was used to facilitate free flow of books through the normal book trade channel. ELBS owes its existence to the initiative of Dr (later Lord) Charles Hill. When it began in 1960, the objective was to produce cheap editions of standard university-level textbooks and a certain number of books on a lower level for sale in some selected developing countries. To operate

*Information obtained in an interview with Russell Bowden on 25.6.82 in London

this scheme, a committee of experts liaises with the educational authorities and the academic bodies of those countries that would benefit from it. After this preliminary consultation, the committee then selects those titles which would go into the list. When the list is approved by the English Language Book Society, publishers of the original edition of the selected books are then subsidised financially to produce and distribute those titles on a strictly commercial basis. Overall executive responsibility over ELBS is vested in the British Council which coordinates the activities of all the participating organisations. Recently, ELBS was integrated into an Expanded Programme of Book Aid (which began in 1971) in an attempt to increase the value of Council book activities. Other components of the new Expanded Programme of Book Aids are Book Presentation Programme, Library Development Scheme, Training Courses in Librarianship in the U.K. and Book Selling. In 1970 alone, nine hundred and ninety thousand ELBS books were produced from a total subsidy of £241,000. Out of this number, eight hundred and sixty thousand were sold in forty-five countries covered by the scheme thereby bringing the total number sold since 1960 to 6½ million.²⁰ Recent figures on the number of copies sold under the scheme have also shown considerable increase:

Table XII

Year	No. of Copies Published	No. of Copies Sold	No. of Titles in Print
1974/75	2,190,000	1,841,000	202
1975/76	2,886,108	2,326,283	446
1976/77	2,049,313	2,041,929	368
1977/78	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1978/79	" "	" "	" "
1979/80	" "	" "	" "
1980/81	27,000,000 (since inception)	" "	" "

Source: Figures were compiled from the records of British Council Head Quarters

The Public Library Development scheme is the fourth category to which Council work can be divided. Over the years, a fairly large number of public library services overseas, particularly in Africa had been initiated or strengthened by the British Council.²¹ This became very noticeable in the 1950s and coincided with the end of the Second World War during which reading rooms were used to spread British war propaganda against the Germans. The success of the propaganda in the colonies and the use to which the local people made of the reading rooms for reading purposes encouraged the British Government to give greater attention to the need for public library development in the area. In 1959, the Public Library Development scheme was launched and funded by the British Government through the British Council with the intent of developing "library systems in a number of colonial territories, including the establishment of central libraries, regional branches, book vans and book boxes".²² For the first time in the history of British aid to overseas libraries, counterpart efforts were to be required of the beneficiaries; and these were to be made manifest by a show of serious commitment to keep the library project alive when the duration of aid expires. In addition, British librarians with suitable experience were posted out to manage the scheme through planning and advice on the best way to spend the fund allocated for library development. In another respect, PLD scheme was a great departure from the way in which Britain provided library aid to the developing countries in the past. Under the PLD scheme, libraries or library authorities intending to benefit from it would have to draw out a detailed and costed plan of their needs, forward it to the PLD officer nearer to them from whom it would be subsequently recommended to the British Council for consideration. By so doing,

the incidence of finding what to do with inappropriate or unsolicited and unexpected library aid, though not rampant, was eliminated from hampering the scheme. By 1974, the scheme was costing the British Council about £1¼ million per annum²³ and ranged from library building construction, supply of library equipment, purchase of initial book-stock to financing library education and training, mobile libraries and advisory services.

Since none of these categories of the British Council's activities was originally conceived as library aid programme to any given country, and because they were all officially regarded as a form of information package to support the objectives of the Council in its global services, there is, therefore, a need to examine them as they relate to library development in Nigeria.

As is often the case in most ex-colonies, particularly in Africa, there were no government efforts to encourage the widespread use of books in Nigeria during the first two decades of the twentieth century. At the time, the colonial administration in the area itself was rather new or young and had to grapple with the more pressing needs for other social and economic infrastructures like roads, schools, hospitals, etc. The reluctance or apathetic attitude of the ruling colonial administration at the time to support education among the indigenes is evident in the unsuccessful attempts of Sir Allan Burns to persuade the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, to spend government funds on public libraries,²⁴ in Lord Lugard's parsimony over social amenities excluding library services, in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1929 which made no provision for education and libraries, and in such official pronouncements which described the reading habits of

Nigerians as being "too limited and too closely associated with personal advancement to justify expenditure on reading materials of broader scope".²⁵ However, in 1910, the Tom Jones Library was belatedly given some support by the government. This library was essentially a reference collection donated by a Lagos citizen and housed by the government. Even then, the next twenty years saw nothing of library development in the country until 1932. That year, the Carnegie Corporation of New York was persuaded by Sir Allan Burns, the Deputy Chief Secretary in the colonial administration in Lagos, to make a grant of \$6,000 to Nigeria for the development of libraries in the country. A committee was set up to deliberate on the best way to use the grant. It was decided to use the grant to establish a subscription library with a membership fee of approximately twenty-five pence (25p) which was considered high enough as to allow for only one hundred and forty-five Europeans and eleven Africans. The subscription basis of its services coupled with the unrepresentative membership of its clientele would not permit this library to be called a public library. Neither does it conform with ideals and objectives underlying Burns' agitation for government support to public library services for nearly two decades. Consequently, there is always a controversy as to the real value of this Carnegie grant towards the development or formation of library service in the country. While it undoubtedly drew the attention of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the library needs of the country, there is apparently no solid evidence to suggest that the subscription library had any impact on subsequent Nigerian library services. In a recent study of the evolution of modern libraries in Nigeria, it was considered that this grant of \$6,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York actually "hindered real library development by

diverting the energies of men like Burns and Carr which could have been used to more effective social and national purpose".²⁶ In spite of the drawbacks associated with the Carnegie grant and the resultant subscription library, the event has both an historical and philosophical significance. The grant gave Nigeria her first public library however exclusive its readership was made to be. Secondly, it helped to create greater awareness among the policy makers in the ruling colonial administration as to the fundamental need to consider library service as a vital element in their efforts to bring about development in the area.

When the British Council commenced its work in West Africa during the Second World War, its regional headquarter was in Accra headed by Professor W.M. Macmillan as its Chief Representative. Working with him were two other junior representatives based in Lagos and Freetown. In August 1946, the first real public library in Nigeria was established by the British Council. At its inception, the stock of the library was made of 3,583 books which quickly rose to 5,000 books with a readership of 824 by December of the same year. Judged by the relative size of a medium-sized library collection nowadays, it is easy to regard these figures as being rather small. But at that time, it was a very bold venture without which the provision of public library services in the country might have remained unattainable for quite some time to come. By demonstrating its interest in fostering the spread and growth of public library services in Nigeria at that time when no similar institution could be found therein, the Council has a strong claim to being considered a pioneer of public library services in the country. It is very doubtful whether

subsequent government involvement with public library development would have materialised without the early initiatives of the British Council in the area. For quite sometime, the new public library was jointly run by both the British Council and the Lagos City Council. However, in 1950, the Council relinquished the funding and administration of the library to the Lagos City Council in accordance with a Foreign Office directive and a Colonial Office injunction which no longer considered library development as a necessary function of the Council.²⁷

This new attitude as enunciated in the Definition Document amounts to a reversal of the Council's previous policy of helping the colonies to help themselves by promoting initially and later transferring the library projects to the colonial administration. As required by the new change of policy, British Council-funded libraries in Lagos, Accra and the Eastern Carribean were transferred to their respective local governing bodies. It is important to add that this change of policy was, to a certain extent, forced on the Council by Britain's currency difficulties between 1948 and 1954 which reduced its grant by about 10%:

Table XIII

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Reduction</u> ^{28Q}
1948/49	£2,570,000	£343,000
1949/50	2,551,000	19,000
1950/51	2,226,000	325,000
1951/52	1,862,000	304,000
1952/53	1,682,000	180,000

As already indicated earlier on pp.40-42 such a cut obviously led to a disruptive adjustment of funding in the Council's project commitment and sectoral allocation. In this case, one of the areas that was adversely affected was book purchase. From £80,000 in 1947/48, its fund was forcefully cut down to £20,000 in 1951/52.²⁹

Even though the Lagos library was given up to Lagos City Council, the British Council did not abandon its interest in helping to develop a network of good libraries in the country. Hence, its decision to open its own libraries at Enugu and Ibadan in 1947 where a recognisable need for public library services was thought to exist. At that time in these towns, no similar local institutions was available to cater for the educational and social requirements of the indigenous urban population that was fast growing up there. Also earlier on in 1946, the Council introduced a short in-service training course for promising Nigerians at Ibadan, and promised a number of scholarship awards to enable a group of Nigerians undertake a six-month course in Librarianship in Great Britain. Short as these courses were, they lend credibility to the British Council's efforts and interest, not only in setting up libraries for altruistic purpose alone, but also in finding and training Nigerian citizens to run these institutions and thereby assure their permanence. It is to the eternal credit of the British Council that a large number of leading Nigerian librarians today are those whose professional careers had originated from the support of the British Council by way of sponsorship or apprenticeship (i.e. early working experience). Among these men number Messrs S.B. Aje (Director of National Library of Nigeria), K. Okorie (former Director of Eastern Regional Library Board and lately of Imo State Library Board until his retirement) and G. Nwikina (former Director of Rivers State Library Board).

As far back as 1931 and 1941, the influence of the British Council had been confined to the reports of both Margaret Wrong^{28^b} and Ethel Fegan^{28^c} respectively which examined library situations in West Africa. Between 1944 and 1955, the Council reviewed its policy

on its own libraries and others associated with it. As a result of this review, it decided to adopt a policy of 'concentrating the greater part of the book grant upon the British Council libraries.' Consequently, new Council libraries were opened in Europe and other parts of the world. Among these were the branch libraries at Enugu (1947), Ibadan (1947), Kano (1950) and Lagos (1951). The intrinsic value of these Council libraries was in the way they served as models for local library authorities to emulate.

Another event of significant proportion also took place in 1947. The British Council, in that year, published a document on its work in West Africa in which it was officially declared that:

- (i) development of libraries is a principal part of its work in the colonies and
- (ii) the establishment of new libraries was to be the larger part of the work ahead.³⁰

Subsequently, this declaration was followed up with the appointment of E.S. Fegan and K.D. Ferguson as library officers in West Africa. Their responsibility involved planning library development in the area and organising a network of book-boxes for the whole country from Lagos. Each book-box contained roughly about two hundred books. The book-box service, in effect, marked the first phase of the British Council's country-wide library activities in Nigeria aimed at cultivating a reading public and at encouraging the people (so influenced) to appreciate the value of library services as a necessary part of modern civilization.³¹ From 1948 onwards, the British Council and other British organisations began to encourage and assist a small number of expatriate qualified librarians, mostly from Britain, to take up paid employment in Nigeria. Among them were Misses Dughton, Usherwood, Tomblin, Clark and Mullane. Their pioneering efforts at organising library services in different locations and

under hard living circumstances were highly remarkable enough as to enable them leave behind them a legacy of a network of public and research libraries whose collections now form an integral part of the country's library resources.

In 1951, the country was divided into three autonomous regions - North, East and West. In contrast to its previous practice of organising book-box services, the Council accordingly modified its library activities. It began to send out book donations to each of the new regions with expectation that these would eventually form the nucleus of the regional library service. Although regional library services later sprang up at Ibadan, Kaduna and Enugu, the book-box services were very much hampered by communication problems that they could not function as precursor of the regional library services. Again, it is difficult to see how this expectation could have been fulfilled when neither the Council nor the three regional governments had any professional librarian on their payroll to manage the existing libraries at the time. But such an intention was a constant feature of the Council's work in Nigeria which was always formulated with great emphasis on flexibility (to meet the changing circumstances of the time) and foresight (to keep pace with overall national development).

The UNESCO Seminar on Public Library Development in Africa took place at Ibadan in 1953 and had tremendous impact in directing the development of public library and library education in the country. An equally important event, from the professional point of view, was the arrival of the late Professor John Harris in the country in 1949 as the first librarian of the new University College at Ibadan. His

coming to Nigeria was made possible through the IUC and the personal efforts of Dr. Mellanby (also first principal of the University College in Ibadan). While at Ibadan, both Professor Harris and Dr. Mellanby shared a mutual understanding and appreciation of the central role of a library in the life of the academic community, particularly in an environment where a literary tradition is yet to take firm root. Together, they tirelessly spearheaded the challenge of creating a university college library whose resources presently form the largest academic collections in Black Africa. On an individual basis, the late Professor Harris contributed greatly to the birth of professionalism in library services in Nigeria as is evident in the foundation of a library school, an academic publishing house, a national bibliography, a bindery and a bookshop, all at Ibadan. He was also instrumental in setting up the first regional library association (West Africa Library Association or WALA) in 1955 and, later in 1961, a national library association (Nigerian Library Association) for Nigeria after the dissolution of the former organisation. His own personal philosophy of librarianship and the absence of a recognisable literary tradition in the area found expression in his determination to set up in one place all facets of knowledge transmission: publishing house, library, bookshop, bindery, bibliography and professional association. In recognition of his over twenty years of services to further the cause of librarianship in Nigeria, he was widely accorded the honour of being described as the 'Father of Librarianship in Nigeria'.

When the Northern Nigeria Regional Library was set up, one of its earliest benefactors was the Carnegie U.K. Trust who provided it with a grant of £3,390 to be used in purchasing books to build up its

collections. This grant constituted half the total grant to Nigeria by the British Council and £350 less than the grant for the purchase of books for Lagos Municipal Library. Between 1951 and 1952, the Council offered to order books for the whole country with money from this grant. A list prepared by the Council and Northern Nigeria Regional Library at Kaduna did not exhaust the fund by 1953 when the control of the money was passed to the Crown Agent. As at November 12, 1953, an unexpended balance of £1,499.18s.9d remained with the Crown Agent.³²

The report of the Drogheda Committee in 1954 enabled the British Council to form a seemingly coherent philosophy of its library activities particularly those that actually relate to the Council-owned libraries. Efforts were made to strengthen the resources of her existing libraries and to create more centres. To this end, the number of her libraries was increased by two with the opening of the two separate branches at Lagos and Kano mentioned earlier on. The last two developments initiated by the Council in 1951 and 1954 reflect both its concern to achieve balanced growth (building, personnel and reading materials) of local libraries, and also its determination to spread the benefits of public library services right across the country (branches at Kano, Enugu, Ibadan and Lagos).

In addition to creating more centres in the colonies, the Council also rightly decided to increase the flow of British books and journals to the areas in 1958/59. For this purpose, an education officer was appointed for Nigeria, while preparation to open a new centre at Kaduna and an office in Port Harcourt also began in earnest. It was this that heralded the second phase of the British Council's

library activities in Nigeria. The second phase of its operations in the country was started in June 1959 with the launching of the Public Library Development Scheme. Basically, the scheme made capital aid available to the developing countries on condition that they could guarantee the continuity of any library project thus negotiated by way of providing recurrent expenditure.³³ Dr. Charles Hill was the moving spirit behind the establishment of the Public Library Development Scheme. As a result of his campaign for adequate representation of British books in the developing countries visited by him, the Secretary of State for the Colonies issued a letter dated August 14, 1959, (Reference IN.0088/S.I) and titled DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES, to the Acting Governor General and all the three Regional Governors, informing them of the British Government's decision to "expand the functions of the British Council in the colonial territories to enable the Council, without prejudice to its work, to offer assistance in the development of public library services in certain territories in collaboration with the Government". The objectives of the schemes were as follows:

- (i) To provide a measure of financial help towards the capital cost of library development, and for staff training, and
- (ii) To enable Government to initiate or develop their library services.

For the first time in the history of British involvement with the development of librarianship overseas, emphasis was placed on the use of 'counterpart efforts' as has always been the practice with all library grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Equally important is the fact that Nigeria was one of the few countries benefiting from the scheme that were to be given top priority. To benefit from this

scheme, the three regional governments at Ibadan, Enugu and Kaduna submitted plans to the Council Library Adviser to decide not only on their viability but also on the adequacy of the current expenditure for implementing the library project under negotiation. Based on the plans submitted and under the provision of the PLD scheme, the British Government, through the British Council, made available separate grants of £34,000 to the Eastern Region, £27,000 to the Western Region and £12,000 to the Northern Region. While the East spent her share of the allocation in building the first of its five planned divisional libraries in Port Harcourt, the North contributed an extra £18,000 to build up the inadequate collections of her Reference Library at Kaduna. The grant to the West did not immediately fulfil its expectation as it remained dormant (i.e. unused) for the purpose until 1977. Later when the foundation stone of the Central Library at Ibadan was laid some time between 1973 and 1975, the region had been split into three independent states, and the rate of inflation had reduced the worth of her grant to about a half of its 1960 value.

Early in 1960, the Colonial Office also sought the advice of the British Council specifically on the development of public libraries in British West Africa. As a result of this negotiation, two librarians were appointed for West and East Africa: John Schofield (Lagos) and Sydney Hockey for East Africa.³⁴ By July 1961, the British Government through the British Council had given Nigerian libraries 'a big shove forwards' by providing a total grant of £73,000 towards the development of public library services in Nigeria. The idea was to follow up the expansion of these libraries throughout the country. But this proved impossible to execute because of acute shortage of qualified librarians to run the libraries. An expansion

of the public library services on such a grand scale requires a corresponding increase in the number of indigenous librarians which stood at twenty or so in 1961. It was envisaged in the National Manpower Board estimate at the time that about three hundred librarians would be required in Nigeria between 1962 and 1972. But only forty-one librarians received various qualifications from Nigerian universities in 1970/71 (26 certificate holders at Ibadan, 9 Diploma and BLS graduates at Zaria).³⁵ In an attempt to offset this deficiency of library personnel, the British Council and the Federal Ministry of Establishment jointly organised a five-month full-time course in 1961 leading to the First Professional Examination for library assistants drawn from the Federal Territory (Lagos), Eastern and Northern Regions. Although this course doubled the number of passes in the Library Association Examination in less than half the usual time, it could not be repeated because of staffing problems.³⁶ Before the PLD scheme encountered some financial set-back as a result of the 1962-64 economic recession in Great Britain, the total capital grants to the East stood at £41,000 for the first divisional library at Port Harcourt and the first model branch library at Enugu, £27,000 to the West and £47,500 to the North for building, equipment and books for Kaduna Central Library, and book donations worth £5,500 to schools and training colleges throughout the country.³⁷

Once again, the ultimate fate of the PLD scheme in 1965 vividly illustrates how British Council library aid programmes abroad suffer from changes in economic conditions in Britain. Poor economic conditions in Britain between 1962 and 1965 forced the government to adopt certain austerity measures. These measures led to a drastic reduction in the grants for Council work abroad particularly its PLD

scheme. Consequently, the office of the PLD Library Adviser in Nigeria was closed down and affiliated projects were either trimmed down or cancelled. However, the experiment (PLD scheme) proved highly successful especially in the East where there was a rapid spread of local public library services in the region (Enugu, Onitsha, Umuahia, Port Harcourt, Ikot Ekpene, Owerri and Calabar). The PLD scheme was the boldest venture ever undertaken by the British Council in the area of library development in Nigeria; and it had the important effect of encouraging the new regional governments to give serious consideration to the need to incorporate library development in their social and educational services. Tactfully, the Council instigated healthy rivalry among the regional governments to compete in developing their public library services. This was achieved in two ways: the use of counterpart efforts and the concentration of greater attention in one area on a short-term basis. Secondly, the PLD scheme also strived to relate aid to specific known needs of each area in the country.

The spectacular success of the PLD scheme in the East deserves some further elaboration. The size of the region was suitably compact enough as to help in facilitating the spread of library services. Other than this, there were the support of an international organisation like UNESCO on some of her library projects, the existence of a relatively high literacy rate in the population brought about by a free universal primary education in the area, the governmental recognition and acceptance of libraries as an adjunct to the educational system, the benefit of a small corp of dedicated and qualified indigenous librarians, the goodwill and support of Dr. Nnadi Azikiwe who was the Premier of the region, and the indirect assistance of the

British Council's regional representative in Enugu (Mr Snodin at that time was the Chairman of Eastern Nigeria Library Board) during its early years, thereby relieving the two indigenous librarians of all their administrative responsibilities. But more than anything else, it was the steady and strong support of the British Council in all forms (personnel, fund, building, reading, materials, equipment etc.) which exerted the appropriate influence on those other conditions that culminated in the founding of a network of regional library service in the East.

Following the call of the First Commonwealth Education Conference in 1959 for an increase in book aid to the member-countries, the British Government issued a White Paper in March 1960 declaring a similar interest in technical assistance to less developed countries.³⁸ In pursuit of this declaration, financial support to the British Council was increased to enable it to consolidate and expand its services. Three areas, India, Nigeria and Latin America directly benefited from a British Council additional grant of £850,000 between 1960 and 1961. The immediate post-independence period in Nigeria (1960) saw a new element in British Council aid to libraries there. It began to feature university libraries in its library aid programmes. In 1962 when two of the four new universities (Ife and Nsukka) resumed classes that year, the British Council was among the various foreign donors that presented them with some academic books (£1,250 each) to add to their existing resources inherited from the old libraries of the former Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.³⁹ This donation was followed by book exhibitions in six different towns in the Country. The rapid educational growth in Nigeria between 1960

and 1962, particularly at the college level, without corresponding library facilities, also provided the Council with the opportunity to donate books worth around £10,000 to about two hundred and fifty educational institutions and over eighty educational periodicals for one hundred and nineteen of these institutions. Furthermore, the Council also gave £75 worth of books to each of the thirty-nine secondary schools offering Higher School Certificate courses (equivalent to GCE A/L classes) in the East. Under the auspices of the British Council, Mr R. Ashby, the County Librarian of Surrey, visited Nigeria in 1961 to study the library staff situation there. In his memorandum titled TRAINING OF STAFF IN THE LIBRARIES OF NIGERIA, he recommended the setting up of a library training unit to travel from library to library training librarians on their own premises. His proposal certainly took no account of the poor communication network in the country as well as the high cost of such a programme. Partly for these reasons and for the novelty of the idea, Ashby's proposal could not be used to form the framework of the Council's training programmes for Nigerian librarians.

In spite of the occasional setbacks, library grants made to Nigeria by the British Council between 1959 and 1962 had been sufficiently effective in stirring up government involvement in the creation of public library services. However, it was not the size of these grants that brought about this healthy and favourable response. Rather it was the new method of obtaining an assurance of commitment from the local authority that largely did the trick: the change in the attitudes of the government officials, librarians and the public at large whereby the need for or value of library services reached a

higher level of consciousness. Actually, in physical size, the Council's library grants to Nigeria for the period was relatively smaller than those from the American Government and foundations. For instance, the United States Government made an independent gift of £100,000 to Nigeria in 1960 alone for the purpose of establishing the library of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in Lagos. This was £27,000 in excess of the British Council's contribution to the three regional public library systems between 1959 and 1962.⁴⁰ The same is equally true of the Ford Foundation's capital aid of £115,000 for libraries in Nigeria which also exceeds all previous U.K. Technical Assistance for the period.⁴¹

The post-independence period in Nigeria witnessed substantial involvement of the British Council in stimulating and strengthening library services throughout the country. But unlike the 1940s and 1950s when the Council was preoccupied with the growth of its own libraries in the country, its work in the 1960s was characterised by an overriding concern for the creation and nurturing of local public libraries for the people in the area. This involvement with local library development was directly related to the Council's decision in 1962 to increase the volume of its library aid programmes and give greater attention to the developing countries.⁴² Previously, Europe and Latin America dominated the focus of its work. Nigeria gained considerably from the new orientation of the Council's work. Her share of the British Council's annual net recurrent began to increase steadily as can be seen overleaf:

Table XIV⁴³

British Council's Net Recurrent Provision
for Nigeria 1963-73

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1963/64	£148,969
1964/65	201,457
1965/66	238,492
1966/67	266,204
1967/68	264,638
1968/69	323,999
1969/70	313,467
1970/71	307,310
1971/72	406,103
1972/73	508,454
1973/74	550,458

Nigerian schools and other educational institutions began to feature more prominently in the Council aid programmes. Another sum of about £1,000 was donated by the Council to each of the new university libraries (Ife, Ibadan, Zaria and Lagos) in the country while five hundred books were given to the library of the Advanced Teachers' College, Zaria, to form the nucleus of its stock. Similarly, there was also a substantial increase in the size of its book presentations to other local libraries in the country. In contrast to about 18,000 volumes donated during 1958/59 financial year, over 100,000 volumes were presented to various types of libraries in Nigeria by the Council between 1962 and 1963. The figures for 1970/71 and 1980/81 were about 230,000 and 500,000 respectively. During the same period, the British Government through the Council provided some financial contributions to the capital cost of the new Central Lending and Children's Library in Kaduna.

For a number of obvious reasons, there was a lull in the British Council's library aid programmes to Nigeria between 1964 and 1970. Except for the opening of its branch library in 1965, there was a

noticeable decline in its efforts to initiate and foster library development in the country. A declaration of state of emergency in the West in 1964 (it put paid to the PLD scheme there), the social and political unrest which gripped the nation between 1964 and 1966 and the subsequent civil war between 1967 and 1970 (libraries were destroyed in the East) did not permit the British Council to continue to maintain the tempo of its aid efforts in the country. Although the deteriorating political conditions did not end the flow of Council aid to Nigeria (£372,770 was spent by the Council on public library services in the Country between 1966 and 1967), her own branch libraries at Benin, Enugu and Port Harcourt had to be shut down because they were located within the theatre of war.

In 1968, the U.K. Department of Technical Co-operation donated £10,000 to the library systems of Ahmadu Bello University as aid for books and equipment while the British Council provided £1,000 for books. Under the U.K. Technical Assistance programme, the services of Mr P. Stickley was obtained on secondment to reorganise and improve the bindery of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

By 1969, the war had virtually arrested the growth of public libraries in Nigeria. Their bookstock remained stagnant because of the enormous difficulties in processing applications for foreign exchange to order books overseas, and in clearing the books at the port when they eventually arrived. The size of the public libraries' stocks in 1970/71 was unimpressive as the following figures indicate:

Table XV

North Western State Library	6,000 vols.
North Eastern State Library	12,000 "
Western State Library	80,000 " (mostly outdated)
Mid Western State Library	6,000 "
East Central State Library	46,000 "
Kwara State Library	10,000 "
Rivers State Library	17,000 "
South Eastern State Library	8,000
North Central State Library	60,000

No figures were available for the other three states because their records for the period was either misplaced or destroyed. But taking into account the large number of people living in each of these states, these bookstocks were inadequate to support even the minimum level of public library services.

When the war ended in January 1970, there was a resurgence of Council interest in library development in the country. The end of the civil war also coincided with a British Government review of aid to education published as EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES in autumn 1970 which acknowledged the significance of books in British aid programmes as "one of the growth points of the U.K.'s aid to education as a whole".⁴⁴ Following this official announcement, both the Ministry of Overseas Development and the British Council carried out detailed examinations of all aspects of British book aid programmes which resulted in the organisation of a 'coordinated expanded British book aid scheme'. A new approach was planned to bring about an increase in expenditure on presentation of books and periodicals to educational institutions, rationalisation of the associated procedure, growth in the ELBS scheme, expansion in the PLD scheme and improvements in the provision of training facilities for librarians. The new expanded programme was financed and administered by the Overseas Development

Administration under the guidance of a Book Coordinating Committee which was made up of representatives from the ODA itself, the British Council, the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas (IUC), the Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries (TETOC) and the Centre for Educational Development Overseas (CEDO). The Executive responsibility for the expanded programme was vested in the hands of the British Council.

British gross bilateral development assistance to Africa fell to £61 million in 1970, thereby putting most of the countries on the continent in a slightly-less-than happy position. Nigeria was an exception. British aid allocation to her for the same year increased by £5.7 million out of which £1.1 million was for relief and rehabilitation work in the war affected parts of the country.⁴⁵ The civil war caused a lot of destruction to nearly all the basic infrastructures in the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. Libraries in Enugu, Umuahia, Onitsha, Nsukka, Calabar, Ikot Ekpene and, to a limited extent, in Port Harcourt suffered considerably from military operations during the war. This largely explains the manifest interest of the British Council as well as some other foreign agencies and governments to make good the loss incurred by libraries and other educational institutions between 1967 and 1970. Fortunately again, the civil war ended at a time when the Council was being considered for a huge increase in its budget and when additional money of £7 million was made available by ODA (1971) to enable the Council carry out the implementation of the new expanded book aid programme. It was this mixture of increased financial support and the preparatory work done by the Council officials in Nigeria before the end of the civil war which enabled the Council to meet the huge demand for library development, particularly in the East where

many a library had to be rebuilt nearly from scratch.⁴⁶

Apart from re-opening its branch library at Enugu on February 2, 1971, the Council also gave urgently needed materials to various libraries and a further grant of £25,000 for library reconstruction in the war-affected parts of the country. Shortly after these initial efforts to alleviate the immediate problems resulting from the civil war, the Council formulated a new policy of 'continuity and change' which aimed at playing a developing role in library matters in Nigeria. In effect, this new policy means that the Council-owned libraries in the country would be phased out while locally-owned libraries would be assisted to reach the point when they would be strong enough to take over and perform the functions of those of the Council along with their stock. Consequently, the Council closed down its libraries in Benin and Enugu (1975), Lagos (1976-7), Ibadan (1979) while that of Port Harcourt was never reopened after the civil war. As stipulated in the new policy of 'continuity and change', the entire stock of these disused Council libraries was donated to the various local libraries in the areas to strengthen their inadequate collections. In their distribution, account was taken of the prevailing circumstances of each recipient library as to the strength of its existing collection, needs and purpose they were serving, in order to avoid duplication of resources and to be able to spread the donation over a wide range of libraries in the vicinity.

In 1971, Robert Pearce was posted to Nigeria by the British Council as the Public Library Development Officer. Though a full-time employee of the Council, his post was funded by the ODA and based in Kaduna. The decision to site his office in Kaduna was a

recognition of the fact that the northern states were felt to be in most need of assistance by the Council. His tour of duty ended in June 1973 when he returned to Council headquarters in London as the Deputy Director of Libraries Department. In his new capacity, he was responsible for coordinating aid applications for PLD and BPP schemes from all countries. This afforded him the chance to rationalise on his PLD experience on Nigeria and to recommend a re-designation of the PLD post in Nigeria to Library Development Officer, because according to him, "total systems planning was vital to the new states and the 'public-library' - only was too restrictive"⁴⁷ as to be of much use to librarianship in the country. During Pearce's tenure of service as PLD officer, he successfully organised a short course for Training Officers in Libraries in October 1972 at Kaduna. But perhaps the most significant effort of the PLD Officer (i.e. Pearce) was the proposal titled Public Library Development in Nigeria⁴⁸ which he drew up in April 1972. The proposal was divided into five sections covering such matters as job specifications for the post of the PLD Officer, a bird's eyeview of the state of library services in some parts of the country, problems confronting library development, projection of library services beyond 1973 and identification of priority projects which might interest the Council. Twenty-four library projects were selected for consideration by the Council for assistance. These range from large book donations, library building programmes (old and new), personnel training to library education (Zaria library school) most of which were expected to be implemented between 1972 and 1973. Out of these twenty-four projects, priorities were to be accorded to the following ten:

Table XVI⁴⁸

Priority Order	Project Nos.	Project Proposal	Cost
1	1	Samaru Library: Book Presentation	£ 8,000.00
2	4	North East Library: Book Presentation	12,000.00
3	10	Western State Library: Book Presentation	30,000.00
4	3	Benue Plateau Library: Bursary	500.00
5	17	Kwara State Library: Book Presentation	3,000.00
6	19	Kwara State Library: HQ Building	20,000.00
7	2	Kano State Library: Book Presentation	3,750.00
8	14	Mid-West Library: Mobile Library	5,250.00
9	5	North East Library: Building Extension	5,500.00
10	22	Rivers State Library: Mobile Library	5,250.00
			£93,250.00

All the projects (24 of them) were calculated to cost £199,903. From the priority list, all the projects received some financial assistance from the British Council during the period earmarked for them (1972/73) but not as much as was proposed for each by the PLD Officer, i.e. only a fraction of the amount estimated for each project was spent in the end. For instance, only £10,000 was reserved for Kwara State Library building in 1973 (and the amount was not even used until the award lapsed)* and £15,000 was made available to the Western State Library in form of book presentation in 1973. The only exception was the case of mobile library donation to Rivers State, Mid-West State and North Eastern State libraries. This went ahead as planned.

With the spirit of the new policy of 'continuity and change,' a team of senior British librarians visited Nigeria in 1975 under the

*Information obtained from the archives of Kwara State Library

auspices of the British Council. During their visit, they travelled extensively in the country advising on library education, library legislation, library management and mechanised cataloguing. This was a new approach which, in spite of its shortcomings, became a regular feature of Council aid to Nigerian libraries. However, the traditional practice of book donations and financial contributions to libraries continued. For instance, the Council increased its aid to public library development in 1972/73 to a number of African countries including Nigeria, Kenya and Tanzania which received about £160,000 for library projects.⁴⁹ As part of the war relief and rehabilitation efforts, the British Government through the Council also gave £25,000 to the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, to rehabilitate its academic library services in Enugu and Nsukka. £20,000 was also given to the libraries of the College of Technology, Enugu, Advanced Teachers' College, Owerri, and those of the public library systems in the three Eastern States. Within the first nine months of the expanded book aid programme, its coordinating committee authorised book presentations worth about £300,000 to various libraries in the developing countries.⁵⁰ Among the beneficiaries was Nigeria which received large book donations under the BPP scheme. In 1972, books worth £1,000 were presented to the library of the Ministry of Agriculture, Enugu. This was followed later with a presentation of periodical subscriptions valued at £100 to each of the libraries mentioned above except the last one.⁵¹ In 1973, four members of staff from the East Central State Library Board, Enugu, went to the Polytechnic of North London under the British Technical Assistance Programme to complete their Professional Examination Part II of the British Library Association. As part of its own library aid work, the Council in 1973/74 made available a miscellaneous

donation of books and equipment worth £5,500 to assist library rehabilitation programme in East Central State. Towards the end of the year in 1974, the Council gave a small number of books (fifty-nine) to the East Central Library Board, and also sponsored its Deputy Director with two other librarians from the other two eastern states (i.e. Rivers and South Eastern States) on a four-week library visit to Britain.

The British Council concentrated the bulk of its library aid efforts between 1972 and 1975 on libraries in the northern part of the country. Within 1972 alone, over £70,940 was spent on the northern libraries out of which books worth about £10,256 went to the small Samaru Public Library, £11,111 to the North Eastern State Library in Maiduguri, £854 to the Benue-Plateau State Library in Jos and £598 to Kwara State Library Service in form of books and staff training. Between 1973 and 1974, the Council expenditure on libraries in the North totalled £98,051 out of which the North Eastern State Library got £13,333 worth of books plus £3,418 for building extension, Kwara State £17,000 for books, Benue-Plateau £17,094 for books, Samaru Public Library £1,076 for books, North Eastern State Library another £598 as balance to its headquarter library building extension and North Central State £1,709 for bursary and staff training. All of these aid to libraries in the North during the period (1972-75) emanated largely from the initiative and recommendations of the Library Development Officers and were a direct response to the 1971 official decision within the British Council and IUC to make the North the centre-piece of their activities in Nigeria.

1975 marked the end of the Council's active involvement in the development of librarianship in Nigeria. Since then, there has been

a gradual withdrawal of the Council from library projects in the country to the point that book exhibition, a handful of bursary awards for librarians and other non-library oriented matters now seem to be the main focus of its work in Nigeria. The closure of the office of the Library Development Officer (1975), the Council's increasing interest on paid educational service to its clientele (1975), the steady but slow process of dismantling all Council-owned libraries (which began in 1971), the present weak British economy and the newly found oil wealth in Nigeria have combined together to exert a downward pull on the British Council's aid to libraries in the Country. But on the whole, the Council has played a pioneering role in laying solid foundations for public library services all over the country through consistent provision of fund, reading materials, qualified staff and library training facilities at home and abroad and in varying proportion to the circumstances of the time for nearly half a century. It is not only the pioneering spirit that makes the Council's contributions stand out for commendation. Its 'carrot-and-stick' approach in executing the PLD scheme, personal contacts and other subtle forms of persuasion through official correspondence equally proved very useful in goading government officials and local authorities to cultivate an awareness and appreciation for the value of library services in Nigerian society. Similarly, the Council-owned libraries were (and still are) a benevolent sanctuary (access to resources not available in local libraries) for thousands of Nigerians who study privately for GCE and other external examinations.

As a partial illustration of how much help the British Council had contributed to the growth of public libraries in Nigeria (although

the effect of other factors can not be played down) the strength of their resources as at both 1967 and 1980 are given below for comparison:

Table XVII

Name of Library	1967 Stock	1980 Stock*
Bendel State Library Service	60,000	179,000
Anambra " " "	Not in existence	134,000
Ogun " " "	" " "	20,000
Ondo " " "	" " "	15,000
Oyo " " "	" " "	94,000
Kwara " " "	4,183	15,000
Kaduna " " "	60,000	73,000
Kano " " "	46,000	100,000
Lagos City Council Library	154,000	243,000
Rivers State Public Library Service	6,450	44,000
Lagos State Min. of Educ. Library, Yaba	Not Available	53,000
Benue State Public Library Service	" "	Not Available
Cross Rivers State Public Library Service	" "	" "

* Data compiled from responses to questionnaires

It was widely acknowledged by the librarians who responded to this questionnaire that book donations from the British Council formed a sizeable portion of the addition to their stock.

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CHAPTER III

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OVERSEAS

Educational development has some direct bearing on libraries. Since Nigeria attained the status of an independent nation in 1960, there has been a remarkable growth in the number and variety of her educational institutions, (particularly at the tertiary level) and libraries. For instance, whereas only one university college (Ibadan) existed with 1,256 students in 1960^{1a-d} (14,468 students in 1970/71), there are now twenty-three full-fledged independent universities (excluding those two at Niger and Ogun States that are in the process of being formally established) with a total enrolment figure of 82,952 as at the end of 1981/82 academic session (an increase of nearly 600% in ten years) and a further projection of about 103,000 student population by 1985.² Besides these universities, there is even a larger number of institutions of further education in various sizes under different titles such as College of Education or College of Science and Technology or Polytechnic or Advanced Teachers' College or School of Basic Studies. Each of the nineteen states in the Federation has at least one of such institutions while the central government operates a number of polytechnics in some of the states (e.g. Bida, Kotangora, Idah, Bauchi, etc). This educational development is not confined to an increase in the number and type of educational institutions. It is even more strongly reflected in a huge rise in student population at all levels of the educational system (see Table XVIII overleaf) which, in turn, inevitably requires a greater budgetary vote for education. Enrolment figures for Nigerian universities were planned to reach a total of 53,000 by 1980. This turned out to be a gross under-estimation, because the actual figure

which was attained in that year was 70,704. University capital grant funding which was ₦120 million (£104.1 million) for the country in 1978/79 rose to ₦288 million (£249.8 million).

Table XVIII

Enrolment Figures for Various Schools,
Colleges and Universities in Nigeria

Type	1960	1970	1979
Primary	2,912,616	4,662,400	11,570,000
Secondary	135,364	448,904	920,000
Secondary, Technical and Vocational	5,037	22,588	100,000
Polytechnic and Colleges of Tech.	Not Available	8,856	40,000
Teacher Training Colleges	27,908	46,951	234,680
Universities	1,256	23,173	53,000

Source: These figures were collected from the archival records of the Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos

In marked contrast to the sum of £34 million for 1970-75³, the Fourth National Development Plan (1981-85) allocates ₦2.2 billion or approximately £1.9 billion (equivalent to 5.5% of the projected total Federal Government capital investment during the plan period) out of which ₦137,500 million (£119,295 million) is for secondary education, ₦354 million (£307 million) for technical education, ₦194.8 million (£169 million) to teachers' education, ₦14 million (£12.14 million) to adult education and ₦123 million (£106.7 million) goes to scholarship and bursaries excluding another ₦10 million (£8.6 million) for the revolving loan schemes for private Nigerian students overseas.⁴

Table XIX

University Funding in Nigeria

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1963	£2,560,000
1966	4,470,000
1970	15,445,391
1974	52,923,600 = approx. ₦61,000,000 using a base of £.8676 to N
1979/80	417,315,600 = ₦481,000,000

Source: These figures were calculated largely from the records in the office of Nigerian Universities Commission in Lagos

A phenomenal increase such as this can not but affect libraries in general and academic libraries mainly because they stock and provide reading materials which are fundamental to teaching and research, the two major responsibilities of a university. In 1960, there was only one academic library, a handful of special libraries and three regional library systems in the country. Today there are approximately 145 libraries whose break-down is as follows:

Table XX

College and Polytechnic libraries	21+
Ministerial libraries	47
National library	1 + 2 branches
Public & State libraries + their branches	43
Special libraries	18
University libraries	25

A number of British organisations are engaged in the spread of educational opportunities abroad, especially in the Commonwealth-member nations that are not as developed as Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Among these bodies are the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas (IUC), the Centre for Educational Development Overseas (CEDO) and the Council for

Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries (TETOC). While the library activities of the IUC form the exclusive concern of this chapter, it might be useful here to give a brief description of the others with a view of explaining their exclusion from the scope of this investigation.

Until about 1970, British educational aid was concentrated on providing teachers to the developing countries. Since then, the emphasis has been shifted to teacher training and curriculum reform, and to educational administration and planning.⁵

One of the organisations that is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the new policy in British educational aid is CEDO.

Actually, CEDO is primarily concerned with guiding and promoting curriculum development in developing countries. It started off initially as an independent entity, but the close affinity between its services and those of other British sister organisations later necessitated the decision to bring it under the direct control of the British Council. Its services have little direct relationship with library development in those countries that have so far benefited from its operations. In 1962, TETOC was created as an agency with responsibility for identifying and fulfilling the needs of overseas countries in such fields as industrial training, management development, public administration, technical education and agricultural education and training.⁶

After a while, it was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee. TETOC deals exclusively with technical cum vocational education matters as they affect the Third World. Its educational ventures abroad occasionally involve libraries. However, this chapter will not deal with its activities because their concern for library development is negligible.

Instead, the main focus of attention here revolves wholly on IUC

library activities for a number of reasons. Firstly, the IUC gives greater weighting and recognition to simultaneous development of education and libraries in the developing countries than TETOC. Secondly, IUC seems to attach equal importance to libraries just as much as the British Council which was considered earlier on in Chapter II. Finally, as a corollary to the two previous explanations, IUC's contributions to university library development overseas apparently exceed those of CEDO and TETOC put together.

Each of the early (i.e. the pre-independence era) research institutes or stations in Nigeria at Yaba, Ibadan, Umuidike, Samaru (Zaria), Kaduna and Vom inevitably developed library services to support their research programmes.^{7/8} Since these libraries have not had much aid from Great Britain, and because their initial capital expenditure came largely and directly from the Colonial Development Fund,⁹ their libraries do not fit neatly into the scope of this chapter.

As in the case of the British Council, the formation of IUC was fore-shadowed in a number of official deliberations and enquiries conducted at committee level among which was that of the African Education Commission¹⁰ set up by the Colonial Office but sponsored by the Phelps-Stoke Fund and some foreign missionaries in North America and Europe. Its report (i.e. African Education Commission) called for a body to formulate the appropriate policies for the development of education in the British African colonies. Consequently, an Advisory Committee on Native Education in Africa was inaugurated in 1923.¹¹ By broadening its area of responsibilities, the Committee's name was changed to Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies (ACEC) to reflect the larger geographical coverage

or spread. Over the next couple of years, the prospect of conducting higher education in Africa persisted to dominate the minds of ACEC members; and in 1933, it set up a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Sir James Currie. The new sub-committee put forward some proposals for a scheme to provide for the development of selected institutions in Africa up to a 'real university standard'. It was envisaged that the scheme would be supported by 'assistance and advice of the British universities and the Board of Education'. For another three years, the scheme remained in a cooler until an entirely new Commission,¹² headed by Earl De La Warr, was set up to review the role of Makerere College in Uganda as a regional education centre. According to Lord Ashby, this development represented the "first British attempt to define in detail the meaning of an indigenous university in Tropical Africa"¹³ and was to be repeated in 1943 and 1945 in West Africa.

The reviewing exercise on Makerere College, and that of the team led by Sir William McLean for the West Indies, spurred the 1939 West African Governors' Conference to call on ACEC to review its higher education policy in British West Africa. In response to this call, the British Government instituted the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa which produced what is now commonly known as the Walter Elliot Report of 1943.¹⁴ It was while, according to Ian Maxwell, the search for an appropriate type of educational institution for the colonies persisted among the rank and file of ACEC that Professor H.J. Channon, a member of ACEC, began to agitate for a closer relationship between the British universities and their sister colleges in the colonies purposely to enhance the smooth development of the latter. Under Channon's influence, ACEC in 1943 recommended to the Secretary of State the creation of an appropriate body to deal

with the means of employing the resources and experience of British universities in promoting the development of higher education in the colonies. A sub-committee of ACEC under Channon's leadership which carried out further discussion on the ACEC proposal also demanded for wider public discussion on the matter by way of instituting a commission of enquiry. Consequently, the British Government responded favourably to their call by appointing the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies in 1943 under the chairmanship of Cyril Asquith to consider:

the principles which should guide the promotion of higher education, learning and research and the development of universities in the colonies; and to explore means whereby universities and other appropriate bodies in the United Kingdom may be able to cooperate with institutions of higher education in the colonies in order to give effect to these principles.¹⁵

Because the geographical scope and terms of reference of the Asquith Commission were so wide, there began to emerge a strong opinion about the need to incorporate regional characteristics into the British Government's policies on higher education in the colonies. As a result of this, the government established another fact-finding body in 1945 under the chairmanship of Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot whose main deliberations exclusively dealt with higher education in West Africa. It, therefore, seems reasonable to say that although it was the Earl De La Warr's Commission which first mooted the idea for the formation of an IUC-like organisation to represent the common interest of the African colleges, while Professor Channon's sub-committee of ACEC forcefully campaigned for its viability,¹⁶ the credit for its realisation actually belongs to the Asquith Commission. Soon after submitting its report, Sir Cyril Asquith was asked to help draw up

an informal charter for the IUC in February 1946 which, among many other things, emphasised three fundamental principles of autonomy, finance and independence or private membership of the governing council of the new organisation popularly known as IUC.

On February 8, 1946, representatives of British universities met to consider the development of university education in British dependent territories overseas. At the end of their meeting, a decision was taken to establish IUC for the sole purposes of:

- (i) strengthening cooperation between the universities of the United Kingdom and universities in the colonial territories;
- (ii) fostering the development of higher education in the colonies, and their advance to university status and
- (iii) taking such other action as appropriate for the promotion of higher education,¹⁷ learning and research in the colonies.

The brief history of the IUC given above might make it appear as if higher education alone is its only overriding concern. On the contrary, other supportive elements to university education like libraries have also been given some consideration. Many universities in the English-speaking parts of the Third World had developed their academic and non-academic programmes with the useful advice and financial support of Britain. Early Nigerian university library buildings and the resources therein for readers' use were largely made up of contributions from British sources. Incidentally, most of these contributions were, in turn, more often than not channelled through the IUC whose paternal inclinations eased the teaching problems of staff and books needed to back up the academic programmes at Ibadan, Zaria, Ife, Lagos and Nsukka.

From its inception, IUC has remained, until very recently, an autonomous government-funded body charged with both consultative and advisory responsibilities. A number of times in the past, IUC's position ... had been questioned. Sometime in 1977, the British Government 'think-tank' (i.e. Central Policy Review Staff) took a highly critical view of IUC's operations and called for its outright dissolution or merger with other British organisations in the aid field. This view did not go down well with the government. In a White Paper,¹⁸ the government acknowledged the significant role of IUC in university development abroad emphasising that:

In the area of education aid, the Government see a continuing role for the British Council and for the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas which provides a useful channel for our own universities to contribute their expert knowledge.¹⁹

While the government was not willing to do away with organisations like IUC and the British Council, she nevertheless began as far back as 1970 to explore an effective way of rationalising the activities of these two organisations as well as those of TETOC (Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries), ODM (Ministry of Overseas Development) and DES (Department of Education and Science) wherever they seem to overlap. This official concern for cost-effective management requirements persisted until 1980 when the report on Non-Departmental Public Bodies²⁰ revealed the government's intention to coordinate the work of the British Council and IUC on tertiary education overseas. With this end in mind, a tripartite working group of the British Council, the Overseas Development Administration and IUC was established to examine how to bring about the rationalisation of work on tertiary education overseas. Having accepted its recommendation on the matter, the government announced that:

- (i) a new Higher Education Committee - the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education (CICHE) would be set up by the British Council with a broad mandate for higher educational cooperation not restricted by any geographical limitation;
- (ii) members of the Standing Committee would for the most part be nominated by the Inter-University Council extended to become the Inter-University and Poly-technic Council (IUPC);
- (iii) there would be a unit working within the British Council under the auspices of the Standing Committee and that it would consist largely of existing members of the IUC staff; and
- (iv) the new arrangement would take effect from 1 April 1981, but that for a period until at least 1 October 1981 and possibly until 1 April 1982 the unit - the Higher Education Division of the British Council - would be located in the existing premises at 90/91 Tottenham Court Road.²¹

There is no basic change at present in the policy of rendering help to overseas universities since the merger between IUC and the British Council. But there has been some loss on the part of IUC of its past autonomy and identity as a separate and full-fledged organisation. In the new arrangement that follows the merger, IUPC is not permitted to have direct responsibility for the conduct of work in the field of higher education cooperation as was the case with IUC. Instead, IUPC now receives biannual reports of CICHE operations for 'comments and recommendations'. Moreover, CICHE though still a major unit of the British Council, is now under the new office of a Controller for the Higher Education Division whose appointment is to be made by the Director-General of the British Council. As at now, it is rather too early and therefore not reasonably feasible to work out in precise details the long-term effects of this new arrangement.

Suffice to say that the new arrangement will probably achieve two major results:

- (i) it would enhance the possibility of streamlining British aid programmes to higher education and to other allied fields overseas in such a way as to eliminate unnecessary overlapping of responsibilities, and procrastination in the decision-making process on matters pertaining to overseas assistance to higher education and libraries; and
- (ii) the combination of location of British Council offices abroad and the enormous experience of its field officers is most likely to afford IUPC the opportunities to form correct assessment or judgements on library service requirements as they relate to its aid programmes which hitherto had not been possible.

There are other less favourable or less desirable consequences of the new arrangement which can not be ignored. Non-geographical limitation of its activities, unless matched by a corresponding increase in funding and commitment (and every available evidences such as the recent cut backs in public spending in Britain suggest otherwise) inevitably thins out IUPC's time, efforts, money and emphasis over a larger area (i.e. number of countries covered) than was hitherto the case. In effect, the new arrangement may, therefore, impair the effectiveness of its overseas aid programmes to universities and libraries. The issue of expanded membership in the new body, IUPC, consisting of representatives from British universities and polytechnics is welcome in nearly all respects, except that the unavoidably slow process of decision-making which is characteristic of too large a board of management in any bureaucratic set-up would tend to reduce its efficiency and effectiveness. Thirdly, the inherent constraints on a small unit functioning within a large system may now make it less easy for IUPC

to fulfil some of its objectives in the way it might wish to. These misgivings or doubts notwithstanding, the merger would not only reinforce the complimentary values and nature of IUC and the British Council's activities, but it could also enhance the most cost-effective control of IUC expenditure on aid to those overseas universities that are in association with it.

Until the recent merger of the higher education section of the IUC and the British Council, IUC operated as a small organisation in terms of staff compliment of only twenty-five above the clerical level in 1978, and was wholly based in the United Kingdom. In other words it did not have to foot the bills of overseas representation like the British Council. IUC programmes are undertaken in partnership with ODM, the universities and polytechnics (very recently) overseas using those methods that have, according to one of its past chairmen, proved:

more efficient and more economical in the use of British resources of staff and money than the 'classical' procedures of Technical Cooperation programmes which normally involve a long intermediate chain of government and British Council officials between the recipients and provider of aid services.²²

British universities and polytechnics provide nearly all the members of IUC Governing Council. But for its operation, ODM annually provides some grant-in-aid which varies according to the financial disposition of the Treasury as revealed in the following figures:

Table XXI

Break-down of IUC Grants-in-aid 1971/72-
1980/81

Year	General Admin.	Aid to Associated Universities	Home Activities or Overhead Charges	Total Grants-in-aid
1971/72	£223,000.00	£652,000.00	£275,000.00	£1,150,000.00
1972/73	236,800.00	745,698.00	224,102.00	1,206,600.00
1973/74	266,900.00	795,439.00	251,346.00	1,313,685.00
1974/75	350,207.00	938,804.00	303,772.00	1,592,783.00
1975/76	464,386.00	1,050,860.00	356,356.00	1,871,602.00
1976/77	541,832.00	1,176,519.00	508,754.00	2,227,105.00
1977/78	525,182.00	1,296,361.00	393,700.00	2,196,497.00
1978/79	590,955.00	1,470,723.00	398,404.00	2,460,082.00
1979/80	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	2,462,415.00
1980/81	" "	" "	" "	2,700,000.00

Source: Figures were calculated from IUC annual reports for each year

When IUC was established in 1946, the aim was to 'help develop higher education'. Since then, this responsibility has involved the tasks of identifying, coordinating and administering educational support to some forty-five universities in about twenty-four developing countries.²³ Added to this are its consultancy services, paid educational services (PES), link programmes, staff recruitment and training programmes, organisation of seminars, conferences, workshops, etc. Apart from the Governing Council, IUC activities are managed by an Executive Committee, an Academic Policy Committee which replaced the previous Man-power and Training Committee in 1971 and Area Working Groups for West Africa, East and Central Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Region.

From its inception in 1946, library development has been featuring regularly in IUC activities. In an elucidating account on

IUC's aid to overseas universities, Harry Fairhurst observes that:

...of all the IUC activities, there is none that is more consistent or continuous than the attention given to libraries of IUC-associated universities.²⁴

This does not come as a surprise since the British concept of higher education has always been superimposed on the support of organised libraries and other ancillary services. One year after its foundation, IUC created the post of Library Adviser through a generous financial grant of \$24,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The grant was intended to be used by IUC to render advice and assistance to overseas educational institutions (i.e. university colleges) in association with IUC.²⁵ Although the post of the library adviser was on the basis of an honorarium, it afforded IUC the professional services of a librarian whenever the occasion arose. The significance of the office of the library adviser was twofold. Firstly, it demonstrates IUC's recognition of the inseparable link between education or rather higher education and library services. It is quite possible that this awareness on the part of IUC could have rubbed on to the university authorities in the developing countries where the realisation has virtually become an accepted tradition. Secondly, it enables the new university libraries overseas to avoid the mistakes made by the old ones in the metropolis thereby facilitating the development of the overseas libraries in terms of staff and reading materials. The development of the University of Ibadan's library illustrates this advantage or benefit very clearly. There at Ibadan, library services, library education, bindery and publishing were simultaneously developed (rather than individually as different elements and at different times) by the late Professor John Harris whose appointment as the first

university librarian in 1948 was made possible by the efforts of IUC and those of Dr. Mellanby (the first Principal of Ibadan University College). Between 1947 and 1975, the office of the library adviser was occupied at different times by three eminent British librarians whose far-reaching and sharp professional perceptions have influenced IUC university library assistance to the associated universities over the years.

Quite naturally, the history of IUC and that of its university library activities in the Third World seem to be affected and determined by the same circumstances though with varying degrees of impact. While Ian Maxwell broadly characterises IUC history under three periods of (i) Challenge or Opportunity and Foundation (1946-1960); (ii) Expansion and Development (1960-70) and (iii) Test of Academic Standard and Principles/Traditions (1970-80),²⁶ Harry Fairhurst categorised IUC university library aid overseas into three similar periods which apparently coincide with the tenure of each of the three British library advisers to IUC between 1949 and 1975: (i) Founding and Pioneering under Dr. Richard Offor (1949-60); (ii) Developing and Expanding under Jack Pafford (1960-68) and (iii) Growing and Changing under Professor James Pearson (1968-75).²⁷ Perhaps the last short span of its life may be regarded as 'Rudderless Period' (1975-82) during which there was a noticeable withdrawal or gradual retreat of IUC from serious commitment to overseas university libraries. Consequently, the 'rudderless period' was marked by a steady but slow decline in the library activities of IUC due largely to inadequate funding and bureaucratic rationalisation. This historical compartmentalisation is not in absolute terms because a persistent 'strand' of genuine desire to advance the British ideals and functions of higher education

overseas remain conspicuously evident all through these periods.

British aid to the colonies began as far back as 1940 with the First Colonial Development and Welfare Act.²⁸ Under its provision, the British Government promised to share out the sum of £5.5 million annually for ten years among her colonies for the purpose of effecting social and economic development there.²⁹ This grant did not specifically cater for educational development though part of it was utilized in that direction by some of the colonial territories. Upon the recommendations of both Asquith and Elliot Commissions in 1947, the British Government decided to establish a university college at Ibadan. Each one of these commissions strongly advocated for the provision of good academic library in the new institution of higher education. In accordance with this advice, the British Government provided a total grant of £174,000 to Ibadan University College between 1948 and 1955 out of which £30,000 was expended on building up the library stock while £144,000 went into erecting, furnishing and equipping the main library building. This amount of money was part of an allocation of over £16 million for educational development for the colonies as provided for in the Colonial Development and Welfare fund.³⁰ Between 1948 and 1960, IUC library efforts in Nigeria were restricted to the University College, Ibadan, as it was the only institution at that time that fell within IUC's operational responsibilities. These efforts were principally in the form of staff recruitment (e.g. the late Professor John Harris, W.J. Plumbe), canvas for book donations from individuals, educational institutions and other organisations,³¹ advice on general library matters and procurement of photostat and/or microfilm and microcard copies of materials which were badly needed in the colonies but were

not available there. As simple as such a service for hard-to-find or out-of-the-way materials may now look, it was an invaluable help which went a long way to alleviate the immense problems of staff and resources at Ibadan in those days when the world was not a global village and communication between Britain and Nigeria was excruciatingly slow and unreliable.

The first IUC visitation to West Africa took place in December 1946 (i.e. ten months after coming into being) and the intent was to investigate the practical implementation of the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Elliot Report which advocated for the establishment of a university college each in Nigeria and Gold Coast (Ghana).³² But for the twin problems of long distance and poor communication between IUC London office and the five associated university college libraries overseas (i.e. Ibadan, Gold Coast, Khartoum, Makerere and West Indies), there was not much complication in the provision of aid to these overseas libraries by the IUC. What made the whole transaction or relationship so simple to fulfil initially was the small number of libraries involved (only 5) and the small range of courses taught in these colleges: traditional disciplines such as Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences, Theology and Ancient Languages, Latin and Greek in particular. Nearly all of these overseas university colleges concentrated their teaching and research in Arts and Humanities along the British pattern of university education. This academic inclination towards the practice in the metropolis made university college library needs in those places very 'predictable and, therefore, easier to meet'. The nature and extent of British influence on the practice of librarianship in Nigeria is the central theme of Chapter V of this study.

During his tenure of office as the Library Adviser of IUC, Dr Offor successfully laid the pattern of relationship between IUC and the libraries of its overseas associated universities. Since his administration occurred within the formative part of IUC life, emphasis was, as mentioned earlier on, placed on personnel matters (recruitment and status), book procurement and bibliographical aid.³³ By means of advertisements, personal contacts and interviews, candidates for overseas library posts in the university colleges were scouted for and employed. Ibadan did not attract sufficient number of expatriate librarians, but the few that ever went that way were rare gems in the library profession because they worked hard enough to raise librarianship to an appreciable level of consciousness in the country (e.g. Professor John Harris, a New Zealander recruited through the good offices of the IUC who became known as the 'Father of Nigerian Librarianship' after nearly twenty years of uninterrupted service at Ibadan as the university librarian). Neither was she favourably placed from the point of view of book donations, especially at the early part of its life as lamentably acknowledged by the late Professor John Harris:

The Carr and Dyke collections made a fine foundation but this could hardly be said of another bulky consignment of books received at the same time...It was the gift of certain well-meaning organisations in Britain who knew that Nigeria needed books. Working on the assumption that any books are better than none, they had set out to collect what they could. The nature of their collection was only revealed when the contents of the packing cases, some 7,000 volumes, had been laboriously unpacked, shelved and sorted...Meanwhile the packing cases occupied precious space and had several times to be moved. Their final sorting cost hundreds of valuable man hours, held up the work of the most senior members of staff, and when completed only confronted us with a problem of disposal. Nine-tenths

of the works were worthless. They seemed to represent the hard, undisposible core of London's second-hand bookshops, or else the refuse of a hundred dusty attics...Charity may salve the conscience of the rich but it can easily add to the problems of the poor. Gift of useless books are a heavy burden to any library, more particularly when it is struggling to establish itself, when space is scarce and the time of its staff worth more than gold.³⁴

While a heavy indictment such as this might be painfully true of a particular period and a given donation, it does not wholly represent the quality of book gifts emanating from IUC. Neither does it faithfully reflect the correct picture of British book aid in general as characterised by such schemes as the Book Promotion Programme, the English Low-Priced Scheme and the earliest of them all, the Book Export Scheme. By the time of Dr Offor's retirement in 1960 as IUC Library Adviser, he had visited many of the university college libraries overseas in 1950, 1951 and 1952 offering practical guidance and assistance, and had been particularly instrumental in building up the total collection at Ibadan to 110,000 volumes with a staff complement of thirty-four.³⁵

The direction of university education in the British colonies changed between 1950 and 1960 in direct response to the liberalisation of academic programmes (e.g. University of Sussex) in Britain at the time and also in anticipation of the nationalist fervour which political independence might bring about in the areas. In West Africa during this period, public attention riveted on such matters as the rate of indigenisation in the civil service, the industrial power of the trade union representing the indigenous labour, and most important of all, the demand for the creation of new universities

and the fate of the College of Arts, Science and Technology. Mixed with a tinge of African nationalism, the people's agitation snowballed into an insuppressible agitation for an educational system that takes into account the social, religious and cultural values of the indigenes of the area. At the time Nigeria was granted political independence in October 1960, there was an acute shortage of high-grade manpower in both the private and public sectors of the economy. In particular, the Northern Region was the worst hit by the dearth of qualified professionals. Consequently, the three regional governments of Kaduna (North), Ibadan (West) and Enugu (East) decided to meet the problem of insufficient qualified personnel by creating a university each of their own: Ahmadu Bello University, (Zaria); University of Ife (Ile Ife) and University of Nigeria (Nsukka). Similarly, the attainment of an independent status for the country opened up the process of re-negotiating Ibadan's special relationship with the University of London. Not long after, Ibadan also became an independent degree-granting institution like others at Nsukka (1961), Ile Ife, Zaria and Lagos (1962). Early IUC's involvement with the development of higher education and universities in Nigeria was heavily characterised by considerable emphasis on or concern for purely matters of academic interest. For this reason, not many prospects were available for library services to be given equally substantial consideration. IUC played leading advisory roles in the planning of nearly all of these four new Nigerian universities as it has been doing for Ibadan since 1948. This role, more often than not, was extended to the point of fostering these academic institutions to maturity thereby sparing them the agony of having to grapple with the mistakes made in the metropolis in the past.

By the end of 1960, it had been decided to set up the Institute of Librarianship at Ibadan. This was made possible both by the recommendation of the UNESCO Seminar on Public Library Development in Africa (Ibadan, 1953) and a generous financial grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The mantle of founding the library school and organising its teaching and research programmes fell to the late Professor John Harris in his capacity as the university librarian at Ibadan and who also was the leading advocate for an indigenous library school at the UNESCO Seminar of 1953. When the new library school at Ibadan began in 1960, it adopted the examination syllabus of the British Library Association and also sought for a special relationship with the Department of librarianship at the University of London. It was not that John Harris had abandoned his belief in a wholly indigenous library school at Ibadan. Rather his concern probably reflects the need to organise library education within the mainstream of the prevailing practice of professional library education in Britain which, at that time, was dominated by the British Library Association. With the advantage of an hindsight on the matter, it could be argued that he ought to first develop professional library association in Nigeria sufficiently well enough to enable it exercise similar control on library education. That might mean another half a century or more of waiting before library education could be undertaken in Nigeria. As in any other situation where felt need is recognisable and urgent, then the time to wait or even delay was not available. Time became the biggest constraint at that time in 1960. Whatever be the drawbacks inherent in Professor John Harris' pioneering efforts at Ibadan, the library school, the university bookshop, the university library, the university bindery and the university press all stand to his

credit. These edifices founded by him and nurtured to maturity by him have been growing from strength to strength long after his departure from Ibadan in 1970. But of greater significance is the fact that his appointment and subsequent services at Ibadan represents a compliment to the calibre of service which IUC rendered to overseas university libraries by way of recruitment.

The enormous development in Nigerian university education which gathered strength from 1960 onwards coincided with the appointment of a new IUC Library Adviser, Dr. Jack Pafford. The scarcity of opportunity for private reading, inaccessibility to published materials, the long distance between good libraries, poor communication network and the complete absence of literary tradition in Nigeria made it unavoidable for these new university libraries to be thoroughly exhaustive in the development of their resources. Confronted with this sudden growth in university education in Nigeria and other developing countries, Pafford decided that the key requirement to maintaining the pace of university library development in direct proportion to that of its parent institution was staff, especially nationals of the developing countries. During this period, efforts were being made in the direction of opening indigenous library schools at Ibadan, Makerere, Hong Kong and West Indies. In view of the newness of the library profession in these 'literary deserts', Pafford was of the opinion that IUC's contribution would better take the form of finding suitable work-experience of the 'Western library scene' for the newly recruited indigenous librarians from the developing countries. Since the British Council had been arranging some tours and visits of foreign librarians to Britain, Pafford began to plan for an IUC scheme which would, on a regular basis, bring overseas nationals for a period of

attachment to British universities. The objectives were to broaden their work experience and also to provide a professional forum for healthy personal contact between British and overseas university library staff. In this way, it was thought that all the participants involved would be better placed to appreciate the needs and problems of one another, and subsequently understand the common philosophy and features of their library systems.

Between 1960 and 1968, a number of important book donations were distributed by IUC on behalf of some donors to some Nigerian university libraries. Among these was Dr Martin's history collections which was shared between Ibadan and Fourah Bay; some publications of the Royal Horticultural Society to Ibadan and Nsukka; the sale of nine volumes (volumes 65-73) of BioChemical Society to Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, at a nominal price, etc. In addition to these donations, IUC also paved the way for a link programme to take place between the College of Librarianship, Aberystwith, and the Institute of Librarianship at Ibadan. From its inception in 1960, the institute had been plagued by the twin problems of funding and inadequate teaching staff. For a long time, most of its academic staff also worked at the same time as full-time members of staff at the university library. These problems temporarily abated when the Ford Foundation provided generous grants (\$500,000) and a handful of foreign academicians/librarians (3 of them) were ^{seconded} / to the library school from abroad. As soon as the Ford Foundation programmes came to an end in 1970, the problem reared its ugly head again. It was at this time that the link scheme was explored and established between Ibadan and Aberystwith under IUC's auspices. The scheme which went into operation at Ibadan in 1973 provided for a member of staff from Aberystwith for a maximum of four months.

However, it turned out that J.M. Cooke and Geraldine Walker had to spend a longer time than was scheduled. Cooke was at Ibadan in 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 while Walker was variously there between 1973 and 1975. Their stay at Ibadan sustained the academic programmes until the staffing situation improved. Courses taught were cataloguing and childrens' literature/librarianship.

There had been a number of disturbing political developments in the country particularly in the West since 1962. These political upheavals took a new sad turn on January 15, 1966 when they degenerated to the point that the armed forces had to step in and take over the government. There was a counter coup on July 29, 1966 which brought in Yakubu Gowon as the Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. Each of these political changes was effected with force and was, therefore, accompanied by increasingly larger political and social unrest which threatened the security and unity of the country and tragically culminated in a bloody civil war. While the war was raging on, diplomatic relations between Nigeria and Great Britain suffered a severe set-back. As in the case of the British Council dealt with in Chapter II, IUC activities in Nigeria also began to show a corresponding decline, IUC being a British Government-funded agency. The unstable political conditions in the country also adversely affected her universities. Nsukka was a theatre of war and, the ^{University} therefore, had to close down for the duration of the war (1967-1970). Other Nigerian universities found themselves unable to transact business with the outside world as a result of the enormous difficulties involved in obtaining foreign exchange. Nigeria tightened her foreign exchange regulations, as is usually required in a war situation, so as to maintain a sufficient level of foreign reserve

with which to fight the war and to execute reconstruction and rehabilitation work after the war. Also in demand was the need to use a more stringent foreign exchange control as a weapon of war to break down the economic strength of the secessionist regime in Biafra which had to use Nigerian currency to conduct business with the outside world.

Between 1962 and 1971, the existing five Nigerian universities at Ibadan, Ife, Zaria, Lagos and Nsukka had built up sound academic reputations as to become viable centres of learning and research.³⁶ Their respective libraries (with the exemption of Nsukka which was still locked up then), had equally shown some measured growth as indicated below in Table XXII.³⁷

Table XXII

Nigerian Universities Library Statistics 1970-71

Item	ABU Zaria	Ibadan	Ife	Lagos	Nsukka	Benin
Stock (vol.)	165,471	260,000	80,000	44,915		3,465
Personnel:						
professionals	20	23	16	25		3
Rate of Growth (Book) p.a.	7,161	-	10,000	1,017,310	20,000 (pre-war)	Library opened in Dec. 1970
Loan (total per session)	34,667	195,123	37,055	110,422	70,000 (average)	8,822

With their new status and image, it became apparent that IUC's previous role of 'mild paternalism' would no longer be appropriate or even acceptable in Nigeria. True to its flexibility of functions, IUC adopted a distinctive attitude of 'partnership' based on mutual trust, respect and understanding which steered Nigerian universities to greater heights in academic achievement. With the active support

and guidance of IUC, the five Nigerian universities had found it less difficult to diversify their educational programmes to include vocational, technical and non-degree courses, to initiate specialisation in certain fields of local interest, to build up their library resources, and to use those resources to support new academic and research programmes. However, staff recruitment still remained the focal point of IUC library aid efforts to Nigerian universities during the period under consideration. One notable appointment which again either characterises or exemplifies IUC library staff recruitment drive for Nigerian universities (as in the case of late Professor John Harris) was that of Brian Armitage, Librarian of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School Library. Armitage had earlier on undertaken a British Council-sponsored visit to Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria for three months during which he made a feasibility study of the development of a library for the new medical school there. In his report, it was recommended that an expatriate person was to be appointed 'as a definitive long-term librarian' for the proposed medical school library. Armitage was offered the opportunity to further implement the early stages of the development programme which had been drawn up by him. Hence, his service was seconded to Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, under the ODM Technical Assistance Programme for about four months beginning from January 7, 1970. He remained in Zaria as its librarian for nearly five years until his ailing health compelled him to return to England for good. Before the end of his tour of duty, he was at various times the medical librarian and later university librarian in Zaria. Working single-handedly with the help of another VSO librarian, he built up the medical library to an enviable position within the university library system. Were it not for his services

and those of other British members of VSO, the new medical school would have encountered serious difficulties in providing or developing resources to support its courses of study. The reason being that qualified indigenous librarians with reasonable experience in medical librarianship were hard to come by.³⁸

Within the IUC itself, a number of developments of far-reaching consequences on IUC services had taken place between 1962 and 1970. Among these was the incorporation of IUC on October 10, 1970 as a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital under the Companies Act of 1947 and 1948. By this act of incorporation, its independence of action and responsibility on higher education was fully assured. Moreover, it facilitated IUC holding of funds from non-government sources. Also of significance was the appointment of a director on a full-time basis in November 1970 to take charge of IUC's expanding responsibility for financial aid programmes in support of overseas universities. The third major development was the setting up of a joint IUC/British Council committee to examine the growing relationship between these two bodies, especially on certain areas where their resources could be pooled together to develop overseas universities. Meanwhile, the Library and Administrative Staff Development Sub-Committee of the Manpower and Training Committee had also been reviewing the existing programmes in order to determine how the services of IUC, the British Council and ODA could be utilized to adequately meet the needs of IUC-associated universities overseas. In their report, a strong recommendation was made for support to local training courses and for the encouragement of links between library schools in the United Kingdom and those overseas. This suggestion was communicated to IUC-associated universities abroad and

was favourably received as a timely succour, particularly in Nigeria where the two library schools at Ibadan and Zaria had less than eight full-time members of staff between them at the time. Consequently, the College of Librarianship at Aberystwyth, Wales, became involved in a separate link scheme with Ibadan and Zaria under the auspices of the IUC in 1973.

The end of the civil war in Nigeria in January 1970 reactivated IUC's involvement in university development in the area. Among IUC visitors to Nigerian universities in 1970 were Sir Norman Alexander and Dr H.S. Darling. But the most financially rewarding and spectacular of the IUC-sponsored visits in the context of library development also took place in November 1970. A six-member team of IUC officials was in Nigeria for about two weeks discussing university development programmes and the areas which cooperation with British universities and IUC, supported by British aid funds, might be particularly appropriate and valuable. Although the team was well aware of the need to maintain a reasonable balance in the distribution of British aid to all the Nigerian universities, it strongly recommended special British help for the rejuvenation of academic programmes at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. In response to this appeal, a grant of £75,000 was secured for science equipment for Nsukka while another £25,000 was voted for her library equipment, all in an attempt to make good the war losses. These financial awards fell within the overall British grant of £5 million earmarked by the British Government towards reconstruction efforts in the country particularly in the East. In addition to these generous British financial assistance, several British organisations provided substantial gifts of books while a further grant of £20,000 was made available to the libraries of the

College of Technology in Enugu, Advanced Teachers' College at Owerri and the three public library systems in the East.³⁹ Non-library aid also featured prominently in these reconstruction efforts. For instance, the University of Technology, Loughborough, gave the University of Nigeria, Nsukka highly practical help with repair and installation of laboratory and science equipment. Neither was library education omitted in the new burst of IUC concern for library development in Nigeria immediately after the war.

In accordance with the proposal of the Library Committee of IUC mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Frank Hogg, who was the Principal of the College of Librarianship Wales at Aberystwyth (CLW) visited Zaria in 1971 for four days under the auspices of the IUC. His mission was to:

assess the facilities and need in relation to the possible manpower resources for assistance at his college.⁴⁰

This link arrangement was very timely as indicated earlier on, since the staff complement in Zaria was less than five for an increasing number of student population. Basically, the link programme between CLW and Zaria involved a series of termly secondments from Aberystwyth; and it was expected to be operative from September 1972. Under the agreement, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) provided housing, board, transport, medical facilities and an honorarium which accords with the status of CLW staff while IUC contributed the following items:

- (i) return economy fares for the visitor only;
- (ii) local subsistence allowance at half-rate;

- (iii) any topping-up necessary to bring ABU staff to level of national salary at CLW;
- (iv) daily allowance at £4 (taxable in Britain);
- (v) reimbursement of basic costs of car hire;
- (vi) personal cover under Treasury Injury Warrant;
- (vii) reimbursement of basic charge of single accommodation;
- (viii) Tropical clothing allowance of up to £50 and
- (ix) main travel and other expenses in Britain.

and CLW took care of the institutional share of BESS (British Expatriates Salary Supplementation Scheme) throughout the duration of the link period.⁴¹ The link scheme remained in force until 1978/79 academic session and it proved very useful not only in revamping the curriculum of the library school in Zaria with fresh ideas, 'fresh face and fresh approach',⁴² but also in fulfilling a vital aspect of IUC objectives in the development of higher education overseas - personal contact and friendly relationship between university staff in Britain and abroad. In Zaria, the CLW staff taught courses like Sources of Information, Reference Work, International Bibliographical Control and Audio-Visual Librarianship to all categories of students, especially when hard pressed staff in the local library school had been saddled with non-academic responsibilities. The only drawback to the link scheme is that a three-month tour of duty by each secondee from CLW rarely gave them the chance to impress their mark except in the limited (though important) context of their teaching schedules. Overleaf is a complete list of participants in the link scheme from CLW:

Table XXIII⁴³

CIW Participants in Link Scheme at
Ibadan and Zaria

Name	Place		
	Ibadan	Zaria	Kano
M.J. Cooke	1973/76	-	-
G. Walker	1973/75	1976	-
M. Wise	-	1973/74/77	1981
G. Hughes	-	1974/75/79	-
D. Dixon	-	1976	-
G. Evans	-	1976	-
F. Hogg	-	-	1981

IUC also had other non-library link schemes with Nigerian universities totalling about forty in 1974. The break-down for each university is as follows:

Table XXIV⁴⁴

IUC Academic Link Schemes with
Universities or Institutions

Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	15
University of Benin, Benin-City	3
University of Ibadan, Ibadan	10
University of Ife, Ile Ife	14
International Institute of Tropical Agric.	1
University of Lagos, Lagos	4
University of Nigeria, Nsukka	3
TOTAL	40

On the whole, the values of IUC library aid to Nigerian universities derive largely from its being carefully selected and timed to meet a felt need. The war situation left a huge gap in the library stock of most Nigerian universities which local funding were unable to meet. Staff shortages also hindered a fast take-off of University library services, particularly in the East and at the two library schools situated in Ibadan and Zaria. But for the intervention of IUC, this

deficiency could have lingered on for long thereby hampering library development in the country.

Earlier on in this chapter (p.113), it would be remembered that the Manpower and Training Committee of IUC had mandated its Library and Administrative Sub-Committees to undertake a fundamental review of the existing IUC services to overseas university libraries. Under the administration of a new IUC Library Adviser, Professor James Pearson, it was decided that IUC's new library policy on library services should concentrate on organising library attachment for overseas librarians in Britain after they might have had first professional training in a local library school back at home. With the appointment of Professor Pearson as the new library adviser, there began to emerge a substantial change in the practice of IUC aid to overseas university libraries. Unlike his predecessors, he assumed his additional responsibility by codifying and formalising past and existing IUC overseas library activities into a coherent pattern. He began by mailing questionnaires to all the IUC-associated university libraries asking for suggestions as to what the functions of the library adviser ought to be and what sort of assistance they wished to get from the IUC. From their responses to his questionnaire and using the reminiscences of his two predecessors, Pearson drafted a note titled: Some Thoughts on the Functions of the Library Adviser, in which he enunciated his tasks as follows:

- (i) to interview and report on U.K. library candidates for vacant posts abroad;
- (ii) to locate and arrange for photographic copies of works not held in university library overseas*; and

*This service was discontinued in January 1971 when similar facilities became available at Boston Spa. Ref: IUC letter. IUC/720/007 of 18.1.71

- (iii) receive and distribute gifts from individuals and organisations to libraries abroad.⁴⁵

His committee also identified five grades of university library staff requiring initial or supplementary training. These are:

- (i) University Librarians and Deputy University Librarians;
- (ii) Sub-Librarians and Assistant Librarians;
- (iii) Graduates without previous library experience;
- (vi) Library Assistants (non-professionals) and
- (v) Library Technicians.

Junior or low-cadre library staff (i.e. those in categories ii-iv above) were recommended for local training while those who are the very senior ones (i.e. especially those in category i above) were to be considered for overseas training. The new approach had the advantage of ensuring that IUC aid efforts went to those who would derive the greatest benefits and were in a position to pass on these ideas or benefits effectively to other librarians in the libraries.

In 1971, Professor Pearson in his capacity as the IUC Library Adviser, paid a one-week visit to Nigerian university libraries while he was in Lagos for the Standing Committee of African University Libraries (SCAUL) Conference. Pearson's tenure of office as IUC Library Adviser was characterised by an increasing use of systematic approach towards the provision of library aid to overseas universities. As already mentioned earlier on, his review of IUC library services was based on views and information canvassed from overseas universities librarians. Their opinions and requirements were incorporated into Pearson's report. In accordance with his recommendations, IUC began to organise practical attachments (akin to work

experience) to Nigerian university librarians either to keep them abreast of development in a new field (above all, computerisation and automation in libraries) within librarianship or to acquaint them with current problems, practices and thinking in the profession as they relate to Britain and other advanced countries. The attachment programme began in 1972 with five library awards to West Africa out of which three were to Nigeria as shown below in Table XXV:

Table XXV*

IUC Library Training Awards in 1972

Name of Recipient	Duration of Award	Utilisation, i.e. how the Award was used
University of Lagos: G.B. Affia	6 months	Attachment to University of Birmingham
University of Ife: A.S. Oluwakuyide	3 "	Attachment to University of Liverpool, School of Oriental and African Studies and University of London libraries
**University of Nigeria: S.C. Nwoye	2½ "	SCONUL Conference, Visits to CLW and other university libraries in Britain
University of Ibadan: G.N. Okoli	4 "	Attachment to British university law libraries

*Information obtained from responses to questionnaire.

**Nwoye's visit did not come under the attachment programme but was funded by IUC

The resumption of IUC educational aid to Nigeria after 1970 did not last for long as IUC financial resources became insufficient. As a result, cuts were made in its services and commitments to overseas universities. With the prevailing government-imposed austerity measures, IUC had to review and analyse carefully its activities to Nigeria between 1972 and 1973 in an attempt to ensure that no part of the country was inadvertently placed at an advantage over the others. Already in the country, there had emerged a strong political unease over the uneven development of various parts of the country especially in educational matters. Due to some inherent socio-political features of Nigerian society and certain historical accidents (e.g. the advent of missionaries and western education in the South before they gradually spread to the North later), the North is not on an equal footing with the rest of the country. In recognition of the different political consequences of this situation, efforts were made at the national level to redress the anomaly. In the light of this circumstance on the Nigerian scene, IUC similarly decided to consolidate its activities in Nigeria in such a way that its greatest efforts were henceforth to be concentrated at Ahmadu Bello University which, at that time, was the only university institution in the North. The other four were and situated in the South. The IUC's explanation for this change of emphasis or direction in its relationship to and between Nigerian universities was that:

ABU is responsible for university development in the six Northern States of Nigeria. These States contain almost half of Nigeria's people and represent the educationally less privileged half of her society. The ODA's educational policy generally within that country is to endeavour to assist the Nigerians in their attempt to equalise educational opportunities within the Federation. The IUC is therefore

reinforcing its efforts in this important university which has as one of its objectives the development of the rural sector, both socially and economically within its environment.

Accordingly, and as a reflection of this focus on Ahmadu Bello University, three out of the eighteen new link programmes between British and West African universities in that year went to Zaria. Of these three was the link scheme between CIW and Zaria library school which was described earlier on in this chapter (p.115). In addition, IUC was also instrumental in the recruitment of Professor Ronald Benge as the new head of the library school at Zaria. Benge's intellectual standing, academic experience, philosophical astuteness, uncommon understanding and familiarity with the local politics of the Third World proved immensely useful in his struggle to prevent the library school in Zaria from voluntary closure when acute shortage of teaching staff and controversy over its educational programmes, particularly at the undergraduate level, threatened its existence between 1972 and 1978. As in the case of late Professor John Harris at Ibadan and Robert Pearce at Kaduna, Benge's contribution to library education in Nigeria deserves an analysis here to illustrate again how IUC's recruitment drives have indirectly affected the development of librarianship in Nigeria.

Professor Ronald Benge replaced the founder of the Zaria library school in 1972 after the latter's retirement for reason of ill-health. At the time, the library school had only two full-time teaching members of staff in residence and three levels of academic programmes (Diploma, BLS and MLS courses) being taught to about one hundred students. Against this background of shortages was the added burden of ostracisation which many professional librarians, especially

those of them based in the southern part of the country, had quietly and informally inflicted on the Zaria library school. Their misgivings about the library school centred on the novelty of the BLS (Bachelor of Library Science degree) programme (it undoubtedly created considerable unease for non-graduate librarians) and the failure of the authority at Ahmadu Bello University to take the Nigerian Library Association into its confidence when the library school was being proposed. Within Ahmadu Bello University itself, there were a sizeable number of powerful academics who had grave doubts about the academic viability of librarianship as a discipline. These were the three outstanding problems facing the library school when IUC was contacted by Professor Ishaya Audu, the Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, for help in scouting and recruiting a reputable expert in library education to reorganise the Zaria library school. The offer which was made to Professor Bengé apparently met with his intention to change station. In 1973, Professor Bengé arrived in Zaria to head the library school. His first priority was to improve the appalling staff situation by recruiting three Pakistanis and two Britons (one of whom was actually a VSO member) because no qualified Nigerian librarians was available for the job then. He also initiated the policy of recruiting ex-graduate students of the Zaria library school on the understanding or assumption that their sense of belonging and commitment would guarantee the continuity of the department long after the expatriates might have returned home to their countries of origin. His second principal task was in the area of curriculum development. The curriculum which he inherited in 1973 was sterile, orthodox, mediocre and moribund as it was too concerned with library techniques and routines. Therefore, he

embarked on a revitalisation exercise of the curriculum through a series of long-range and continuous review of the course content, and by incorporating outside teachers (librarians and non-librarians alike) into the teaching schedules of the department on a part-time basis. Thirdly, he concluded the process of constituting the library school into an autonomous self-financing entity within the Faculty of Education as opposed to the previous arrangement of lumping it together with the university library. Having sorted out the domestic difficulties of the department, he turned his attention to the need for the library school to reach an understanding with the critics of its course of study. Two approaches were adopted in securing recognition for the library school. With the assistance of the Vice Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Professor Benge succeeded in enlisting support at the highest level of government in the Country to neutralise all the strongly orchestrated efforts to liquidate the library school in Zaria. His second approach comprised of a deliberate policy of rapport with the Nigerian Library Association and the Department of Library Studies at Ibadan without sacrificing the independence, philosophy, identity and basic features of the library school in Zaria. There was also an increasing level of involvement of southern librarians in the activities and administration of the department by means of guest lectures, visiting lectureship, membership of the governing council and external examining system. For the first time, student representation in all the deliberations of the staff in the department was also provided. It stands to his credit that his efforts at reorganisation which began in 1973 resuscitated the library school in Zaria and also accorded it some measure of professional recognition and academic respectability.

Apart from obtaining the services of Professor Bengé for Zaria in 1973, the IUC also made four library training awards available to Nigerian universities. The ultimate recipients of these awards are as follows:

Table XXVI

IUC Library Training Awards in 1973

Name of Recipient	Duration of Award	Utilisation, i.e. how the Award was used
Univ. of Ibadan: T.A.B. Seriki	3 months	Attachment to various British University libraries
Ahmadu Bello Univ: S.G. Utuk	3 "	Attachment to various British University libraries
Univ. of Ife: B.O. Amaeshi	2½ "	Attachment to various British University libraries
Univ. of Benin: T. Omoerha	4 "	Visits and attendance at IGGS, Aberystwyth

Source: Information obtained from responses to questionnaires.

Before the first half of the 1970s ran out, it became imperative for IUC to effect certain fundamental changes in its structural set-up in order to make its service more effective and highly economical to manage. Hence the 1973 changes in its constitution and internal organisation all of which was directed at achieving a 'codification' of its services. Coincidentally, Nigeria's foreign reserve began to increase as a result of a rise in her oil output caused by the world energy crisis of 1973. The increase in revenue from her oil production suddenly transformed her status from that of a poor Third World country to that of a rich developing nation particularly in the eyes of the British Government. Nigeria's oil-based wealth made her

economy stronger and also undid IUC aid to Nigerian universities and their libraries by transforming the financial basis on which IUC relations with Nigerian universities were to be conducted henceforth. Another reason which accounts for a re-examination of IUC relationship with Nigerian universities was the already sagging economic conditions of Britain which were further accentuated by the world energy crisis of 1973. For these two reasons, the British Government had to cut back on public spending. By cutting back on public spending, the financial allocation for many government-supported establishments had to be pruned down. IUC was no exemption. Similarly, British universities also began to find it increasingly hard to make their resources and staff available to IUC for overseas cooperation because they also had to live on a tight budget. Therefore, when the annual conference of the Vice-Chancellors of IUC-associated universities, took place at Ibadan in January 1974, one of the fringe issues discussed was the implications of the prosperous economic conditions in Nigeria on IUC programmes. Already ODM, from whom IUC derives a substantial slice of its funding, had decided to readjust British policy on her aid programmes so as to:

give preference to non-oil producing poor Third World countries over countries like Nigeria that can be considered to possess the capacity to contribute financially to the technical assistance which they seek from Britain.⁴⁷

But in spite of all these changes, Nigeria continued to enjoy high priority in IUC aid efforts abroad even though Nigeria's financial conditions no longer qualified her for such position. Five out of the six IUC library training awards to West African universities in 1974 were utilised by library staff from Nigerian universities. Details

about the awards are provided below in Table XXVII.

Table XXVII
IUC Library Training Awards in 1974

Name of Recipient	Duration of Award	Utilisation, i.e. how the Award was used
Univ. of Lagos: O.O. Lalude	3 months	Attachment to London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Ahmadu Bello Univ: M.M. Ekele	3 "	Attachment to London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Ahmadu Bello Univ: A. Tahir	3 "	Attachment to SOAS & visits to other British university libraries
Univ. of Ibadan: S.A. Odularu	3 "	Attachment to SOAS & visits to other British university libraries
Univ. of Ife: S.A. Yamah	3 "	Attachment to London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Source: Information obtained from responses to questionnaire

On the recruitment side, IUC engaged thirty-five staff for various Nigerian universities whose break-down is as follows: ⁴⁸

Ahmadu Bello University	20
University of Benin	4
" of Ibadan	4
" of Ife	<u>7</u>
Total	<u>35</u>

Only two of these appointments were in library field and the two appointees went to Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria. The number of appointments that was made by IUC on behalf of overseas universities in any period is as much a function of the number of qualified people

available (and who are really ready to work abroad) as it is of the number of vacancies abroad. One important IUC visitor to Nigerian universities in 1974 was Dr Ratcliffe.⁴⁹ Although his visit was at the invitation of Dr Ishaya Audu, the Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, it was arranged and financed under the IUC Short-Term Visitorship Scheme. He was to advise on the basis for equitable distribution of funds, both current and capital, with regards to support for the university library. Details of his visit, investigations and recommendations are provided in Chapter V.

In 1975, the powerful influence of the oil boom, the creation of more states in the Federation and the incapability of the existing universities to offer places to the increasing number of eligible candidates led to a huge upsurge in the rate of expansion of higher education in the country. Consequently, more universities were created in response to the apparent demand for many more graduates to offset the manpower problems which the creation of states and the buoyant economic conditions of the country had caused. Obviously, the proliferation of universities in Nigeria (13 universities) not only meant greater IUC concern as it had been the practice in the past, but it also demanded the thinning-out of dwindling IUC resources which now had to be spread over a larger number of universities than before. The IUC responded favourably to the increased claim which the new and old Nigerian universities began to demand of its services and interests. There was a noticeable steady increase in the number of link programmes between Britain and Nigeria, particularly in non-librarianship subjects. Ibadan had two new links with various British universities, Zaria three, Ife one and Nsukka one, excluding the ones already in existence. In contrast to the total number of forty-four

link schemes in 1974, there were sixty-three in 1975 for the whole of the universities in the West Africa regional group. Nineteen of these links were new. From the nineteen new links, nine went to Nigeria alone; and four out of a total of fourteen library training to all IUC-associated universities were made available to Nigerian universities. Table XXVIII below shows the total number of Short-Term and Link Visits to Nigeria in 1975 which was funded by IUC.

Table XXVIII⁵⁰

IUC-funded Short-Term and Link Visits, 1974/75

Name of University	Short-Term Visit(s)	Link Visit(s)	Library Proportion	Total
Ahmadu Bello University	19	20	1	39
University of Benin	9	7	1	16
" of Ibadan	18	15	1	33
" of Ife	11	3	1	14
" of Lagos	15	4	1	19
" of Nigeria	14	8	1	22

The library proportion represents two link schemes and four short-term visitors in 1975. The short-term visitors are Messrs B.A. Oni-Orisan (Ife), W.K. Oni (Lagos), J.E. Ikem (Ibadan) and J.C.I. Okonkwo (Nsukka). Just as there was a steady increase in the number of IUC services to Nigerian universities, so also was the amount of money expended in the process of meeting the extra demands from Nigeria's new universities. For instance, the IUC also provided funds to the tune of £6,400 to the University of Ife Library for the purchase of one piece of equipment for its Reprographic Unit. In terms of value, all these IUC aid efforts were very significant as

they occurred at a time when all the national reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes failed to feature university library services as an integral component of overall university development in Nigeria. In spite of the manpower requirements of the new Nigerian universities, the IUC staff recruitment exercise for Nigerian universities in 1974/75 exhibited a noticeable decline caused mainly by the uncertainty surrounding the implementation of a revised set of supplementation benefits (BESS) for the British university staff then serving in Nigeria. Only thirty-eight candidates were recruited for Nigeria which was far below the number needed by these universities. The deployment of these thirty-eight appointees is as follows:⁵¹

Ahmadu Bello University	17
University of Benin	6
" of Ibadan	7
" of Ife	7
" of Lagos	1
Total	<u>38</u>

Of the thirty-eight thus recruited by IUC, only two were scheduled for library posts in Nigerian universities: one in Zaria and one in Benin.

The second half of the decade between 1970 and 1980 was highly critical and significant in the life of IUC just as it was to many other public-supported British organisations particularly those of them in the aid business to the developing countries. The crushing effect of the poor British economic situation had to be borne by all of them through a gradual but painful process of severe cuts in official funding. In response to these cuts, IUC services became more and more exacting bringing into prominence the need for better

and judicious use of the available funds. At the national level in Britain, the government embarked on a comprehensive review of her aid programmes to the developing countries. Since the national coffers could no longer support generous funding of aid-deserving projects overseas, there was inevitably a noticeable change in the government's attitudes towards overseas aid generally. In a White Paper titled: The Changing Emphasis in British Aid Policies; More Help for the Poorest, the government's new philosophy on who was to benefit most from her limited resources was clearly spelt out. It amounts to a 'partial retreat' or withdrawal of the government's support for IUC services to higher education overseas as revealed in the following extracts:

- (i) We and the other aid donors are now adapting our aid policies to give more help to the poorest countries and the poorest people within these countries... But because of the complexity of, and preparation required for, poverty orientated programmes, the overall change in emphasis in our policies will be a gradual process and it will inevitably take some time for it to become fully effective; this new emphasis will leave many of the traditional activities of our aid programme largely unchanged.⁵²
- (ii) It is on the whole in the richer countries that education on the three formal levels has been the most developed but the poorest countries will require the skills necessary for administration and international relations in an increasingly complicated world. We shall, therefore, continue to support education at all levels especially in the least developed countries. They too need access to universities and polytechnics. We will continue to reconsider with the Inter-University Council the role of the universities in development and rural development in particular. We expect our provision of education aid to the more advanced

countries to begin to taper off and everywhere we shall give more careful consideration to the question of who benefits and who pays for the education being supported.⁵³

- (iii) In education, we want to see a shift from helping universities to helping with vocational training and other aspects of education which are closer to the grass-roots.⁵⁴

The decision to concentrate British aid efforts on the poorest countries and the poorest people therein conforms with the prevailing international concordat to the effect that technical aid should in future be focussed on countries with a per capital income of less than \$200 per head. Apart from a change of emphasis and direction in British educational aid which adversely affected IUC services in general, the library aspect of IUC operations suffered more seriously than the other components. The post of IUC library adviser was axed because of 'financial constraint'.⁵⁵ Also in an interview with Ian Maxwell on the excision of the office of the library adviser from the IUC complex, it was revealed that this was done on the understanding that nearly all IUC-associated university libraries have matured in terms of their collections and personnel, that there is now available in Britain and overseas a large pool of experienced librarians whose views and expertise can be tapped pretty quickly whenever the occasion demands, and, most important of all, that the financial exigency of the time did not allow for such a post. A similar decision was taken by the British Council in 1975 when the post of Public Library Development officer was cut out of its staff complement at the peak of the austerity measures imposed by the government. In these two cases, the library element of their aid programmes seemed to have been singled out to bear the full brunt of the difficulties caused by

inadequate funding, the reason being that aid to libraries more often than not exists as a fringe service within the periphery of the major pre-occupations or concerns of the funding body of the aid agency itself.⁵⁶ The funding bodies apparently always regarded libraries as supportive elements to the projects which are of main interest to their organisation. Without any ambiguity, the view of Ian Maxwell, former Director of IUC with over thirty years of service in its employment, best illustrates this attitude of funding bodies and aid agencies to libraries:

IUC services in support of libraries are provided essentially as an integral part of institution building. As such they form only a small part of the range of IUC work.⁵⁷

Similar low weighting for libraries in American technical assistance programmes between 1940 and 1970 was recorded by Brewster in her doctoral investigation.⁵⁸ A more recent illustration of this tendency pertains to the winding-up of British Council library services in Nigeria and in other developing countries. Financial difficulty and the incongruence of the British Council (a purely cultural agency) running public libraries have been advanced as the main reasons for this development. If the decision of the British Government to review her overseas educational and cultural services can or may not be questioned, the timing of such policy-decision can be faulted on the ground that most of these Council libraries are in countries without a good network of organised public libraries that are locally funded; and where they are locally funded at all, the funding is starkly inadequate. It will certainly take some time before the vacuum left behind by the British Council libraries can be filled from local resources in developing countries where misplaced priorities, absence

of a recognisable literary tradition, the small number of publishing houses and bookshops, the propensity among students to spend next to nothing on book purchase,⁵⁹⁻⁶² and the characteristic low status accorded to libraries and librarians⁶³ have contributed in no small way to prevent library development from becoming an integral part of the overall national development. There is ample justification for the British Council libraries to relinquish their 'surrogate role' overseas, but it is very doubtful if any type of local libraries abroad can satisfactorily act as the 'window' of the outside world to British librarianship and western civilisation in the same way as was done by the libraries of the British Council. Recent changes in the British Council, ODM or ODA and IUC seem sadly to suggest that there is in Britain an intolerable under-estimation of the achievements and role of the British library aid agencies in their efforts to bring about library development in the Third World. Perhaps this affliction might probably be accounted for by the non-availability of a widely acceptable method of measuring the impact or success rate of library aid on library development overseas.⁶⁴

In the early part of 1976, there was a lull in IUC activities in Nigeria in spite of the fact that the newly created universities in the country had provided suitable conditions to cause a huge rise in IUC involvement in the development of university and higher education there, particularly with regard to staff recruitment for which a shortfall of one thousand and five hundred academic staff from outside Nigeria had been predicted by IUC itself.⁶⁵ Later in the year (June 1976), there was a resurgence of IUC efforts to assist Nigerian universities resulting from the ratification of a Technical Cooperation Agreement between the British Government and Nigeria. Although Nigeria had all the two library training awards to West Africa for that year

(Table XXIX), there was a clear indication that the hey-day of IUC support for university development in Nigeria was over. The reason being that Nigeria's oil wealth had cut her off the list of the poorest nations that were to be accorded top priority in British educational aid schemes. For instance, no Nigerian university since 1975 has had any major British capital and equipment award.

Table XXIX

IUC Library Training Awards in 1976

Name of Recipient	Duration of Award	Utilisation, i.e. how the Award was used
Univ. of Ibadan: O. Soyinka	7 weeks	Attachment to Surrey, Kent and Cardiff universities and ISE
Univ. of Nigeria: M.W. Anyakoha	3 months	Attachment to SOAS and Chelsea College

Source: Information obtained from responses to questionnaire

A number of British library staff were in Nigeria in 1976 under the auspices of IUC. Among them was the librarian of the University of York (Harry Fairhurst) who went to Nsukka to advise on the planning of a new library building,⁶⁶ a library technician from the University of Manchester who undertook an advisory service to the library of the University of Ife for three months and Kenneth Stockham from the University of Technology, Loughborough, who was on a teaching assignment at the Department of Library Studies, Ibadan. On the whole, IUC activities for Nigerian universities in 1975/76 cost £327,013. Details are as follows in Table XXX.⁶⁷

Table XXX

IUC Activities for Nigerian Universities 1975/76

Recruitment adverts & inducement cost	£ 38,901.00
Support for short-term appointments	13,070.00
Study and serve officers	787.00
Short-Term Visitors	60,688.00
Local staff development	47,701.00
Links	96,832.00
Equipment	6,981.00
IUC HQ office overheads	62,053.00
Total	<u>£327,013.00</u>

Table XXXI below indicates the number of staff recruited by IUC for eight of the thirteen Nigerian universities during 1975/76 academic session out of a total of one thousand and five hundred that was anticipated.

Table XXXI⁶⁸

Number of IUC-recruited Staff for
Nigerian universities 1975/76

Ahmadu Bello University	43
Bayero University	5
University of Benin	7
" of Ibadan	9
" of Jos	6
" of Ife	11
" of Lagos	4
Univ. of Nigeria & Univ. of Calabar	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>95</u>

Out of the ninety-five recruited by IUC on behalf of these Nigerian universities, two went to work in the library. The link schemes between British and Nigerian university departments also showed a slight increase after June 1976 as indicated overleaf in Table XXXII.

Table XXXII⁶⁹

IUC-funded Short-Term and Link Visits, 1976.

Name of University	Short-Term Visit(s)	Link Visit(s)	Library Proportion	Total
Ahmadu Bello University	17	17	1	34
Bayero University	5	-		5
University of Benin	3	7		10
" of Ibadan	18	9	1	27
" of Ife	8	4	1	12
" of Lagos	14	1	1	15
" of Nigeria	7	5	1	12

Five of the short-term visitors to Nigeria under IUC auspices were for library assignments in 1976. The number of link visits was two for the same period and they were for the already existing link schemes between CLW and the two library schools at Ibadan and Zaria. The entire cost of these aid efforts and other IUC services to Nigerian universities in 1976/77 was about £306,186.00 as shown below:

Table XXXIII

IUC Activities for Nigerian Universities 1976/77

Recruitment adverts & inducement cost	£ 46,306.00
Support for short-term appointments	9,633.00
Study and service	8,195.00
Short-term visitor	45,001.00
Local staff development	40,049.00
Links	86,285.00
Equipment	473.00
IUC HQ office overheads	70,244.00
	<u>Total £306,186.00</u>

The report of the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS) titled Review of Overseas Representation was published in August 1977. It

took an unfavourable view of the work of both the British Council and the IUC by calling for either their dissolution or the incorporation of IUC into a truncated British Council. Also in the early part of 1977, an independent working group under Sir Michael Swann submitted a report, British Universities and Polytechnics and Overseas Development whose recommendations were largely in favour of strengthening IUC as an important administrative organisation in/ ^{furthering the} British relationship with the outside world in the field of higher education. In the end it was this point of view that commanded the government's interest and not that of the Central Policy Review Staff Report.

As at the end of 1977, the number of Nigerian universities had risen from six to thirteen, with a total student population of about 50,000. Accordingly, IUC mounted massive recruitment drives to help these universities find suitably qualified staff. In all, eighty-six members of staff took up appointment with the new universities through the good offices of IUC. Among the appointments made on a secondment basis were those of S. Goddard of the London School of Economics as the Librarian of the newly established Institute of Advanced Legal Studies at the University of Lagos for four months, and the Librarian of Hampshire County Council to Bayero University, Kano for a period of two years. Similarly, only two library training awards were made to Nigeria under IUC Staff Development Programme; and these were utilised by Mrs C.F.A. Olumide of the University of Lagos Library and Dr S.E. Ifidon of Ahmadu Bello University. Dr Ifidon's schedule while in Britain is very typical of the way in which IUC designs the short-term visits to meet specific requirements of overseas university libraries. The library system of Ahmadu Bello University had planned to mechanize some of its technical processes. It therefore wanted one

of his senior members of staff to acquire some familiarity with the procedure. While in Britain, Dr Ifidon's attachment and itinerary was worked out in such a way as to focus his interest in the application of automation to libraries. In addition to the library training awards, a total number of seventy-two IUC short-term and link visits were made to all but four of the Nigerian universities as shown below in Table XXXIV:

Table XXXIV⁷⁰

IUC-funded Short-Term and Link Visits, 1977

Name of University	Short-Term Visit(s)	Link Visit(s)	Library Proportion	Total
Ahmadu Bello University	8	17		25
University of Benin	1	2		3
" of Ibadan	4	7		11
" of Ife	6	1		7
" of Lagos	-	3	1	3
" of Nigeria	4	7		11
" of Jos	2	5	1	7
" of Ilorin	-	4		4

Of these, only one librarian was recruited by IUC in 1977 as a lecturer in the Department of Library Science, Zaria.

In the summer of 1978, Nigerian Universities Commission Office was opened in London with the late Professor Dudley as its full-time director to represent the combined interests of all Nigerian universities in their transactions with the British Government and British universities. In the past, nearly all Nigerian universities had a London office each of their own - an arrangement that was financially wasteful since it encouraged duplication of resources, time and

efforts. Under the budgetary constraints facing the IUC, it became necessary for it to transfer all administrative routine tasks previously undertaken on behalf of Nigerian universities to the London office of the Nigerian Universities Commission. Staff recruitment was one of these responsibilities. During this period of transfer of responsibilities between IUC and NUC London office, the Librarian of the University of York and the Librarian, Law Library of Goldsmith College, undertook separate short-term visits lasting three months each to the University of Lagos and the University of Nigeria respectively. At the beginning of December 1978, a six-man IUC team also visited a number of Nigerian universities for three weeks to assess the pace and problems of university systems in the country. One of their major findings was that library provision in Nigerian universities varies in its quantity and quality which, in turn, places strong limitations on their facilities. As at that time, the stock of individual university libraries in the country was as shown below in Table XXXV:

Table XXXV

Ahmadu Bello University	- 236,000 vols:	2,900 periodicals
Bayero University	75,000 vols:	1,200 "
University of Benin	44,699 vols:	3,000 "
" of Calabar	4,600 vols:	2,000 "
" of Ibadan	600,000 vols:	6,000 "
" of Ife	197,000 vols:	5,000 "
" of Ilorin	17,500 vols:	650 "
" of Lagos	130,000 vols:	4,000 "
" of Maiduguri	23,000 vols:	1,100 "
" of Nigeria	356,000 vols:	7,000 "
" of Port Harcourt	19,628 vols:	1,316 "

Source: Information obtained from responses to questionnaire.

But if these figures are compared with those of 1970/71 on p.111, it will be quite evident that though variation still exists,

Nigerian university libraries had made remarkable progress in building up their resources.

The last batch of Nigerian university staff to undertake IUC library attachment programmes consisted of Messrs J.A.F. Akhidime (Ahmadu Bello University), D.O. Fadiran (University of Ilorin), Mrs I.S. Onsa (University of Jos) and Mrs G.O. Akinpelu (University of Ibadan) each of whom spent two months in Britain. New developments and changes such as the opening of a London office of National Universities Commission, the new status of IUC as a division within the British Council and the unfavourable economic conditions have all contributed to a reduction in the level of IUC services to Nigeria. For instance, there was not a single inward movement of British librarians resulting from IUC initiations to Nigeria/on IUC platform in 1979 and 1980. Beginning from 1979, the IUC adopted a new strategy for its library staff development programmes. In contrast to the previous programmes involving visit, observation, attendance at a summer school and practical attachment to libraries, it was decided to devise a non-certificate short course "in some special aspects of librarianship for overseas university library staff" to be conducted in one of the British library schools.⁷¹ By so doing, it was thought that a more invigorating breath of intellectual stimulus and professional 'rejuvenation' at one go and within a single venue would be made available to the participants from overseas universities that are associated with IUC. Under the new arrangement, three members of staff, each of them from different Nigerian universities, came to Leeds in August 1979 to attend a ten-week special course funded by IUC but organised by Leeds Polytechnic School of Librarianship. The Nigerian attendants there were Messrs A. Ochai (Ahmadu Bello University), R.A. Ukoh (University of Ilorin) and N.P. Opokoh (University of Port

Harcourt) and they were joined by other participants from various parts of the Third World. In spite of the success of the new scheme, the special course could not be repeated in the following year or ever since due to the prevailing financial constraints imposed by cuts in government spending which, in turn, slashed down ODA annual grants-in-aid to IUC. For instance, while British aid programme was cut down by 14% over three years in 1979/80, the agreed IUC estimates for 1981/82 alone was reduced by 20% in real terms over 1979/80 figures; and these were still subject to the usual cash limits with a possibility of further cuts if the occasion demands - it.⁷² Again, for the second year running, there was no inward movement of staff from Nigerian university libraries after the Leeds special course in November 1979. The link scheme between CLW and the Department of Library Science, Zaria, successfully came to an end also in 1979. The total cost of IUC services estimated for Nigeria in 1979/80 was £318,600. But after a number of deletions of items which could be handled by the London office of the National Universities Commission, the new figure turned out to be £285,000 as follows:

Short-Term visits	£ 45,000.00
Links	90,000.00
Photocopying	3,000.00
Local staff development in U.K.	55,000.00
Payments to British universities	18,000.00
Resettlement fellowships	9,000.00
Overheads	<u>65,000.00</u>
Total	<u>£285,000.00</u>

1980 marked another watershed in the life of the IUC as an independent body. The general cut in British public spending and the decline of financial allocation for British technical cooperation created a desperate need for the government to look around for a new

and a more economical method of meeting her educational commitments abroad. Consequently, IUC and the British Council were formed into a combined structure under a joint control to attend to all aid matters concerning tertiary education overseas. As already stated earlier on, it is still too early to measure the permanent effects of this rationalisation. But so long as those principles and ideals which gave rise to IUC and the British Council persist in the new organisation called the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education (CICHE), one can not help being optimistic that the changes brought about by the merger would be beneficial to the British universities and their overseas counterparts in so far as the financial strength of the British Government permits.

Since January 1981, IUC has been participating in another library school link programme between the College of Librarianship, Wales (CLW) and the Department of Library Science, Bayero University, Kano (BUK). As of now, it is the only existing link programme in librarianship between a British and a Nigerian library school. Those between Ibadan and CLW, and between CLW and Zaria came to an end in 1976 and 1979 respectively. The link between Kano and CLW is decisively bolder in its arrangements or provisions than those previously set up in Nigeria between the older library schools (Ibadan and Zaria) and CLW. The staff compliment at Kano library school is predominantly non-Nigerian. Therefore, in accordance with the country's indigenisation policy, there is an urgent need to recruit and train indigenous academic staff so as to ensure that the library school is there to stay. Unlike the previous link programmes, that between CLW and Kano consists of seriatum teaching by CLW staff members and a proposal for CLW to train two junior Nigerian academic members of staff from Kano

for postgraduate courses in librarianship the financial cost of which will be borne by Kano. Early on in the year, K.D.C. Vernon, who was the librarian of the London Business School visited Bayero University, Kano, for two weeks under the auspices of the IUC. His assignment was to help set up a Management Science collection to be funded from a grant of about £195,312 donated by one of the indigenous banks in Nigeria, the Bank of the North.⁷³ Vernon's briefing also included general advice and guidance in the creation of a Business School Library at Kano which was being planned as part of the university library system. This assignment carried out by Vernon introduced a new approach entirely in IUC aid to university libraries in Nigeria. The fund emanated from a local source. IUC only provided advisory services and personnel in making good use of the money. Such an approach is highly compatible with the need to make individual organisations in Nigeria accept the challenge of creating and sustaining sound library services without undue dependence on outside bodies.

Basically, IUC still provides, in a way, photocopying services to all the libraries of the associated universities. The cost of this service for Nigerian university libraries averages about £3,000 annually. When the service first began in 1947 under Offor's administration, the main task was to ferret out relevant publications for reproduction either by way of photocopying or duplicating or typing or micro-filming. The formation of the British Lending Library at Boston Spa changed all that. At present, IUC provides a limited number of coupons to each overseas university library that is associated with it; and these are traded in directly with Boston Spa (i.e. BLLD). This aspect of IUC operations is not considered here in this chapter

because neither IUC nor the Nigerian university libraries visited and contacted during the course of this study kept any accurate and up-to-date records of this vital library service. But the service has been of immense assistance in mitigating the dearth of badly needed research materials in Nigerian university libraries for which there was either no money to purchase, or time to wait, for an order to arrive. In a recent survey conducted by the National Universities Commission on the future of IUC services to Nigerian universities, all the Vice-Chancellors in Nigerian universities agreed to retain the use of IUC photocopying services because it was 'valuable and cheap'.⁷⁴

Furthermore, IUC has, at one time or the other since its inception, negotiated capital grants for Nigerian university libraries particularly those at Zaria, Ibadan, Nsukka, Lagos and Ife. This has virtually stopped over ten to fifteen years ago except in 1970/71 when the British Government was concerned in revitalising university library services at Nsukka after the end of the civil war. For the period 1982/83, the total cost of IUC services to Nigerian universities has been put at £193,000 and the exact details are as follows:⁷⁵

Short-Term visits	£100,000.00
Library microfilming	3,000.00
IUC staff & office overhead	50,000.00
Technician training programme in U.K.	<u>40,000.00</u>
Total	<u>£193,000.00</u>

Over the years, the IUC has been involved in the arrangement of a salary supplementation scheme for British teachers and other workers in Nigerian universities. The number of people affected has been dwindling since 1971 as can be seen overleaf in Table XXXVI;⁷⁶

Table XXXVI

British Staff in Nigerian Universities Receiving
BESS 1971/72-1979/80

Year Country	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974	1974- 1975	1975- 1976	1976- 1977	1977- 1978	1978- 1979	1979- 1980
Nigeria	247	247	225	208	216	181	198	145	59

The scheme was designed to ease the flow of staff from British universities to Nigeria by keeping their gratuity and other remuneration intact while they are abroad.

Throughout its involvement with university development overseas, IUC has always claimed to recognise the central role of libraries in university education. But the amount and emphasis given to library matters in its relationship with Nigerian universities so far did not suggest that this recognition was well founded. In terms of the number of short-term visitors, link schemes and capital grants, Nigerian university libraries have not featured very prominently. Instead, academic fields of study like Medicine, Engineering etc. have dominated its services to Nigeria. Between 1970/71 and 1979/80, only three out of two hundred and eighty link schemes, and twenty-one out of a total of four hundred and eighty-eight various training awards were made to libraries and library schools in the country. The exact details are as follows:

Table XXXVII⁷⁷

IUC Services to Nigerian Universities 1970/71-1979/80

Year	Total Links	Library Proportion of Links	Library Training Awards	Short-Term Visits	Capital Grants	Service Fellowship ^s
1970/71	3	-	-	3	-	-
1971/72	13	1	-	72	-	-
1972/73	5	1	-	33	£40,000 to Ibadan Med. Sch.	-
1973/74	6	-	5	10	-	-
1974/75	57	-	5	86	-	4
1975/76	43	-	3	72	-	3
1976/77	47	-	2	25	-	2
1977/78	23	-	4	62	-	5
1978/79	42	-	3	82	-	4
1979/80	29	1	-	43	-	6
TOTAL	280	3	21	488	£40,000	24

While the figures overleaf probably show a low status for libraries in IUC's schedules, the fact of the case has more to do with insufficient funding of IUC aid efforts than with their status. Since its inception, IUC's gross funding has never risen beyond £2.7 million (1979/80). On average, IUC's own budget represents less than 4% of the annual ODA expenditure on educational aid in recent years and still remains under 0.6% of all British aid disbursement. As shown in Table XXI (p.136), administrative and overhead costs charge very heavily on IUC finance thereby limiting its ability to undertake any large aid programmes to overseas universities.

It is therefore, not accurate to judge the value of IUC aid to Nigerian university libraries on the strength of the cost of such services alone. Recruitment and staff development have dominated the relationship between IUC and Nigerian universities. But personnel development was not its only concern. It has also provided tremendous assistance by way of fostering healthy contact between Nigerian librarians and others abroad, and also by means of procuring printed materials that were not easy to come by in the country. In terms of size, IUC aid to Nigerian university libraries between 1948 and 1982 was small. This was largely due to the small amount of its own operating fund. This limitation notwithstanding, its aid efforts have proved remarkably effective and efficient in initiating and sustaining good university library services, particularly at those crucial times when local initiative seemed to be lacking or not forthcoming. At the start of the University College, Ibadan, in 1948, IUC aid efforts (staff recruitment and book donations) were vital to its relatively smooth take-off. During the civil war, IUC used its good offices to obtain badly needed materials for Nigerian university

libraries whose acquisition work was crippled by the tight foreign exchange regulations. And when the war was over in 1970, IUC was also instrumental in resuscitating university libraries in the East. In 1975, IUC responded favourably to the sudden rise in higher education in the country by helping to coordinate and plan most of the libraries in the new universities. Although IUC aid efforts cannot be solely singled out as the main determinant in the growth of Nigerian university libraries, yet it does stand to its credit that its involvement has consistently formed an integral part of the other forces which contributed to their present position. The growth of Nigerian university libraries can be seen from Table XXXVIII which depicts the size of their stock both at their inception and in 1982.

Table XXXVIII
Growth of University Libraries Stock in Nigeria (Volumes)

University Library (Main)	Year of Inception	1982
Ahmadu Bello University	12,000 (1962)	275,995
Bayero University	45,000 (1975)	83,080
University of Sokoto	Not Available	Not Available
" of Maiduguri	10,000 (1975)	23,000
" of Jos	18,050 (1975)	48,000
" of Technology, Makurdi	Not Available	Not Available
" of Technology, Bauchi	" "	" "
" of Korin	8,314 (1976)	25,491
" of Ibadan	10,500 (1949)	339,000
" of Ife	20,450 (1962)	216,000
" of Lagos	26,426 (1962)	150,000
" of Benin	9,824 (1972)	35,000
" of Nigeria, Nsukka	25,000 (1962)	361,000
" of Calabar	11,425 (1975)	46,000
" of Port Harcourt	3,000 (1977)	33,354
Rivers State Univ. Port Harcourt		45,000
Federal Univ. of Tech., Owerri	Not Available	20,000
Federal Univ. of Tech., Akure	" "	Not Available
Federal Univ. of Tech., Yola	" "	" "
Anambra State Univ. of Tech., Awka	" "	" "
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Obafemi Awolowo Univ., Ado-Ekiti	" "	" "

Source: Data collected from responses to questionnaire

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CHAPTER IV

THE RANFURLY LIBRARY SERVICE

The Ranfurly Library Service is quite different from both the British Council and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas in three major respects. Firstly, it is wholly a private enterprise although the British Government often provides some annual subvention as is always the case with many British charitable organisations. Secondly, it is about the only British library aid agency which deals exclusively with books meant to be used in libraries, schools, clubs, colleges and hospitals abroad. As a corollary from the first distinction, its operation is very strongly characterised by a labour of love to spread the use of books all over the world particularly in those areas that do not seem to have enough reading materials for their citizens.

Sometime in 1953, the Ranfurly Library Service began a book-box service on an experimental basis in Nassau (the Bahamas)¹ as a local affair. Lady Ranfurly, wife of the Governor of the Bahamas at that time recognised that lack of access to books in the poor countries was a daunting problem which consistently failed to attract adequate financial resources of the government in the countries concerned. Almost single-handedly, she began to canvass for book donations from her friends and some organisations with a view of distributing them among the people of the less fortunate societies in the Third World. Soon these initial efforts of Lady Ranfurly were later adopted by the English-Speaking Union. With the help of other charitable organisations, shipping firms and some public-spirited

individuals, the English-Speaking Union have been making substantial contributions to assure further development of the Ranfurly Library Service. For the first few years, it was based in Nassau where Lady Ranfurly and a number of local school boys canvassed for books and distributed them locally (i.e. within the Bahamas). The primary objective was, and still is, to collect new and second-hand books and other reading materials. Later when the Ranfurlys returned to England in 1956, it was registered as a charitable company. Since then, the source of its gift of books has broadened out to include such countries like New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States of America. Gift materials from these countries are usually contributed by education departments, public libraries, schools, publishers, rotary clubs, book clubs and countless other bodies with surplus books to give out.²

These books are usually crated in tea chests containing about two hundred books each. They are then shipped free as 'outright gifts' to the people of the Third World particularly those of them within the Commonwealth. Gift books from the Ranfurly Library Service are usually crated in the following broad categories:³

- (i) Books for children and teenagers aged between five to sixteen years;
- (ii) Adult fiction;
- (iii) Adult general fiction;
- (iv) Tertiary-level works of non-fiction: science, technology and humanities;
- (v) Primary-level textbooks and information books: mostly primary English readers;
- (vi) Secondary-level textbooks: including mathematics, science and English studies;

- (vii) Medical books: mostly second-hand;
- (viii) Law books: mostly of general application;
- (ix) Textbooks for the teaching of French, including readers, French literature and dictionaries;
- (x) Bibles and
- (xi) Braille books

The philosophy of the Ranfurly Library Service revolves round an awareness that whereas help in the form of food, clothing and medical supplies is nothing short of 'First Aid' for the two-thirds of the world population living at/or below subsistence level, the road to lasting or permanent aid is through literacy and education which books provide. Although the scheme was conceived as a pet idea of Lady Ranfurly about thirty years ago, its appeal and values still remain as strong as when the idea was first mooted.

Ranfurly Library Service has been described as a world-wide 'DO-IT-YOURSELF' book venture because its approach towards making books accessible to poor people is very practical, simple and economical in terms of efforts, time and fund expended in the process. New and second-hand English books are collected freely in the advanced parts of the English-speaking world; these are then shipped free to the developing countries using voluntary labour. When freight is paid at all, it is estimated that each book delivered to its final destination costs about 10p as freight and handling charges. In contrast to the practice at the beginning, its book presentations abroad are now always based on solicited requests and availability of reliable contacts abroad. In this respect, its criteria are again dissimilar to those of the British Council and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas which are based largely on

needs and priorities, among many other considerations. As far as the Ranfurly Library Service is concerned, the basis of need is a foregone conclusion. The needs for books and other reading materials exist sufficiently well in all the Third World countries. Therefore, the question of priorities does not arise in its book donation programme. Once a request is made for its services, and there is an assurance that a reliable hand is available abroad to ensure the safety and proper distribution of the consignments, books are frequently sent to meet such requests.

As opposed to the early practice of responding in like manner to blanket requests from the developing countries, the majority of its consignments nowadays are specifically selected to meet individual requests. The response to a circular questionnaire distributed in 1970 by Ranfurly Library Service (Appendix VII) certainly suggests that its book presentations now either reflect or incorporate the needs of the beneficiaries. In no way is the Ranfurly Library Service to be considered a rival or major source of British book aid to libraries, schools and colleges abroad. Rather its book presentation programme strives to supplement and complement the work of other British organisations such as the British Council and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas whose services are never enough on their own.

The organisational structure of Ranfurly Library Service is amateurish because economy of space, time, personnel and money has always been a long and persistent feature of its operations. At the time of this research (1980-82), the total strength of its work force was nine, out of which only four were employed on a full-time basis.

These four paid workers consisted of three porters and an administrative secretary. Among the volunteers and the part-time workers in its employment is an administrator (not to be confused with the administrative secretary) who is the only professional librarian in its work force. Since the main bulk of its operation involves sorting and packing of books into eleven broad categories listed earlier on, the whole venture is devoid of any professional touch. Its activities thrive largely on voluntary help and part-time workers whose invaluable contributions are often made at a considerable personal expense to themselves. From its inception in the Bahamas to its subsequent spread to the West Indies, Africa and Asia, the personal touch of Lady Ranfurly has impressed its mark on the services so much so that its London office, together with the warehouse and mode of operation, strongly reflect her simple attitude. This simplicity of operation was also probably conditioned by the limited financial resources at the disposal of the Ranfurly Library Service. With a network of book activities spreading over fifty-three countries in different parts of the world and an average despatch of about 500,000 books per year, the organisation survives on an annual budget of about £35,000.

There is a somewhat loose but informal cooperation between the Ranfurly Library Service and other British library aid agencies particularly the British Council, the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, the Overseas Development Administration and the British Library Association. Representatives from these three bodies sit as observers on its governing council which take major decisions on its operation. Since there is no field officer

on its payroll, the Ranfurly Library Service also maintains close links with such corporate bodies like the American Peace Corps, the Voluntary Service Overseas, the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Rotary International, accredited representatives of foreign governments in London and some national libraries abroad. The British Government also provides funds for the Ranfurly Library Service through the Overseas Development Administration to enable it to meet part of its overseas commitments. It is estimated that about one-quarter of its annual vote comes from the British Government although this is not guaranteed. The remainder is contributed by non-government sources like the Rotary Clubs, trusts, private firms, public-spirited individuals and sale of worthless books to waste-paper merchants. Its small income inevitably restricts the scope of its activities which remains insufficient in meeting the ever-increasing requests from the Third World. Although its annual budget has shown some small increase from £22,000 in 1971 to £35,000 in 1981 (an average increase of £1,300 per year), this has been more than matched by a greater increase in the cost of its services (freight, stationery and other overhead charges such as rents and rates, etc.).

A wide range of organisations and institutions benefit from the activities of the Ranfurly Library Service. These include hospitals, leprosaria, education departments or Ministries of Education, public libraries, schools, colleges, universities, rotary clubs and other social clubs or societies with interests in reading. It is not its policy to meet personal requests directly unless such requests are made on behalf of some corporate bodies. Instead, personal requests are considered along with institutional requests from areas in which such people live. In the remainder of this chapter, only consignments

to libraries in Nigeria constitute the main concern of this study because the scanty records of Ranfurly Library Service in London did not permit otherwise.

Both Sir Alan Lennox-Boyd (the Colonial Secretary in 1956) and Sir James Robertson (the last British Governor-General of Nigeria) encouraged the Ranfurly Library Service to extend its activities to the country in 1956 after the Ranfurlys had returned to England. The first consignments were to the Federal Education Department where the books were distributed to schools and colleges in the regions. This became the official mode of operation of its book presentations until 1960. In that year, Nigeria became an independent nation. From then on, each of the regional Ministries of Education became a distribution centre for Ranfurly's consignments for that area. As a fairly consistent source of badly needed books, the service continued uninterrupted until 1966 when the prevailing political upheaval made it impossible for the Ranfurly Library Service to deliver books to its distributors in Kaduna, Ibadan, Lagos, Benin and Enugu. Consequently, for the next four years, its consignments were caught up at the ports by the civil war (1967-70), - became a war casualty. Those that managed to be off-loaded at the port in Port Harcourt were stockpiled in a warehouse. With the incidence of pilferage which inevitably followed the port congestion during and after the war, some of these books found their way to the open market where they were sold to the public. As a result of this malpractice which is utterly unacceptable to the Ranfurly Library Service, there appeared some reluctance on the part of the organisers to ship books to Nigeria until a more reliable medium of distribution was found.

At the end of the civil war in January 1970, the bulk of the rehabilitation work was directed towards basic social needs: food, shelter and clothing. For this reason, Ranfurly books in the warehouses in Lagos and Port Harcourt could not be distributed as scheduled at the time of their shipment. During the war, the Ranfurly Library Service lost a number of its contacts particularly in the former Eastern Region. In addition, its delivery problems had been accentuated by certain political changes in the country before the civil war was over. In 1967, the country's political set-up was broken down into smaller units. Instead of four regional governments, thirteen new state administrations were established. Added to all these difficulties was the port congestion which was caused largely by huge relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation work following the end of the civil war. All of these developments adversely affected the operation of the Ranfurly Library Service in Nigeria.

Between 1959 and 1963, a total of 486,884 books had been sent to Nigeria by the Ranfurly Library Service. From then onwards, the volume of its book presentations began to dwindle, not because of the frequent financial crisis which befell the British Council and the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, but as a result of other factors such as the lingering effect of the civil war, the loss of Ranfurly contacts in the East, the absence of an effective distribution network, an increase in Nigeria's purchasing power, complementary donations from American and Canadian sources and the realisation that there was little left to be done by way of book gifts to schools, colleges, libraries and hospitals in Nigeria. While certain titles in its consignments may be of doubtful value to

Nigerian readers, most of the reading materials filled a huge gap in the reading needs of pupils in schools, students in colleges and adults in literacy centres. The following figures are very illustrative of the gradual decline in Ranfurly book presentations to Nigeria between 1963 and 1981.

Table XXXIX⁶

Ranfurly Book Presentation to Nigeria 1963-81

Month	Year	Total Cumulative Presentation	Annual rate of Increase
	1963	486,884	
August	1974	493,050	
September	1974	495,749	
December	1974	500,140	
March	1975	505,053	16,604
May	1975	509,062	
September	1975	512,353	
October	1975	519,254	
January	1976	631,052	30,416
June	1976	537,303	
December	1976	542,769	
June	1977	547,770	
September	1977	549,019	7,508
November	1977	550,277	
July	1978	567,514	
August	1978	570,795	
October	1978	574,549	29,004
December	1978	579,281	
March	1979	583,737	
May	1979	586,708	11,217
November	1979	590,498	
January-December	1980	590,698	200
April	1981	597,932	
June	1981	604,760	

These figures reveal that just about 6,166 books were despatched to Nigeria between 1959 and 1963 when the Ranfurly Library Service first introduced its charitable books venture to Nigeria. The annual rate of increase in the number of books to Nigeria shows considerable

fluctuation which was frequently caused by sporadic nature of overseas requests. But on the whole, the slow rate of increase reflects the fact that Ranfurly gift books to Nigeria had not picked up significantly well to the level before 1963. As a matter of fact, shipments to Nigeria virtually stopped in mid-1979 because of the increasing difficulty with distributors in Nigeria, and the breakdown in distribution arrangement within the country. Furthermore, the needs had changed in most cases and the financial position of Nigerian institutions had improved sufficiently well as to enable them buy new books from their own resources. Since July 1979, Nigerian requests to Ranfurly Library Service have been coming mainly from educational institutions located in Imo State, Niger State, Benue State, Plateau State, Bornu State and Kaduna State. But it has not been possible for the Ranfurly Library Service to respond fully to these requests partly because of lack of reliable contacts to distribute the consignments, and partly as a result of an unfortunate incidence in the past in which some of its books presented to Nigeria had ended up in local markets where they were being offered for sale. But as from 1981, it has started to send books to Nigeria under a more reliable arrangement which, for the first time, involved the British Council (because of its considerable local knowledge of the country and expertise in book presentation abroad) and the Rotary Club. Enugu is currently being used as a test case, and if the arrangement proves successful, this would be extended to other parts of the country in due course. In a recent account of the Ranfurly Library Service, it was estimated that Nigeria's share of Ranfurly book offers is about twenty tea chests of books four times a year which gives a total of about 14,000 books per annum.⁷ In a

country where nearly all the school and public libraries are poorly funded, 14,000 books as gifts on annual basis cannot be said to be a misplaced offer of help.

In an interview with the late Roy Flood, who was an administrator with the Ranfurly Library Service, it was discovered that a reliable distribution network constituted one of the three major problems to its operation. The other two were insufficient funds and space. In the case of Nigeria, the difficulty in finding a reliable distribution network can be minimized if the Ranfurly Library Service could seek to use the services of the Lagos offices of eighteen state governments and those of twenty-three Nigerian universities in the country. These offices already include in their schedule of duties clearance of goods from Lagos port on behalf of their government or institution.

It was not possible to elicit sufficient information about the library activities of Ranfurly Library Service for a number of reasons. In the first place, neither the Ranfurly Library Service itself nor the beneficiaries of its book presentation in Nigeria kept sufficient and up-to-date records of its operation. On the part of the Nigerian libraries, the presentations were so irregular and far between that they were regarded just as an out-of-the way donation. Secondly, all records of its pre-1974 book presentations kept in its London office had been destroyed by rain. The roof of the delapidated store in which these records were kept caved in not long ago. Because the records were exposed to rain, they had been rendered undecipherable.

However, a list of Nigerian beneficiaries is chronologically listed in Appendix VI starting from 1974. This list is quite illustrative of the range and type of organisations which had benefited from the services of the Ranfurly Library Service in Nigeria in the past. Undoubtedly, its book presentations are very well spread out among different types of libraries throughout the country. The real significance or value of these book presentations is that they fulfil the real reading needs of an increasing number of young readers whose interests have been persistently neglected by the local school and public libraries. Their importance becomes even greater with the phasing out of the British Council libraries in the country. In spite of the amateurish nature of its operation, books from the Ranfurly Library Service frequently reach those obscure parts of Nigeria where local library services are virtually non-existent now and probably in the next foreseeable future.

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CHAPTER V

BRITISH INFLUENCE ON LIBRARIANSHIP IN NIGERIA

The enormous technical problems inherent in satisfactorily assessing the effectiveness of foreign aid on libraries¹ as well as an apparent lack of consensus on an acceptable method of measuring the impact of foreign aid make it necessary to adopt a less controversial means of/or approach in gauging British influence on librarianship in Nigeria.² Consequently, attempts have been made in this chapter to determine the extent of Nigeria's indebtedness to British practices in Librarianship by citing some fundamental trends in Library Education, School, Public and University Librarianship and the Professional Association which have dominated the philosophy and practice of library services in Nigeria and whose origins are traceable to Britain. In this way, it is hoped that the extent of the British aid to Nigerian libraries can be illustrated with concrete examples. The purpose of this analysis therefore is not to describe the consequences of British influence on library practices in Nigeria but to throw more light on what the latter owes to the former.

Two fundamental assumptions form the crux of this analysis. In the first place, it is taken that British practices had exerted some influence on 'Nigerian Librarianship'. This is what Chapters II, III and IV have partially set out to achieve. Therefore, what remains to be determined is the extent of this influence; and this would be attended to in this chapter. The second assumption is that 'Nigerian Librarianship' is still in the process of being formulated into a discernible pattern having its own national characteristics as

to distinguish it from any other.

Nigeria was a British colony for almost a century. Like any other colony, no matter how benevolent the colonial power might be, the colonial experience pervades the entire national life of the country. For instance, her educational system, commerce, industry, civil service, judiciary, religion, defence system and culture all bear the mark of the practices in the metropolis though in varying proportion. This being the case, it would be odd or rather inevitable for any of the professions in Nigeria to fail to exhibit a similar tendency in view of the totality of the colonial experience.

Since the other professions fall completely out of the scope of this study, the case of Librarianship requires a separate scrutiny most especially as it also lends itself to cultural borrowing as much as any other profession. In fulfilling this task, four major areas in librarianship are examined. These are Library Education, Public Librarianship, University Librarianship and School Librarianship. It is not that other areas are unimportant or are less susceptible to British influence. Rather this exclusion is partly an indication that they do not display, so far, as much sign of being affected by British influence as those four, and partly a recognition of the fact that British library aid to Nigeria had been concentrated heavily on those four aspects of librarianship. School Librarianship is briefly considered because it virtually does not exist in a clearly recognisable form as at present. Special Librarianship is also not treated in this analysis for a number of reasons. First, its development is chiefly dependent on the activities of the parent institution whose research programmes are usually relatively better

funded in direct proportion and response to national needs. But more important than this is the fact that special libraries had not featured very prominently in British library aid to Nigeria as to be influenced by the professional practices in the metropolis. Much of the foreign library aid to special libraries in Nigeria has come from American and international government (UNO) sources as typified by the various benefactions to the Library of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in Lagos, that of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan and the President Kennedy Library (Institute of Administration) in Zaria.

In 1944, a group of Nigerians registered for a course in librarianship at a training school in Achimota, Ghana. While the school originated from the report of a Carnegie Corporation survey on library needs of British West Africa conducted on its behalf by Ethel Fegan in 1940, the objective was to produce a corps of indigenous librarians whose professional orientation would be comparable with that of their counterparts in Britain. The school was jointly financed by the British Council and the governments of Gambia, Gold Coast (now Ghana), Nigeria and Sierra Leone, and the students were prepared for the Library Association examinations. Unfortunately, this pioneering but limited scheme in library education in the region was discontinued after the first year largely because of poor job prospects, among many other reasons, for the students at the end of their course. The premature closure of the library training school at Achimota did not mitigate against the British Council's interest in providing further opportunities for the training of indigenous library staff. With the help of the British Council, some of these students from Achimota subsequently went to Britain for further

professional studies. Except for a short in-service training organised by the British Council in 1946, the only avenue over the next two decades (1944-1962) for qualifying as a professional librarian was either through correspondence college or full-time attendance in any of the existing library schools in England and America.³ Many Nigerian aspirants into the profession opted for the former method, not so much for its advantage of self-paced programme of study, but largely because opportunities for the latter were few and, therefore, inevitably hard to come by. As a result of this early involvement of the British Council in the training and education of libraries in Nigeria, it was logical for these

librarians to emulate the British practice and approach of librarianship since this was what their experience actually dictated. Also worth mentioning is the fact that some of the current important members in the Nigerian Library Association, and over two-thirds of its paid-up membership between 1960 and 1973 were people whose early professional education had been made possible by the British Council either by way of tuition (ALA examinations) or placement (at a library school in Great Britain) or outright sponsorship. Among these are Samuel Aje (Director of the National Library of Nigeria), S. Bankole (University Librarian, Lagos), Kalu Okorie (former Director of the defunct Eastern Nigerian Library Board), Gbole Nwikina (former Director of Rivers State Library Board), Popoola (Chief Librarian of Kwara State Library Service) and Josuah Faseyi (retired Deputy Director of Kaduna State Library Board), to mention a few. From such a humble beginning, the British Council had demonstrated its recognition of and commitment to personnel development as the most important factor in its drive to establish and guarantee a network of

libraries for public use. This concern for education of indigenous librarians in Nigeria has persisted until today irrespective of the financial and political circumstances surrounding the Council's services in the country. A year hardly passes without the Council sponsoring some Nigerians abroad (usually to Britain) for training or work-study since 1944.

Although the British Council constituted the main channel of obtaining professional library education for many Nigerians for nearly two decades, efforts were being made simultaneously by some people to explore the possibility of establishing a local library school in the country. The break-through came in 1960 when an indigenous university-based library school, the Institute of Librarianship, was founded at Ibadan in accordance with the recommendation of the UNESCO Seminar on Public Library Development in Africa, held at Ibadan in 1953. The main objective of the new library school at Ibadan was also (like the Achimota experiment) to train librarians at the leadership level contrary to the expectation of its American mentor (Carnegie Corporation of New York who funded it for the first seven years of its life). But in spite of the graduate background of most of the first batch of its student intake, and against the exhortation of Carnegie Corporation of New York,⁴ the school authority adopted a learning and teaching process which fitted in with the Library Association Examination requirements. There are a number of probable explanations for this decision ranging from the absence, at that time, of a sufficient body of knowledge to support an independent professional education of librarians especially in the colonies, the expediency to use an educational scheme or process

which had proved its worth somewhere, to the British professional background of the founder and first director of the library school, the late John Harris. Many have criticised the decision, but it seems that their criticisms have not taken much account of the inadequate library staff situation at the University of Ibadan (whose staff took over the extra burden of teaching in the new library school) and of the fact already stated that an independent professional education in Nigeria at that time was not feasible and therefore did not stand any chance of succeeding in the long run. In addition, the arrangement to use the Library Association syllabus at Ibadan apparently seems to suggest that the library school there was equally concerned with professional acceptability, an issue of great importance to any library school, old or new. Again, it is not unlikely that the principle of special relationship already existing between University College, Ibadan, and the University of London (since 1948) might also have influenced the decision to adopt the British Library Association syllabus. Ian Maxwell's observation on this educational strategy accurately conveys the rationale on both sides of the argument:

That the pattern of university education in the colonies after the war was based on an imported model is undeniable. There was no truly indigenous pattern in existence in any colony; a truly suitable pattern would take time to emerge. In the meantime a start had to be made without delay and those who went out from Britain to build the new university colleges had little alternative but to draw on their own experience, even though that experience had for the most part been in universities designed to serve pre-war, urbanised Britain, where university institutions were small, where relatively few of those who enjoyed secondary education proceeded to university and where the range of subjects to undergraduates was limited... Moreover, had an attempt been made to introduce a new pattern without tutelage accepted

as normal in Britain, it might well have been rejected by those (for) whom it was intended to serve, since in those colonial times local opinion was deeply suspicious of any variation of the British norm. The education provided had to be what the best British universities gave in Britain; Africa, Malaya and the West Indies would certainly not have allowed themselves to be fobbed off with anything less.⁵

By 1963, the circumstances had altered favourably at Ibadan as to enable the new library school introduce a one-year post-graduate diploma course culminating in an independent qualification as opposed to the previous Library Association professional certificates (ALA). Prominent among these circumstances were the imminent changes in the Library Association syllabus (1964), the gradual transfer of responsibility of teaching and examination to the library schools in Britain, the metamorphosis of the University College at Ibadan into an autonomous institution (1963) and the attainment of political independence in Nigeria (1960) all of which combined together to make it possible for Ibadan to award its own certificate and also shift its academic position in the direction of autonomy. About the same time in the North, a British training officer, Rod Cave, employed by Kashim Ibrahim Library of Ahmadu Bello University, was busy in Zaria organising in-service training programmes, conducting tuition for Part I of the ALA and also teaching the use of English Language among the library staff there. National sentiments apart, John Harris' decision to adopt the Library Association syllabus for Ibadan during the first few years of the library school proved in a way to be of considerable benefit as it not only saved the school from the agony of ceaselessly groping around for its own identity at a time when it could least afford it, but it also assured the new library school the

much needed opportunity to consolidate its existence within the academic environment at Ibadan and Nigeria at large.

The establishment of the Department of Library Science in Zaria was remotely a direct result of a comprehensive plan for regional library development for Northern Nigeria initiated in 1961 by Robert Pearce in his capacity as the Regional Librarian in the Ministry of Information. According to Pearce, when a new five-year development plan was being contemplated for the region in 1961, it was his idea that a comprehensive library plan should be incorporated and that since a 'large area as Northern Nigeria might well be considered comparable to areas such as Western Australia',⁶ the services of Sharr should be requested for under the Special Commonwealth Technical Assistance scheme. Sharr proposed in his report that a college of librarianship be set up for the production of librarians mainly for the North which at that time (1963) had only five professional librarians and all of whom were Library Association-educated.⁷ Sharr also strongly recommended the adoption of the Library Association Examination process. But when the library school eventually came into existence in 1968, it went for an entirely independent programme on a two-tier structure: the two year undergraduate diploma course for the sub-professionals and the three-year undergraduate degree course for a new breed of professional librarians in the country. It is important to remember that the introduction of an independent degree and diploma in Zaria was quite incompatible with the trend at Ibadan (Ibadan had no undergraduate degree course in librarianship then; and still does not have one now) and accords with the prevailing policy of the British Library Association (1964) to allow library

schools in Britain to award their own degrees provided their teaching and examination processes were judged to be satisfactory. This being the case, it is apparently unlikely that an independent programme of studies at Zaria would have been decided upon without taking into careful considerations the existing conditions of library education in Britain. From its inception, the Zaria library school encountered considerable opposition mainly because the novelty of a first degree in librarianship at that time ran foul of prevailing professional thinking. The possibility of a fall in the standard of professional education and the real threat to the position of non-university educated librarians in the country also formed another cause of concern which led to the opposition. By 1974, the colloquium organised jointly by the Nigerian Library Association and the Department of Library Studies of the University of Ibadan at Ibadan had brought the crisis to a climax.⁸ It soon became increasingly evident from the writings on the matter that the issue at stake was no longer professional but political. However, it must be recognised that the opposition was not wholly wrongly premised; it was also neither peculiar to Zaria alone. The library school at Ibadan was a constant subject of attacks in NIGERIAN LIBRARIES for quite some time after its creation.^{9, 10, 11} With regard to the library school in Zaria, some of the criticisms were often not for the reasons usually advanced for them. Most of the southern librarians (i.e. those based in the southern part of Nigeria) who formed the bulk of professional librarians in the country then subtly associated themselves with the educational programmes at Ibadan. They also abhorred the manner in which the Zaria library school was brought into existence without their informal and unrecognised blessing or vetting using the Nigerian

Library Association as a smoke screen. It probably did not occur to them that Zaria library school was originally conceived as a regional training centre for librarians in the North. Secondly, they also failed to disabuse their mind with the hard fact that the education of librarians exclusively at the graduate level, especially in a developing country, is evidently a matter of ideal as it remains presently unrealistic in Nigeria where manpower is at a premium. If it took Ibadan about ten years to produce only sixty-three librarians¹² when more than two hundred and fifty¹³ were required for the increasing number of libraries¹⁴ that were being set up, then there appears to be reasonable justification to continue to conduct librarianship courses at the undergraduate level in Nigeria. The practice at Ibadan (1974), Maiduguri (1976), Kano (1977) and possibly Benin and Nsukka (plans are underway to organise full-time courses in the universities there) in future to provide courses at the undergraduate level lends some credibility to its viability and compatibility with the country's level of development. Undoubtedly, the need for post-graduate library education has always been there, more especially now that there is a sufficient pool of Bachelor of Library Science degree holders for such courses. But as it is always the case all over the world, postgraduate education is for a select few who are considered to be capable of exercising the role of leadership in the profession. Ronald Benge's views on the level of library education in the Third World with Nigeria as a point of reference is quoted below at length because of its relevance to the issue of academic relevance in Nigerian Librarianship:

In view of the disagreements which have existed, some reference should be made to the type of education programme which should be set up.

For Nigeria the development of library education has been attended by controversies which have arisen because two different types of basic programme were established - one postgraduate programme at Ibadan and one undergraduate at Zaria.

Some conclusions may be drawn which have wider reference.

American and other experience has shown that undergraduate or first degree programmes for the education of librarians become necessary in any country where there is a rapid expansion of library development and where a large number of library staff are required. Relying on a postgraduate programme alone does not produce sufficient numbers rapidly enough... The type of programme to be [set up] will be largely determined by factors which are not strictly academic and this is how it should be.¹⁵

Since the advent of library education in Nigeria, the British influence had been lurking in the background: sponsorship of Nigerians (4 of them) to Achimota in 1944, placement of students in British library schools (1945 - today), scholarship awards for Nigerians to study librarianship abroad (usually in Britain), organising in-service training schemes within the country for ALA examinations and the adoption of Library Association syllabus at Ibadan (1960-1963). Given the quality and type of services which the British Council had generously rendered in this direction, it should not be unexpected of the participating Nigerians to characterise whatever libraries in which they work in Nigeria with British library practices over such areas as classification schedules, cataloguing style, administrative structure and book selection process.

It is equally true that the evolution of library education in Nigeria has reflected no spectacular deviation from the Anglo-American concept of training professional librarians over the years. This is

not denying the fact that certain aspects of librarianship are transferable. But as noted by Saunders, such transfers are only justifiable and meaningful up to a certain point.¹⁶ Zaria is heavily British oriented, Ibadan and Maiduguri are very much inclined towards the American model while Kano would probably be Pakistani in outlook as it matures in age. In addition to this, one other distinct pattern emerges from a study of each Nigerian library school curriculum. It is shaped or dominated by the educational background of either its founder or alternatively the person who happened to exercise the greatest influence on its development. The American experience or educational background of all but two of the directors (i.e. heads of department) at Ibadan was reflected at one time in the arrangement of its course content into a series of majors and electives, even when the parent institution was not operating on the basis of semesters. However, it is in the area of research that Ibadan extols the American virtue. From the beginning of Ibadan library school, research has been integrated into its educational programmes using specialist knowledge of its academic staff. Up until now, it is the only library school that issues occasional papers, sponsor research projects and run a media resource centre. The library school at Zaria was founded by John Grey-Theriot, a Puerto Rican American; and he did not impress much of his American background on the curriculum there except to change its designation using an American nomenclature: Department of Library Science. It was Ronald Bengé, more than anyone else, that salvaged the library school in Zaria from oblivion and also single-handedly gave it a definite British outlook. In Zaria, research does not rank high on the programme. Emphasis was on teaching and still remains largely so till now. The distribution of courses and the

duration of the undergraduate programme are essentially British. Students offer three subjects for the first two years (2 majors and 1 optional) in which they sit for an examination at the end of each year. In the third year, they offer one major subject (obviously Librarianship) unless they wish to acquire a Graduate Certificate of Education (GCE) in which case they may also study Education in their third year. Agulu at Maiduguri had most of his professional library education in the U.S.A. There again, the curriculum also reflects some American influence. In its course offerings, Maiduguri offers the widest array of topics for the students to choose from according to their taste, even though its academic staff population does not seem likely to support the course offerings. Kano is being run by Abdul Moid, a Pakistani whose diverse experience in library education covers U.S.A., India and Pakistan. Kano is actually yet to design a curriculum of its own. The curriculum presently in use there is in many ways similar to the one in Zaria. As a matter of fact, Moid transferred his service to Kano from Zaria and adopted the British traditions which prevail in Zaria: Bachelor of Library Science and Diploma of Library Science programmes already described above.

In no way should any of these national stereo-types be derogatorily interpreted. Rather the connotation is that the professional experience, education and individual attitudes of these highly-talented men found expression in the type of library school which they either founded or helped to develop. The harmlessness and inevitability of one's background influencing one's professional outlook was reiterated in 1971 by Williamson:

Anyone who examines the recommendations of foreign advisers who have visited developing countries will reach a very interesting

conclusion: There is a remarkable tendency for the recommended first priority in library development to coincide with the background of the visitor. If he is an American librarian, he is very likely to discover that the first thing the developing country should do is to adopt an American pattern of Librarianship. If he is a public librarian, he seems usually to find that the developing country should put at the top of its list the establishment of a network of public libraries. If he is a university librarian, it seems magically to happen that the country needs, first of all, university libraries ...the main point is nevertheless valid: that conclusions tend to very strongly reflect the background of the particular person making the recommendation.¹⁷

The dilemma of relating library education to local circumstances is evident in course outlines frequently cyclo-styled for students and which are usually distributed at the beginning of every new academic session. The contents of these course outlines reveal, more often than not, that they are syllabuses of foreign library schools (as contained in their admission prospectuses) with little or no modifications to them. Such tinkering as the overloading of syllabus with unrelated topics and the common use of a regional or local bias ("with special reference" to) does not approximate to a 'modification of consciousness' which Bengé interprets to be the primary purpose of education for national development.¹⁸

Librarianship is a relatively young profession in Nigeria. The first Nigerian qualified as a librarian (ALA examinations) in 1951 while the first graduate librarian came out in 1953. Consequently, the membership of the Nigerian Library Association still also reflects, partially, a characteristic of the British Library Association from the point of view of qualification. In the early period (1944-1968) of the profession in Nigeria, the early recruits were generally people

without much grounding in what Agulu refers to as 'liberal education'.¹⁹ Until fairly recently, this was largely also true in the U.K. as it is now in Nigeria. Between 1968 and the present time (i.e. 1982), the calibre of new recruits into the profession has improved in direct response to the changing pattern in the Western world particularly the U.K. and the U.S.A. One probable consequence of the predominance of these early recruits was that their presence somehow gave the profession a relatively low public esteem which, in turn, betrays its significance to the society. The notion that public and government indifference to library services in a developing country like Nigeria is as a result of the fact that libraries are always 'part of the foundation of civilized life' does not seem to give much consideration to the incidence of 'qualification syndrome' in the area. In Nigeria, as in any other developing country, academic qualification is more of a status symbol than an indication of intellectual excellence. Therefore, the lack of it renders a person or a profession suspect before the masses. The first director of the former Eastern Nigerian Library Board is a Library Association-trained librarian. His remarkable achievement in Eastern Region exemplifies what a non-university-based library education can do to a gifted librarian in generating library development. But his is an exception rather than the rule in Nigeria where all other states having library boards or services under the headship of a Library Association-trained librarians have not succeeded in developing library services in their areas to an appreciable level, e.g. Sokoto State, Benue State, Kwara State and Oyo State.

As stated earlier on, the calibre of the new recruits has not only begun to change but it is also apparent that the profession

(in Nigeria) is now largely made up of librarians with subject background in the Arts and the Humanities. In other words, librarians with subject background in the Social Sciences and the Sciences are lamentably under-represented in the profession in Nigeria. For example, as at 1981, only one out of the fourteen academic members of staff at the Zaria library school holds a science degree. There is none in the social sciences. The situation at Ibadan, Kano and Maiduguri can not possibly be remarkably different judging from their qualifications quoted in the 1981/82 prospectuses. A more convincing evidence was provided in a recent study of staffing position in six Nigerian universities (the oldest ones) by Aguolu. He found that librarians with academic background in the Humanities (i.e. first degree) greatly outnumbered those with background in the social sciences, science and technology. His investigation further reveals that 50% of these librarians had qualified initially in the Humanities before taking a library qualification, 18% in the Social Sciences, 13% in Science and Technology and 19% in Librarianship.²⁰ The situation in the public libraries could not be all that different. There is a very great possibility that it would even be aggravated because of the apparent tendency in the public libraries not generally to attract highly qualified staff into their services. While heavy representation of Arts graduates in librarianship in Nigeria can not be wholly said to be one of her British heritages, perhaps the similarities in the admission requirements between British and Nigerian library schools as well as the close resemblance in the educational systems of the two countries would partially explain this common feature in the membership of the library profession in Nigeria and Britain. Similar trends was noticeable in the U.K. in the 1960s.

According to Saunders:

social scientists and pure scientists were the scarce currency of librarianship in the U.K. as of 1966.²¹

This is not to say that other countries, except U.S.S.R., fare better on this score.

Public librarianship in Nigeria exhibits certain distinct characteristics of its own. Among these is the establishment of a library board through either an act of parliament or military decree to formulate policies and to administer library services in the area under its jurisdiction. The case of Kaduna State, Rivers State, Bendel State, Anambra State, Imo State, Cross Rivers State, Plateau State, Benue State and Bauchi State exemplifies this administrative tendency to legislate for the provision of public library services under the aegis of a corporate central body in Nigeria. In nearly all the other eleven states in the country, there are plans to set up a similar organisation in each one of them. But as at present, the responsibility for providing public library services in such states lies with an assorted range of government departments. Those states with library boards in Nigeria apparently seem to have built up good library services in contrast to those without such organisation.²² This alone does not make the existence of an independent library management authority a pre-condition for a successful library development. Other factors are not only necessary but relevant. The annual reports of various library boards in Nigeria, however, emphasize from time to time the equal importance of dedicated professionals and an understanding governing council to library development. Historically, the idea of a library board was first tried in the

public libraries in the country. It is estimated that between 4% and 6% of the group would be using public library services in the country sufficiently well because over 85% of the population reside in the rural areas where libraries and other social services are yet to be established. From this figure, it can be inferred that existing public libraries cater largely for the urban dwellers who are literate and who form a very small percentage of the total population. A recent survey of public library services in Nigeria noted that males outnumbered females in their use of libraries ranging between 72% in Owerri to 98.6% in Maiduguri. The study also discovered that the young ones in schools and colleges used the libraries, most depending on their own books to study for examinations.²⁶ The smallness of national publishing output in indigenous languages and the adoption of English language as Nigeria's official language further aggravates the elitist inclination in her public librarianship. This is in marked contrast to the situation in Britain and the U.S.A. where the pervasive influence of the mass media and technology and the social burdens of industrialisation have been largely responsible for giving public librarianship some elitist tendencies.

Financial provision for public libraries in Nigeria varies not only in size, purpose and level of commitment but also fluctuates in direct proportion to the enthusiasm of civil servants who preside over its allocation. From 1955 to 1967 when it was dissolved, the Eastern Nigerian Library Board had demonstrated its interest and commitment to library services through a number of purposeful legislative enactments (1955 and 1958) and generous financial support. But this is an exception rather than the rule as can be seen from Tables XXX and XXXI overleaf where the cost of providing books and

periodicals ranges from £1,300 (for Western State with probably the highest concentration of literates in the country) to £15,000 (for Kaduna State with a very low number of educated people) in 1971/72.

Table XXXX²⁷

State Government Estimates for Libraries

<u>State</u>	<u>Amount and Purpose</u>
Benue Plateau	£12,000 for books and periodicals 1971/72
East Central	12,000 " " " " "
Kano	12,000 " " " " "
Kwara	1,500 " " " " "
Lagos	9,000 " " " " "
North Central (Kaduna)	15,000 " " " " "
North West (Sokoto & Niger)	4,655 " " " " 1969/70
North East (Bornu, Bauchi & Gongola)	3,300 " " " " 1971/72
Rivers	5,500 " " " " "
Western (Oyo, Ondo, Ogun)	1,300 " " " " "
South East (Cross Rivers)	6,500 " " " " "
Mid West (Bendel)	15,000 " " " " "

In real terms and using the 1963 Census figure (it was less controversial than any other, and still forms the basis of the present estimate of 80,000,000) of about 63 million people, Nigerian public libraries were spending an average of £0.0015 (i.e. much less than a penny) per person for the provision of books and periodicals. Admittedly, Table XXXIX above indicates only local variations, but the situation remains equally pitiful.

Table XXXI²⁷

1970-74 Development Plan Commitment for Libraries

<u>Governments</u>	<u>Capital Expenditure</u>
Benue Plateau	£191,000 - includes books and equipments
East Central (Imo & Anambra)	150,000
Kano	No fund allocated
Kwara	£ 50,000 (£25,000 to come from govt. expenditure)
Lagos	97,000: to develop state school library services and to start a public library system outside the city of Lagos
Mid West (Bendel)	100,000: includes books and equipments
North East (Borno, Bauchi & Gongola)	40,000: " " " "
North Central (Kaduna)	57,000: " " " "
North West (Sokoto)	150,000: " " " "
Rivers	209,000: " " " "
South East (Cross Rivers)	150,000 (£40,000 for outlay inserted; rest to come from external aid)
Western (Oyo, Ondo, Ogun)	27,000
TOTAL	£1,221,000

The crucial importance of foreign aid becomes self-evident in the expectation of £90,000 (from outside) with which the South Eastern State proposed to carry out its library development over a five year period. Because of the low priority generally accorded to public library services in Nigeria, it has not been possible for their governing councils or bodies to obtain sufficient funds to run their services. Prior to 1967, the local government funded most of the public libraries in the country, except those in the East and Kaduna. This is akin to the British practice and must have been left behind by the colonial administration. The British approach to funding public libraries was actually tried in Nigeria with the best of intentions. But there were the peculiar conditions of official insensitivity to

the social and educational responsibility which appear to be necessary for the provision of library services. These have contributed to placing library services at a great disadvantage within the order of government priorities. Local governments in Nigeria have always regarded the provision and funding of library services as a drain on their meagre financial resources; hence the variation in both the quality and depth of services from one place to another. There was, therefore, no minimum of library service deemed necessary for the populace. Consequently, the financial responsibility for public libraries was transferred to the new state administration in 1967. But again, this new arrangement rather than improve the situation, aggravated the disparity in the level and quality of library services among the states in the federation because of differences in the priorities determined by individual state governments. This being the case, it may be necessary to suggest that the provision of public libraries be made a federal or national responsibility. Although this suggestion would undoubtedly entail some difficulties, it is the most likely measure that can create a break through and which can also assure even public library development in direct proportion to the library needs of each state. The National Library of Nigeria can be equipped to fulfil this function. Apart from the problem of differences in financial resources, level of education, social priorities and sheer enthusiasm which account for the variation in public library services in Nigeria, Gunton is also of the view that their emulation of overseas practice, particularly the British example, is evidence of their failure to 'look at their own needs and design a pattern to meet them'.²⁸

University librarianship in Nigeria exhibits more British characteristics than any previously considered in this chapter. This

is not at all unexpected as university education itself in the country has been largely patterned along the British tradition of higher education from 1948 until now. Once again, this also directly resulted from Nigeria's colonial experience.

There is generally a very close resemblance between the administrative structure of Nigerian universities and those found in Britain. The only exception used to be at Nsukka where the philosophy of the American land-grant system once formed the basis of its administration and academic programmes. At the head of each Nigerian university is a Vice-Chancellor as is the practice in Britain. It has to be recognised, however, that while the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor in Britain is largely based on academic consideration, the same can not be truly said of his Nigerian counterparts. In the case of the latter, political consideration frequently takes precedence over all other requirements. This situation is not peculiar to Nigeria. In certain parts of the Third World, civil servants have been known to occupy the post of Vice-Chancellor in some universities. The National Universities Commission performs the functions of the University Grants Committee by maintaining the overall development of Nigerian universities through policy statements and financial disbursement. All of these administrative arrangements originated from the Elliot²⁹ and Asquith³⁰ Reports in 1945 which was set up by the British Government during the colonial era to look into whole structures of higher education in West Africa and British colonies respectively. Together with the report of the Ashby Commission³¹ in 1961, these reports form the cornerstone of university education in Nigeria.

Similarly, the administrative organs of Nigerian university libraries also approximate to their corresponding bodies in Britain. Apart from common official designations and job specifications in the library, the professional and academic requirements for university library employment are almost identical in the two countries. Various advertisements for university library posts in Nigeria which often appear in Library Association Record (Vacancies Supplement) illustrate this similarity. This common identity derives largely from the influence of the IUC which has been participating actively for long in the development of Nigerian universities and their libraries, from the predominance of British expatriate librarians until very recently and British-trained indigenous library staff in Nigerian university libraries. Similarity of library posts between Nigerian and British university libraries is by no means a small asset as it enables Nigerian librarians to become familiar pretty quickly with the resources of the British university libraries while attending courses, conferences, workshops, etc. in Britain. Secondly, it is highly possible that the ideals of librarianship which manifest themselves in the services of IUC-recruited staff for Nigerian university libraries eventually infect their Nigerian colleagues or successors. Although the evidence to back up this element in British influence on Nigerian librarianship is very difficult to determine in quantitative terms, it is not, however, impossible to ascertain as the Nigerian successors of the expatriate librarians have been able to maintain and build upon the level and quality of university library services which they inherited without any difficulty.

It might be of interest to consider the physical location of Nigerian universities as it affects their libraries and also to show

how far this had been conditioned by foreign influence. It is increasingly becoming a major feature of nearly all Nigerian universities to spread their campuses over a wide area. This tendency is more of an American idiosyncrasy than a British practice (although some British universities operate from more than one campus) and reflects, in a way, the pressure for greater university education in Nigeria. With the exception of a few new universities (Calabar, Ilorin, Makurdi, Owerri and Bauchi) there is hardly any other Nigerian university that does not spread its faculties, research institutes and other ancillary facilities over two or more campuses. More often than not, these campuses are isolated and lie over a huge area where the communication network is far from being considered as adequate and efficient. The situation at Ahmadu Bello University is typical with some of its component colleges as far away as seven hundred miles (e.g. A.B.U. College of Agriculture at Kabba) from the main campus. Although this scattering of faculties, research institutes and colleges reflects the enormous size of the country, it is, on the whole, not based on the principle of affiliation which is characteristic of many North American education institutions. Neither is it related to the British experience of educational mergers, scarcity of space especially in the urban areas and the collegiate system which necessitated the use of multi-campus formation. Rather, in Nigeria, it is chiefly an educational arrangement which seems to symbolise the country's 'extended family system' and whose origin goes back to the colonial times. The arrangement makes the direction of control in Nigerian universities to be lineal in sharp contrast to the American practice. In addition to the direction of control, multi-campus formation dissipates university library resources in Nigeria

with its attendant problems of duplication and unduly large overhead cost per unit of operational service. As mentioned earlier on, the practice of multi-campus formation began during the colonial period. In 1953, the colonial administration set up the defunct Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology (NCAST) to educate the indigenes up to the middle management cadre. Its main campus was in Zaria with two branches at Ibadan and Enugu. In the early part of the 1960s, this college was reconstituted to form the nucleus of Ahmadu Bello University (Zaria), University of Nigeria (Nsukka) and University of Ife (Ile-Ife). In spite of the problems and strains of multi-campus formation on university libraries in Nigeria, certain advantages have apparently emerged from the practice. The arrangement certainly makes it less difficult for a new university library to develop when the component colleges or institutions become autonomous as was the case at Zaria (1961), Enugu (1960), Ibadan (1962), Ile-Ife (1962), Jos (1975), Calabar (1975) and Ilorin (1976). Recently, the arrangement has begun to regain its popularity in the southern parts of the country. For instance the new state-owned universities at Ekpoma (Bendel State University) and Akure (Obafemi Awolowo University) commenced their academic programmes last October using this pattern of multi-campus formation.

About 80% of the titles now selected for Nigerian university libraries are either British or obtained through book dealers and booksellers in Great Britain.^{32, 33} Even as far back as about ten years ago, Britain's share of the total number of books imported into Nigeria was 78.5% as shown overleaf in Table XLI.

Table XXXII

Import of Books and Pamphlets from
the United Kingdom

Country	Year	Imports from U.K. as percentage of total book and pamphlet imports
Ethiopia	1971	39.8
Ghana	1970	38.0 (Japan, 39.4)
Kenya	1971	79.4
Liberia	1970	9.6 (U.S.A., 78.1)
Malawi	1971	37.2
Nigeria	1971	78.5
Sierra Leone	1969	78.3
Somalia	1970	8.1 (Italy, 60.4)
Tanzania	1971	75.4
Uganda	1971	83.2
Zambia	1969	80.9
TOTAL		68.3

In fiscal terms, Nigeria's imports of books and periodicals between 1965 and 1971 are as follows:

1965	\$ 6,186,000
1966	5,321,000
1967	3,867,000
1968	2,839,000
1969	3,873,000
1970	7,625,000
1971	13,214,000

It is not hard to find a logical reason for the prevalence of British books in Nigeria as explained by Lawson,³³

The dominating position of the British books arises from the fact that Nigeria has a similar educational system, that British people working in Nigerian schools and higher institutions over the last few decades have been able to acquire the background and experience to write text-books. Nigeria's educational administrators and

headmasters have been trained in Britain or have read for British degrees in her Federal universities...The Commonwealth Scholarship scheme, TFN,VSO, TV6, specialist visitors, subsidies to university teachers from the U.K., and the general work of the British Council, taken together, help to preserve a climate in which Nigeria looks to British publishers to meet her requirements.

The declining figures for 1966-69 coincided with the period of political turmoil in Nigeria (Civil War) during which military goods took precedence over other items. The sudden upturn of book imports as from 1970 marked the end of the Nigerian crisis and resumption of normal trade between Nigeria and the outside world, particularly Britain. In view of the heavy representation of British titles in Nigerian university libraries, it can be inferred that a reader is very likely to be as much at ease in a Nigerian university library as he would in Britain. The similarity between the nature of university library resources in the two countries is even more evident in one of the guiding principles underlying their collections. This is the size of the library vote in relation to the total annual budget of the parent institution (the university). When Ratcliffe investigated the level of library funding deemed appropriate to adequately support university teaching and research in 1974, he found that Zaria set aside 4.36%, Lagos 4.5%, Ibadan 4.6%, Benin 4.9% and Nsukka 10.25% for their respective libraries.³⁴ The high figure for Nsukka was a deliberate response to the urgent need (then) to compensate for the war losses incurred between 1967 and 1970. It is equally important to note that the earlier figures given by John Dean in 1970 prevailed well beyond 1974:

Table XXXIII³⁵

Annual Recurrent Library Expenditure 1967-1968

University Libraries	Total Library Budget	Percentage spent on Books & Serials	Percentage spent on Salaries & Wages	Percentage spent under other Headings	Percentage of total University Budget spent on Library
University of Ibadan	323,293	36	58	6	3.66
" of Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-
" of Ife	245,674	56.5	38	5.5	5.29
Ahmadu Bello University	283,705	29	62	9	4.25
University of Lagos	374,986	44	47.5	8.5	4.40

In his report, Ratcliffe recommended 8% for Zaria, Lagos 8-9%, Ibadan 6.5%, Benin 10%, Ife 8-9% and Nsukka 10.25%. His recommendation far exceeded the national average of 5% which the National Universities Commission laid down as the minimum. Not surprisingly enough, this figure (5%) is about the same as the 6% recommended by the Parry Report³⁶ to the University Grants Committee in 1967 for British universities. While it remains to be seen how financial provision for university libraries in Britain (a developed country) and Nigeria (an underdeveloped country) can ultimately be at par despite their fundamental differences in student population, institutional goals, cultural setting, level of development and degree of teaching and research, it is very unlikely that as low a figure as 5% of the total university budget is capable of supporting rapid academic and research programmes, and increasing numbers of student in-take which has characterised university education in Nigeria between 1975 and 1982.

Lastly, the operational structure of Nigerian university libraries also reflects some British practices. Until very recently, almost all of them were run along functional lines with the office of the university librarian superimposed on such traditional library units like Reference Section, Circulation Department, Cataloguing Division and the Bindery. This arrangement is gradually giving way to the new concept of specialized subject library departments within the university library system. Zaria, Nsukka and Lagos have almost completely implemented this current trend in university library administration.³⁷

In Nigeria, the school library scene remains largely underdeveloped and totally out of the mainstream of general library development. In spite of the two UNESCO-sponsored library projects at Enugu

and Lagos, and the various efforts of the British Council, the Ranfurly Library Service and the Eastern Nigeria School Library Association, school library service in the country remains very much a matter of proposals and pious resolutions at the various meetings of the Nigerian Library Association. These proposals stand very little chance of being implemented even though they appear very frequently in the annual library reports of those bodies charged with the task of administering school library services.

What generally passes as a school library in Nigeria is an assorted collection of textbooks in a class room designated as the school library. Often these text books are irrelevant to the students' background, out-dated and lack any professional control of a librarian.³⁸ The existing library schools have, so far, remained highly insensitive to the deplorable conditions of school libraries in the country. None of them offers a training programme exclusively for school librarians. Even when the massive Universal Primary Education scheme was officially announced in 1976, the library profession failed to cash in on the opportunity to campaign vigorously for the inclusion of school library service as an integral part of the educational venture (i.e. UPE scheme). The apathy with which school library service is being treated dates back also to the colonial period when professional development in librarianship was inexplicably confined to public, academic, research and special libraries,^{39, 40, 41} Perhaps these were thought to be more important than school libraries. But experience and research in the advanced countries of the world indicate that a child who has grown up with the habit of using school libraries is more likely to maintain that attitude all through his or her life than one who is not. The

deficiency in Nigerian school libraries not only exercises great restraint on the ability of the children to use other libraries later on in life, but also restricts the children's learning process especially in learning situations that permit independent study in the school.

Neglect for school libraries is as widespread among librarians in Nigeria as among teachers and school authorities, may be, because libraries had probably played little part in their lives. Therefore, it requires considerable effort and determination on the part of librarians to sell the idea of good school library service to the teachers, the parents, the school authorities and the government. One way of achieving this objective is to seek for the creation of a school library division within the existing individual state organisation or agency responsible for providing public library services. Whenever this is established, it should be charged with the specific task of formulating policies and maintaining school library services along the lines suggested by Ita.⁴²

The foregoing analysis reveals that much of the library practices in Nigeria are the result of the British influence. It seems, therefore, that the process of giving librarianship in Nigeria some distinct characteristics peculiar to the country is yet to start. Observations made in this chapter show evidences of strong adherence to the British library practices. The explanation is certainly due to the colonial experience, effect of British aid and the obvious need to maintain certain standards. Since standardisation permits variation to suit local conditions and needs, there is, therefore, much scope for librarianship in Nigeria to reflect the local circumstances in

order to ensure that the end result of its services is meaningful and suitable for the users. What needs to be done now is to incorporate the value systems of the country into the type of services which libraries provide for the people. After all, it is this blend of national values with the need for library services which distinguishes British or American or French or German Librarianship from that of any other country.

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CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

American aid dominated the Nigerian library scene during the early part of the twentieth century as evident in the library activities of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.¹ It was largely these early American efforts and concern to develop library services in the country which awakened British interest and consequently persuaded the colonial administration to accept the provision of public libraries as one of her social responsibilities to the people. Since then, there had been greater involvement of British organisations in the promotion and development of library services in the country. Although none of the British organisations treated in this study makes Nigeria the centre piece of its library activities, yet it so happens that Nigeria takes a fairly substantial portion of their overseas library aid which is commensurate with her physical size and population, e.g. the Public Library Development scheme and its successor by the British Council and the Short-Term Visitorship/Fellowship by IUC. Furthermore, while non-British organisations like the Ford Foundation, Carnegie Corporation of New York, the American Peace Corps, the Canadian University Service Overseas and UNESCO had also provided aid to libraries in Nigeria, this study shows that British aid, above any other, had played a considerable role in promoting and accelerating the pace of library development in the country both before and after independence (1960). Without British assistance, Nigerian libraries could not have grown to their present form and level of services. And if they did (which is doubtful), their development would have been in a different direction from that which they now follow. It was

with British aid and initiative that a promising foundation was laid for the development of library services in the country between 1932 and 1960 (e.g. university libraries at Ibadan, Zaria and Enugu; public libraries at Kaduna, Lagos, Ibadan and Enugu). Again, when library services and other infrastructures were badly affected during the Civil War (1969-70), it was British aid, more than any other, that resuscitated these essential services. British aid efforts in Nigeria excelled those of any other nation not only in terms of their size over the years, but also in terms of their comprehensive nature: personnel, funding, books and other printed materials as well as buildings were frequently provided depending on what was considered best for each situation.

British, American and Australian aid programmes have contributed to the overall development of Nigerian libraries in that order of magnitude. It does not serve much purpose to isolate which one of them or which of their individual aid programmes proved more effective than the other because library aid programmes, like general aid schemes, tend to have both pervasive and cumulative effects. While American library aid to Nigeria appears spasmodic (1920-1930, 1960, 1970) and clearly tied to a sort of independence bonanza (the few American awards were made just after October 1, 1960) or an emergency situation (book presentations just at the end of the Civil War in January 1970), and while Australian library aid programme (if it can be regarded so) was a once-and-for-all venture following closely the publication of Sharr's Report (1963), British aid began long before, and continued after independence, and it was consistently spread over all categories of libraries such as public, school, college, special and university libraries and all aspects of librarianship like the

professional association, publishing, technical services, personnel and library education. In contrast to this main feature of British aid to Nigerian libraries between 1932 and 1982, American efforts were largely confined to library education at Ibadan while the Australian involvement was an occasional provision of professional training facilities for junior library staff from the former Northern Regional Library Service at Kaduna. Similarly, UNESCO activities centred, as usual, mainly on school libraries in the country (Lagos and Enugu) apart from the 1953 seminar at Ibadan. Another significant element which distinguishes British aid to Nigerian libraries is the frequent use of people who live and work there for a reasonable length of time to supervise the projects. The British Council had field officers to see to its aid schemes during negotiation and implementation stages while IUC also had its library adviser (though based in Britain) for sometime. The Ranfurly Library Service frequently uses the services of officers working for the British Council in places where it lacks library contacts and where the Rotary Club does not operate. Through a constant flow of visits and exchange of programmes, formal and informal supervisory link, British aid was successfully made to fulfil its goals in the country.

However, it is quite evident from the type of beneficiaries of British library aid to Nigeria (Chapters II-IV) that each of the British organisations considered in this study exercises certain individuality of its own in the provision of aid. For instance, while IUC devotes its efforts largely to the development of personnel in Nigerian university libraries in accordance with its charter, and while the British Council is predominantly concerned with the development and improvement of public libraries, the Ranfurly Library

Service sends most of its book presentations to educational institutions, particularly primary schools and colleges. In addition, the Overseas Development Administration supposedly deals with all types of libraries in Nigeria; but since most of its library aid schemes are channelled through the British Council, its activities tend to concentrate very much in the area of public librarianship.

An apparent absence of a distinctly formal library aid policy seems to characterise the library activities of all the British organisations dealt with in this study. The British Council's library aid programmes to Nigeria did not derive from any recognisable official policy formulated for the purpose except that they were often a reflection of the general framework within which ODA's overseas aid is administered subject to parliamentary directives.¹ Other than this, the British Council library aid programmes are essentially the result of individual attitudes and efforts of its library staff in London and abroad as well as the amount of funds made available by the governments. Until the appointment of Professor J.D. Pearson as library adviser to IUC in 1968, there was no attempt to codify or formalise its philosophy of aid to overseas university libraries into a coherent policy. Even then, Pearson's penchant or concern for a systematic approach for IUC library aid programme was to be short-lived. Since the office of library adviser was excised from the staff compliment of the establishment in 1975, there has been no formal policy in evidence until today in its aid to overseas university libraries. Rather, it has been basically a hit-and-miss venture involving the use of outside librarians to carry out selected tasks as they thought fit. The Overseas Development Administration

can not be said to operate its library aid on the basis of any special policy other than the general one which the Foreign and Commonwealth Office adopts in its relations with other countries, e.g. The Definition Document of 1959. Except for the laudable objectives behind the Ranfurly Library Service, its book presentations are equally devoid of any recognisable policy. Lack of a formal policy to guide the award of library aid in the three organisations studied have some drawbacks on their services. First of all, it contributes largely to their failure to keep accurate, up-to-date and comprehensive accounts (i.e. records) of their activities thereby hampering the work of researchers and also making posterity a bit less appreciative of their services. ... Secondly, it subjects their work to frequent changes which often militate against the effectiveness of their aid programmes. Lastly, it denies the organisations the chance to maintain a reasonable sense of balance in their aid programmes to overseas libraries. Consequently, variation in amount of aid frequently exists, both within a given country and between two or more countries even when this was not originally intended.

The main bulk of the British aid to libraries in Nigeria inadvertently went to libraries in the southern part of the country (see Appendices II-IV). However, accidental this concentration may be (majority of aid-worthy libraries were situated in the South anyway) it tends to reinforce the popular notion that aid agencies are very prone to supporting projects that are most likely to succeed. It must be noted that the use of a library pre-supposes an attainment of certain minimum levels of education on the part of the user. The southern part of Nigeria contains the largest number of literates in the country. Hence, the concentration of libraries and library aid

programmes there. Sometime in 1972, IUC made some belated efforts to redress the situation by focussing more attention on Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, than was hitherto (Chapter III). Similarly, the British Council between 1972 and 1975 directed a substantial part of its efforts to the North. But all the attempts to tilt the balance in favour of the North petered out without really altering the situation.

As already stated in the introductory part of this investigation and in Chapter V, the process of statistically measuring the impact of British aid on library services in Nigeria is fraught with considerable difficulties. Hence, the decision to be more discreet about British contributions in general descriptive terms. There are four major areas in which British aid have proved highly beneficial to Nigerian libraries:

- (i) Staff training: Both the IUC and British Council recognised that the key to successful development of library services in Nigeria depends primarily on the availability of qualified indigenous librarians to run the libraries. Consequently, local and foreign courses were organised, and scholarship or bursary awards were frequently made to Nigerian librarians to meet this need.
- (ii) Expenditure/Funding: The IUC and British Council contributed large sums of money for those library requirements for which local resources might not be sufficient to meet, e.g. bindery and reprographic equipment at Zaria and Ife, Public Library Development Scheme, construction and extension of library building (Ibadan and Port Harcourt), mobile library (Port Harcourt).
- (iii) Model Library: The British Council Libraries at Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Kano and Kaduna (the first five have folded up) lend a lot of support to the educational system

(school libraries are poor and in some places are non-existent) and represent the best ideals in the practice of librarianship which local libraries apparently seem to emulate.

- (iv) **Bookselling and Publishing:** The success of the various courses put up first by the British Council and later by the Publishers Association have given some impetus to the development of indigenous publishing houses in the country.

In a study of this nature where trends, characteristics and circumstances which gave rise to them (rather than the impact) are the main concern, it is inevitably difficult to demonstrate with precision whether or not British aid efforts have affected library development in the country. There is a consensus of opinion among aid specialists that no one aid-supported project fails or succeeds in its entirety. More often than not, an aid project fails in certain respects and succeeds in others. Therefore, it seems to happen that an aid-supported project can be said to fail or succeed depending on the viewpoints of the assessor.

This difficulty in assessing the performance of aid is even more bewildering when British aid to Nigerian libraries is considered. The reason being that project approach was not widely used there. Once or twice, it was operative in the implementation of the PLD scheme between 1959 and 1975. The Eastern Nigerian Library Service which was pioneered and funded by the British Council was intended to encourage similar ventures in other parts of the country. On this score alone, it was quite successful. Not only were similar libraries set up in Kaduna, Ibadan and Benin, there was also a kind of healthy competition among these libraries in an effort to improve their

services. However, on the issue of the pace at which public libraries spread first in the East and later throughout the country, available evidences tend to suggest that the Enugu project was not much of a success because effective library services have persistently failed to penetrate beyond the urban centres or towns. The district or provincial libraries at Umuahia, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Onitsha, Bida, Maiduguri neither had large readership nor spread their benefits to the surrounding villages in the 1960s. As this study has shown, the PLD scheme did not last long because it was beset by shortage of funds and the changing political atmosphere in Nigeria (e.g. political independence status in 1960, creation of states in 1967 and 1975). From then onwards, the British Council did not try the project approach again in its effort to promote library development in Nigeria. Rather, her activities in the area of library development became characterised by providing aid to various libraries simultaneously in Nigeria either by way of financial and material donation or overseas tour, training and sponsorship of workshops, seminars, etc. This study reveals the various crucial instances when the British Council had risen up to the challenge of promoting library development in Nigeria. The first real public library in the country was initiated by the Council. So also was the first subscription library and school library association (Eastern Nigeria School Library Association). The earliest indigenous recruits into the library profession there not only served their apprenticeship in Council-owned libraries but also enjoyed Council sponsorship for their subsequent professional education abroad (e.g. Bankole, Okorie, Nwikina, Faseyi, Popoola, etc). At present, not less than a half of the current members of the Nigerian Library Association have benefited one way or the other from the various opportunities

which the Council's bursary awards provides for them to train abroad, attend conferences, workshops and short courses. It is difficult to measure clearly how much influence such opportunities in foreign travels, training and meetings had on these librarians, and how much of the library development in the country was due to these influences and other factors. The idea of a public library service for the people in the country was first sown by the British Council. By providing money, staff, equipment and books, this idea was nurtured and disseminated throughout the country. The presence of a network of nineteen state public library services in 1982 testifies to the success of the Council's initiative taken in August 1946.

In the case of the IUC, the nature of its charter confines its contributions to library development in Nigerian universities. Quite early from its inception, it has made the provision of photocopying services in respect of periodical reprints a regular feature of aid to Nigerian university libraries. The value of this service is considerable to these libraries more so if one bears in mind that the quality of research and teaching can be reduced when all relevant materials are unavailable. Furthermore, inadequate book vote and gaps in their bookstock make IUC photocopying services an important element in the growth of university libraries in Nigeria.

When the civil war ended in 1970 in Nigeria, virtually all the libraries in the East had to be rehabilitated. Among these was the libraries of the University of Nigeria at Nsukka and Enugu. The bulk of its library rehabilitation was initiated, undertaken and financed by IUC. But on the whole, it is in the area of staff training and improvement programme and staff recruitment that IUC seems to have

registered its impact most on libraries in the country. By means of fellowships, visitorships, training courses and link schemes, IUC was able to build up a professional corps of librarians whose philosophy of librarianship have formed the framework within which Nigerian university libraries now operate. Its recruitment drive for Nigerian universities has produced men whose varied contributions have sustained the existence of library schools (e.g. Ronald Benge), publishing house, library association and academic librarianship (John Harris). Without the contributions of the British Council and the IUC, the growth of Nigerian libraries would have been suffocated by local inertia. In certain areas, success had eluded the British contributions to library services in the country. These are: the proposal to establish a courier system for inter-library loan, the plan to convert the Yaba branch of the British Council library into a media resource centre, and the adoption of library and information service as a priority project in the various National Development Plans. Otherwise, British library aid to Nigeria has been successful enough as to cause the birth of professionalism in librarianship there. More important than this is the fact that British aid has also temporarily accelerated the pace of library development in the country beyond what the local resources could possibly provide for. If there is any criticism against British aid programmes to Nigerian libraries, it is that they were effective but did not go far enough for the objectives which they set out to achieve. Such a shortcoming is peculiar to almost all aid programmes. No aid programme lasts forever, because no donor of aid possesses inexhaustible resources from which to draw out aid. Consequently whatever happens to a given aid-assisted project after the implementation stage is

largely determined by whatever the recipient organisation wants to make of it. Given the present level of library services in Nigeria, it can be said that British aid programmes have been fundamental to their growth but it lacks the strength to create a general appreciation for libraries in the society and to ensure that the idea would spread all over the country. Perhaps this might be too much to expect since the primary concern of British aid to Nigerian libraries is quite dissimilar to these expectations.

Presently in Nigeria, three areas in librarianship seem to fare better than any other. These are university libraries, special libraries and library education. Their parent institutions (i.e.: universities and research institutes) are apparently more alive to their responsibilities than those of the school and public libraries. There are twenty-three universities in Nigeria with relatively stronger financial support for their individual libraries than any of the school or public libraries in the country. There is also a very strong association of Nigerian university librarians which holds regular meetings and consultations on matters related to the operations of their libraries in an academic setting. These two conditions do not exist in the case of public librarianship. Furthermore, the existing library schools appear capable of meeting the country's library manpower requirements to a reasonable extent for the meantime. Therefore, there are two areas left which should command the attention and interest of foreign aid donors to Nigerian libraries: school and public library services. They are the most starved of resources such as physical space, status, personnel and fund. Both the British Council and the Ranfurly Library Service had all along directed a fair proportion of their library activities towards these two areas. But greater

emphasis would still have to be accorded to them in future since IUC is traditionally ill-equipped to fulfil such a role by virtue of its charter of incorporation.

Past British aid to Nigerian libraries covered capital projects, books and other printed materials and personnel. In view of the relatively strong position of Nigeria financially, more use now has to be made of the requirement for counterpart efforts, particularly on aid to capital projects, training and secondment of library personnel. This would permit British library aid agencies to address themselves to the real need of Nigerian libraries: the creation and development of large library resources sufficiently good enough to sustain the country's social, economic, educational, industrial and political development. If library aid programmes are to fulfil their objectives, efforts must be made to remove the tendency to view them as a frill good enough to use only after the important infrastructures have been established.

A statistical analysis of the impact of British aid on Nigerian library development is a subject that deserves the attention of other researches. It is outside the scope of this study. There is also a need to have a comparative study of the utilization of British and American aid for library development in Nigeria, especially now that the raw data for such an undertaking have been documented in this study, in Brewster's work² and that of Gunton.³

Nigeria's current relatively promising financial or economic position necessitates a need for a type of standing committee, either at professional or governmental level, between Nigeria and Britain or all other foreign governments, to coordinate and work out a new

framework of library aid negotiation, award and utilization so as to maximize the benefits accruing from it to the mutual satisfaction of the two parties involved, i.e. the donor and recipient establishments. When or if this working or standing committee is formed, it should focus its attention primarily on formulating and executing a dynamic strategy in harnessing and re-directing Nigeria's library, educational and social resources to those areas in librarianship which permits her to tap foreign expertise and advice in creating viable library structures that fit her social, cultural, political and economic outlook for the twenty-first century. Such areas encompass literacy programmes, high-level technology and high-grade manpower requirements suitable for a transitional society.

References

1. SPIBY, D. International librarianship: the British Council's contributions (including schemes funded by the Ministry of Overseas Development). Conference Proceedings.
Peebles, 1974.
2. BREWSTER, B.J. American Overseas Library Technical Assistance 1940-70. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Methuchen, N.J. 1976.
3. GUNTON, D. Books, Libraries and Aid, in particular British Aid, in Nigeria during the development decade 1960-1969. M.A. Thesis, Sheffield, 1974.

APPENDIX I

List of aid agencies and libraries or library schools visited and to which questionnaires were sent during the course of this research.

A. Schools of Librarianship

- (i) Department of Library Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
- (ii) Department of Library Studies,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.
- (iii) Department of Library Studies,
University of Maiduguri,
Maiduguri.

B. Library Aid Agencies

- (i) The British Council (and its offices in
Kano, Kaduna and Lagos),
10 Spring Gardens,
London SW1.
- (ii) Inter-University Council for Higher
Education Overseas,
(now known as Committee for International
Co-operation on Higher Education),
90-91 Tottenham Court Road,
London W1P 0DT.
- (iii) Ranfurly Library Service,
Kensington Palace Barracks,
Kensington Church Street,
London W8 4EP.

C. Libraries

- (i) National Institute for Medical Research,
Edmond Crescent (off City Way),
Private Mail Bag 2013,
Yaba,
Lagos.
- (ii) National Library of Nigeria,
4 Wesley Street,
Lagos.
- (iii) Federal School of Dental Hygiene,
1 Broad Street,
Private Mail Bag 12562,
Lagos.

- (iv) Yaba College of Technology,
Yaba,
Lagos.
- (v) National Industrial Research Institute,
Private Mail Bag 1023,
Oshodi,
Lagos.
- (vi) Nigerian Institute of International Affairs,
Private Mail Bag,
Victoria Island,
Lagos.
- (vii) Central Bank of Nigeria,
Tinbu Square,
Lagos.
- (viii) Lagos Central Library,
48 Yakubu Gowon Street,
Private Mail Bag 2025.
Lagos.
- (ix) University of Lagos,
Akoka,
Lagos.
- (x) University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.
- (xi) National Archives,
University of Ibadan Post Office,
Ibadan.
- (xii) School of Forestry,
Department of Forestry,
Private Mail Bag 5054,
Ibadan.
- (xiii) Institute of Agricultural Research and
Training,
University of Ife,
Private Mail Bag 5029,
Moor Plantation,
Ibadan.
- (xiv) Ibadan Polytechnic,
Private Mail Bag 5063,
Ibadan.
- (xv) International Institute of Tropical
Agriculture,
Private Mail Bag
Ibadan.

- (xvi) Oyo State Library Service,
Private Mail Bag,
Dugbe,
Ibadan.
- (xvii) Adeyemi College of Education,
Ondo.
- (xviii) Ondo State Library Service,
Ministry of Education,
123 Arkale Street,
Akure.
- (xix) School of Agriculture,
Private Mail Bag 623,
Akure.
- (xx) University of Ife,
Ile-Ife.
- (xxi) University of Ilorin,
Private Mail Bag 1518,
Ilorin.
- (xxii) Kwara State Library Service,
Governor's Office,
Ilorin.
- (xxiii) Kwara State College of Technology,
Private Mail Bag 1375,
Ilorin.
- (xxiv) University of Benin,
Private Mail Bag 1154,
Benin City.
- (xxv) Bendel State Library Board,
Private Mail Bag 1127,
Benin City.
- (xxvi) Petroleum Training Institute,
Private Mail Bag 1116,
Warri.
- (xxvii) College of Technology (also known as
Institute of Management Technology),
Private Mail Bag 1079,
Enugu.
- (xxviii) Anambra State Library Board,
Enugu.
- (xxix) University of Nigeria,
Nnamdi Azikiwe Library,
Nsukka.

- (xxx) National Root Crops Research Institute,
Private Mail Bag,
Umudike.
- (xxxii) Alvan Ikoku College of Education,
Private Mail Bag,
Owerri.
- (xxxiii) Imo State Library Board,
private Mail Bag 1118,
Owerri.
- (xxxiiii) University of Calabar,
private Mail Bag 1110,
Calabar.
- (xxxv) Advanced Teachers' College,
Uyo.
- (xxxvi) Rivers State Library Board,
Private Mail Bag 5115,
Port Harcourt.
- (xxxvii) Rivers State College of Education,
Port Harcourt.
- (xxxviii) University of Science and Technology
(previously known as College of Science
and Technology),
Private Mail Bag 5080,
Port Harcourt.
- (xxxix) University of Port Harcourt,
Private Mail Bag 5323,
Port Harcourt.
- (xl) Niger State Library Service,
Ministry of Internal Affairs, Information,
Cultural and Social Development,
Minna.
- (xli) Kaduna State Library Board,
Private Mail Bag 2061,
Kaduna.
- (xlii) Kaduna Polytechnic,
Private Mail Bag,
Kaduna.
- (xliiii) Ahmadu Bello University,
Kashim Ibrahim Library,
Samarua,
Zaria.
- (xliv) Institute of Agricultural Research,
Private Mail Bag 1044,
Samaru
Zaria.

- (xxxxiv) Institute of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Samaru,
Zaria.
- (xxxxvi) Leather Research Institute,
Private Mail Bag,
Samaru,
Zaria.
- (xxxxvii) Medical Library,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Institute of Health,
Zaria.
- (xxxxviii) Ahmadu Bello University,
President Kennedy Library,
Institute of Administration,
Kongo,
Zaria.
- (xxxxix) Geological Survey
Federal Ministry of Mines and Power,
Kaduna.
- (L) Nigeria Civil Aviation Training Centre,
Private Mail Bag,
Zaria.
- (Li) Kano State Library Service,
Private Mail Bag 3094,
Kano.
- (Lii) Bayero University
Kano
- (Liii) University of Sokoto,
Sokoto.
- (Liv) Sokoto State Public Library,
Ministry of Education,
Sokoto.
- (Lv) University of Jos,
Private Mail Bag 2084,
Jos.
- (Lvi) Nigerian Institute of Trypanosomiasis,
Vom,
Jos.
- (Lvii) Plateau State Library Board,
Jos.

(Lviii) Benue State Library Service,
Makurdi.

(Lix) Murtala Mohammed College of Arts and Science,
Makurdi.

(Lx) University of Maiduguri,
Ramat Library,
Private Mail Bag 1069,
Maiduguri.

(Lxi) Borno State Library Service,
Maiduguri.

APPENDIX Ia

7 Grover House,
Mozart Estate,
Bruckner Street,
London W10

10th October, 1982

The University/Public Library,

Dear Sir,

Request for Research Information

I am about to present my doctoral thesis for assessment (November 15, 1982). Once more the need has arisen for me to include further data into the work. Consequently, I hereby wish to request for your help and cooperation in furnishing me with the information contained in the questionnaire attached to this letter.

In view of the short time available for me to submit the thesis, I shall be very grateful to you if my request is treated with urgent despatch.

Thank you for your cooperation all along.

Yours sincerely,

S.A. AJIA

Mr S.A. Ajia,

I'm sorry but I'm unable to provide the information that you needed. Reliable statistics were not kept.

Principal Librarian
Plateau State Library Board

APPENDIX II

Schofield,
Redmayne House,
Wrayton Tunstall,
Via Carnforth,
Lancashire.
LA6 2QU

Tel: 0468 34 363

14 June, 1982

Dear Mr Ajia,

Thank you for your letter of the 17 April which was forwarded to me by the British Council and which I received only last Friday after a somewhat extensive holiday out of England. It is true that I was involved in the British Council side of the operation on the Public Library sector, the main activity being between 1960-62, and that is a long time ago from a memory point of view. I served in three countries after leaving Nigeria in 1966 and have now been retired for 2½ years. I could not trust my memories of those active days to paper and to be treated as facts and I feel that having no papers or files to guide my thoughts I must write that I cannot help much as I would like to.

You will no doubt have thought of Roy Flood who at the time was dealing with the work at the British end (now also retired but living in the London area) and no doubt the Council will have his address and of Dennis Gunton, Director of Books Division at the Council, who during the period was Director of Library Services, Northern Nigeria. He will not only have his memories of the times but also the films at his disposal.

With regrets but with all best wishes for your project.

Yours sincerely,

J.E. Schofield

APPENDIX III

Questionnaire No. 1

Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas (IUC)

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
Royal Horticultural Society	University College, Ibadan.	Development of library stock	1961	-	Books and Periodicals	Added to the library stock for staff and students use
Royal Horticultural Society	University of Nigeria Nsukka.	Development of library stock	"	-	" " "	Added to the library stock for staff and students use
IUC Library Adviser: Dr Pafford	University College, Ibadan and NCAST, Zaria.	Visitation	"	7 days	Consultation and Advice	Meetings with the library staff
Dr E Martin	University of Ibadan, Ibadan.	Development of library stock	1963	-	History collection bequeathed through IUC	Added to the library stock for staff and students use
IUC	Ahmadu Bello University Library.	Development of library serial collections	"	-	Sale of Periodicals	Added to the library serial collections
"	Ahmadu Bello University Library.	Development of library stock	"	-	Donation of a number of books and journals	Added to the library stock

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
IUC	University of Ibadan: John Harris	Staff development	1963	3 months	Sponsored summer visit	Visits to university libraries and other places
"	University of Ife, Burkett.	" "	"	"	Sponsored summer visit	Visits to university libraries and other places
Mrs Laski	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.	Development of library stock	"	-	Three sets of her works were bequeathed to Zaria via IUC	Added to the library stock for staff and students' use
" "	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.	Development of library stock	"	-	Three sets of her works were bequeathed to Zaria via IUC	Added to the library stock for staff and students' use
IUC	All the Nigerian universities	Visitation	1970	2 weeks	Observation, discussion and advice	Assessment of the appropriate British aid to university libraries in Nigeria
"	University of Ibadan; F.O. Aramide	Staff development	1971	3 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Information not supplied
"	Dept. of Library Studies, Ibadan Dept. of Library science, Zaria.	" "	"	1971-78	Seriatum teaching	One member of staff from C.L.W. came to teach a course for a term

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
IUC Library Adviser Pearson	University of Lagos, Lagos.	Visitation	1971	2 weeks	Consultation, advice, etc.	Held talks with librarians on Professional matters
IUC Library Adviser Pearson	University of Lagos, Lagos.	"	"	"	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
IUC Library Adviser Pearson	University of Nigeria, Nsukka.	"	"	"	" " "	" " "
IUC Library Adviser Pearson	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.	"	1972	"	" " "	" " "
IUC Library Adviser Pearson	University of Lagos, Lagos.	Visitation and SCAUC Conference	"	1 week	" " "	" " "
IUC	University of Lagos: G.B. Affia.	Staff development	"	6 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attachment to University of Birmingham Library
"	University of Ife: A.S. Oluwakuyide	" "	"	3 months	do. do. do.	Attachment to Liverpool and SOAS libraries
"	University of Nigeria	" "	"	"	" " "	Attended SCOUNL Conference at Aberystwyth and short visits to other British university libraries

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
IUC	University of Nigeria: G.N. Okoli	Staff development	1972	4 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attachment to British university law library
"	Dept. of Library Science, Zaria.	Visitation	"	1 week	Consultation	Visited Zaria to arrange an IUC link scheme
"	do. do. do.	"	"	4 days	"	Visited Zaria to confer with Dr A. Smith on the prospect of setting an archival course in Zaria
"	University of Lagos: H.A. Odetoynbo	Staff development	"	?	?	?"
"	Ahmadu Bello University Library System	Capital development	"	2 academic sessions	Financial grant of £5,000 - £10,000 (?)	Book donations and service of an experienced library system analyst to assess automation prospect in ABU libraries
"	Institute of Education, A.B.U., Zaria.	Development of library stock	"	-	Donation of books worth £2,000 and dealing with the development of primary education	Added to stock for staff and students' use

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
IUC	University of Ibadan: T.A.B. Seriki	Staff development	1973	3 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attachment and visits to British university libraries
"	University of Ibadan: B.O. Ameeshi	" "	"	2½ "	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
"	University of Benin: T. Omerha	" "	"	4 "	" " "	Attachment and visits to British university libraries and attendance at a summer school in Aberystwith
"	Ahmadu Bello University: S.G. Utak	" "	"	3 "	" " "	Attachment and visits to British university libraries
"	University of Lagos: O.O. Lalude	" "	1974	3 "	" " "	Attachment to London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and visits to other libraries of interest
"	University of Ife: S.A. Yanch	" "	"	3 "	" " "	do. do. do.
"	Ahmadu Bello University: M.M. Ekele	" "	"	3 "	" " "	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
IUC	Ahmadu Bello University: A. Tahir	Staff development	1974	3 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attachment to school of Oriental and African Studies Library and visits to other Libraries of Interest.
"	University of Ibadan: S.S.A. Odularu	" "	"	3 "	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
"	All Nigerian universities	Visitation	"	6 weeks	Consultation advice and enquiry	Reviewed university library system (e.g. Zaria) on equitable distribution of fund
"	University of Ife	Purchase of library equipment	1974/75	-	Financial	£6,400 was given to the library to buy a machine for the reprographic unit
"	University of Ife: B.A. Ori-Orisan	Staff development	1975	2 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attachment to University of East Anglia and visits to other libraries of interest
"	University of Lagos: W.K. Ori	" "	"	2 "	do. do. do.	Attachment to University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne and visits to other libraries of interest
"	University of Ibadan: J.E. Ikem	" "	"	2 "	" " "	Attachment to London School of Economics and visits to other libraries of interest

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
IUC	University of Nigeria: I.J.C. Okonkwo	Staff development	1975	6 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attachment to University of York and visits to other libraries of interest
"	University of Nigeria: M.W. Anyakoha	" "	"	3 "	do. do. do.	Attachment to School of Oriental and African Studies and Chelsea College
"	University of Ibadan: O. Soyinka	" "	"	7 weeks	" " "	Visits to Universities of Kent and Surrey, and University College, Cardiff
"	University of Lagos: C.F.A. Olumide	" "	1977	2 months	" " "	Visits to Rhodes House Library, Borthwic Institute of Historical Research, and Royal Commonwealth Society Library
"	University of Nigeria: B.U. Nwafor	" "	"	2 weeks	" " "	Visits to British university libraries
"	Ahmadu Bello University: S.E. Ifidon	" "	"	2 months	" " "	Visits to Universities of Bradford, Aston and University College, Cardiff

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
IUC	University of Lagos	Formation of a special Law Library	1976-77	?	Loan of staff for a limited period	S. Goddard of LSE was assigned to establish the new library of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies
"	University of Nigeria: I.S. Olisa	Staff development	1978	2 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Internship in medical librarianship
"	University of Ibadan: K. Simeon	" "	"	3 "	do. do. do.	Information not given
"	University of Ibadan: G.O. Akirpelu	" "	1979	3 "	" " "	" " "
IUC: D.P. Saville	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.	Visitation	1981	3 days	Consultation and advice	Discussion of link schemes between ABU and British university departments
IUC: K.D.C. Vernon	Bayero University, Kano.	"	"	10 "	do. do. do.	Discussion and advice on the procedure and essays of creating a Management Science Collections

APPENDIX IV

Questionnaire No. 1

The British Council

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Lagos Town Council, Lagos.	Public library development	1950	-	Transfer of the management of the library to Town Council	For public use
" "	A number of Nigerians	Staff development	1944, 1952	-	Scholarships	Attendance at a librarianship training in Gold Coast and full-time library training in the United Kingdom
" "	Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Zaria.	Development of library stock	1957	-	Donation of two parcels of books	Added to stock for use by the library clientele
" "	Oyo State Library, Ibadan.	General library development	1960	-	Financial grant of £27,000 for building a state library	Erection of a central library building
" "	Advanced Teachers' College, Zaria.	Development of library stock	"	-	Book donation (500 titles)	The 500 titles were used to form the nucleus of the library of the new educational institution

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	School and college libraries in Nigeria	Development of their stock	1960-62	2 years	Book presentations valued at £10,000	Added to library stock or used to form the nucleus of a new library
" "	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	"	2 "	Paid annual subscription to 80 educational periodicals	Added to library stock for the use of its clientele
" "	39 Secondary Schools offering Higher School Certificate courses	" " "	"	2 "	Book presentation worth £75 to each school	do. do. do.
" "	A number of Nigerian library staff from libraries within the country	Staff development	"	5 months	Full-time course to prepare them for first professional examinations	The course was jointly organised by the British Council and the Federal Ministry of Establishment
" "	Ahmadu Bello University Library, Zaria.	Development of stock (serials)	1962	12 "	Paid subscription to 12 periodicals worth ₦24.14 annually	Added to library stock for the use of its clientele
" "	University of Ife Library, Ile-Ife	Development of stock	"	-	Book presentation worth £1,250	do. do. do.
" "	University of Nsukka, Nsukka.	" " "	"	-	do. do. do.	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Eastern Nigeria Library Board, Enugu.	General library development	1962	-	Financial grant of £34,000	Used in erecting a divisional library in Port Harcourt
" "	University of Nigeria Library, Nsukka.	Development of stock	"	Yearly	Paid annual subscription to learned journals worth £125	Added to library stock for the use of its clientele
" "	University of Lagos Library, Lagos.	" " "	1963	-	Donation of books worth £1,000	do. do. do.
" "	University of Lagos Library, Lagos.	" " "	"	12 months	One year paid subscription to journals worth £50.00	" " "
" "	Semaru Public Library Zaria.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £1,000	" " "
" "	President Kennedy Library, Zaria.	Staff development	1964	2 months	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	N.O. Ita undertook bibliographic research in some British libraries
" "	Semaru Public Library Zaria.	Development of stock	"	-	Presentation of 154 books as gift	Added to library stock for the use of its clientele
" "	President Kennedy Library, Zaria.	" " "	"	-	Book donation worth £1,000	do. do. do.

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Ahmadu Bello University Library	Visitation	1964	?	Discussion on the implementation of cheap textbook schemes	J. Baylis and R. Berker visited Kashim Ibrahim Library and others in Nigeria.
" "	A selected number of libraries in Nigeria	"	"	2 weeks	Consultation and advice	F.M. Gardiner, L.A. President and some Nigerian librarians holding talks on matters of mutual interests
" "	Ahmadu Bello University: S.A. Afegbua	Staff development	1965	1 year	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attendance at a college and attachment to university binderies
" "	Bayero University College, Kano.	Development of stock	1968	-	Donation of a number of periodicals	Added to library stock for the use of its clientele
" "	Primary Schools in Lagos City	To encourage reading among the school children	"	2 years	Distribution of books on loan. The book-box system cost £3,000	Loan of books to the pupils through their schools for reading purposes
" "	Bayero University College, Kano.	Development of stock	1970	-	Donation of an unspecified number of books	Added to library stock for the use of its clientele

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Libraries in the three Eastern States	Rehabilitation of library services in the areas	1970-71	-	Donation of library equipment such as typewriters, readers tickets, bibliographies, etc.	Added to Library for use
" "	Samaru Public Library, Zaria.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of books worth #12,500	Added to library stock for the use of its clientele
" "	North East Library, Maiduguri.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth #13,000	do. do. do.
" "	Benue Plateau Library Jos.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth #1,000	" " "
" "	Kano State Library, Kano..	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth #750	" " "
" "	Kwara State Library, Ilorin.	Development of stock and staff training	"	-	Donation of books worth #700	" " "
" "	University of Ife, Ile Ife.	Development of stock	1971	2 years	Donation of books worth £20,000	" " "
" "	Selected Nigerian Libraries	Visitation	"	1 week	Consultation and advice	Visited libraries and library schools in the country
" "	East Central Library Board, Enugu: R.C.C. Ibolekwile	Staff development	"	3 years	Scholarship under a Technical Assistance scheme	Studied for ALA examinations in Britain

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	East Central Library Board, Eruyu: T.I. Iroele	Staff Development	1971	2 years	Scholarship under a Technical Assistance scheme	Studied for ALA examinations in Britain
" "	Ibadan Anglican Diocese, Ibadan.	Development of stock	1972	-	Donation of books worth £15	Added to the library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Dept. of Library Studies, Ibadan.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £20	do. do. do.
" "	World Student Organisation, Ibadan.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £20	" " "
" "	Three educational institutions in the Northern State	" " "	"	-	Presentation of '52 fairly used books.'	" " "
" "	Certain Libraries in the Northern States	" " "	"	-	Paid subscriptions to 161 journals	" " "
" "	Medical Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.	" " "	1971	-	Paid subscription for Journal of British Medicine	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Dept. of Library Science, Zaria.	Student prize	1971	Annually	Donation of books in librarianships to best student	Annual award of books worth £20 to best students in each year
" "	Kano State Library, Kano.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of reading materials to children	Added to the library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Rivers State Library Board, Port Harcourt.	To promote library development	1973	-	Donation of a mobile library van	Provision of mobile library services in the underlying areas
" "	Rivers State Library Board, Port Harcourt.	To extend the library building in Port Harcourt	"	-	Financial grant of ₦12,000	Extension to the library building in Port Harcourt
" "	Rivers State Library Board, Port Harcourt.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of 1,500 titles	Added to the library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Kwara State Library: B.B. Odewale	Staff development	"	3 months	Study Tour	Attachment to English country libraries and visits to other libraries of interest to study rural library services in England
" "	Kwara State Library: B.B. Odewale	Development of stock	"	1 year	Financial grant to buy books from British Book sellers and Publishers	₦27,000 worth of books were bought for use in Central libraries and those in the local government centres and schools

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	University of Lagos: E.B. Barkole	Staff Development	1973	1 month	Paid trip (all expenses)	Visits to some British university libraries
" "	Dept. of Library Science, Zaria.	Support for library education	"	Annually till 1976	Donation of books and periodicals	Used in building up a special collection in librarianship
" "	Kwara State Library, Ilorin.	Development of stock	1972	4 years	Donation of books worth ₦32,000	Used in extending library services beyond the state capital.
" "	Ahmadu Bello University: A. Tahir	Staff development	"	12 days	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attendance at a library management seminar at Ibadan
" "	Ahmadu Bello University (KIL)	Development of reference stock	1973	-	Donation of a set of U.K. Directories	Added to the library reference collections
" "	Benue Plateau State Library, Jos.	Development of stock	1973/74	-	Donation of books worth ₦20,000	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Semaru Public Library Zaria.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth ₦1,260	do. do. do.
" "	North East State Library, Maiduguri	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth ₦15,000	" " "
" "	North East State Library, Maiduguri	Building extension	"	-	Financial grant of ₦4,000	Erection of an extension to the central library building

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Kwara State Library, Ilorin	Development of stock	1973/74	-	Donation of books worth #20,000	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Selected Nigerian Libraries	Promotion library automation and use of MARC	1974	2 weeks	Sponsorship of J.E. Linford to visit Nigeria	Added to library stock for use by its clientele. Organised a seminar in Zaria and visited other libraries
" "	Rivers State Library Board, Port Harcourt: C.I. Nwakaonu	Staff development	"	1 month	Sponsored (all expenses)	Visited some British libraries
" "	Kwara State Library, Ilorin.	Library development	"	2 weeks	Sponsored trip of R. Pearce to survey library services	Surveyed library services and facilities in the state
" "	East Central State Ministry of Agric. and Natural Resources, Enugu.	Development of stock	"	-	Book presentation of 9 volumes	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Advanced Teachers' College, Owerri.	" " "	"	-	Book presentation of 5 volumes	do. do. do.
" "	University of Nigeria, Nsukka.	" " "	"	-	Book presentation of 1 volume	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	East Central State	Development of stock	1974	-	Book presentation of 925 volumes	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Advanced Teachers' Training College, Uyo.	" " "	"	-	Book presentation of 2 volumes	do. do. do.
" "	University of Lagos: A. Akindahunsi	Staff development	1975	1 year	Full scholarship	Full-time attendance at a college for a course in photograph and attachment to libraries
" "	Kwara State College of Technology, Ilorin.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of 71 serial titles worth N1,600	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Kano State Library, Kano.	" " "	"	-	Donation of reference books	do. do. do.
" "	Kwara State Library, Ilorin.	Library development	"	-	Donation of 7 single-sided stock units	Used in equipping the headquarters library
" "	University of Nigeria: A.B. Ojoade	Staff development	1976	5 weeks	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Visits to certain British university libraries
" "	Kwara State College of Technology, Ilorin.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of several volumes of books worth N3,500	Added to library stock for use by its clientele

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Selected Nigerian Libraries	Staff development	1976	-	Technical expertise	A.J. Brazier conducted all in service course in book binding at Nsukka for library staff and also visited some libraries
" "	Kano State Library, Kano.	Procurement of speech records	"	-	Paid service costing #540	British Council helped in procuring speech records from Britain
" "	Oyo State Library, Ibadan.	Development of stock	1975	-	Donation of a large number of books from the Council Library	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Kwara College of Technology, Ilorin: S. Alimi	Staff development	1977	4 weeks	Visit	His tour of British Libraries was arranged by the British Council but was paid by his employer
" "	Dept. of Library Science, Zaria.	Development of Library education	"	1 day	Lecture	M.G. Bloom gave a lecture and also showed films on various aspects of library services.
" "	Kwara College of Technology, Ilorin: S.O. Alimi	Staff development	"	3 weeks	Subsidized sponsored trip	S.O. Alimi attended a course in library planning in U.K. and also visited some libraries. His trip was subsidized by British Council

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	University of Lagos, Lagos.	Development of stock	1978	-	Donation of 2,000 titles on History, Politics, Law, English Literature, etc.	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Ahmadu Bello University and Dept. of Library Studies, Zaria.	Visitation	"	1 day	Familiarisation tour	Derek Cornish of British Council, London, held discussions with librarians in Zaria on professional matters
" "	Kano State Library, Kano.	Development of childrens' materials	"	-	Donation of 100 children's books	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	Bayero University, Kano.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of 39 titles on Islamic History and Jurispence	do. do. do.
" "	Kano State Library, Kano.	" " "	1979	-	Donation of 489 titles	" " "
" "	Kano State Library, Kano	Staff development	1976	Not given	Sponsored trip	Attended a course in library management in U.K.
" "	Rivers State Library Board, Port Harcourt	Development of reference stock	1979	-	Donation of bibliographies	Added to library stock for use by its clientele

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	Rivers State Library Board, Port Harcourt	Improvement of stock	1979	-	Donation of 70 copies of certain Nuffield 'O' level Chemistry readers	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books in the Humanities (History and Lit.)	do. do. do.
" "	University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt: E.E. Uch	Staff development	"	1 year	Scholarship (full)	Undertook an MLS degree course at Aberystwyth
" "	Bayero University, Kano.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of 1,058 titles in Science and Technology	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
" "	National Library of Nigeria	Staff development	1980	Not given	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attended a course in computerisation in U.K.
" "	Libraries and Library Schools in Nigeria: Professor P. Havard-Williams	General library development	"	2 weeks	do. do. do.	Held meetings with librarians and visited libraries
" "	Kwara State College of Technology, Ilorin.	Staff development	1981	-	Part of the contractor-financed development plan; INTERCAN	Yet to be ratified and implemented

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Council	University of Ife: O. Otenaike	Staff development	1976	3 months	Scholarship	Undertook training in book-binding
" "	University of Ife: D. Faola.	" "	"	3 "	"	Undertook training in Reprography

APPENDIX V

Questionnaire No. 1

Overseas

Development Administration/British Government

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Government	University of Ibadan, Ibadan	Capital cost of library building and stock development	1948	7 years	Financial grant of £170,000 from C.D. & W. Fund	Building of a new University Library (£144,000) and development of its collections (£30,000)
" "	University of Ibadan, Ibadan.	To establish and run University printing press	"	22 "	Unspecified capital grants	Used in forming the nucleus of the University press
" "	Bayero College, Kano.	Capital cost of library building and stock development	1960	-	Financial grant to ABU	Building of a university college library in Kano
" "	Northern Regional Library Services, Kaduna.	Public library development	"	-	Financial grant of £12,000	Part of the total capital expenditure in erecting a regional reference library services in Kaduna
CDA	Eastern Nigeria Library Board	do. do. do.	1962	-	Financial grant of £34,000	Building of a divisional library in Port Harcourt
"	Western Nigeria Library Services, Ibadan.	" " "	"	-	Financial grant of £27,000	Construction of a central regional library headquarters at Ibadan

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
ODA	Northern Regional Library Services, Kaduna	Public library development	1962	-	Financial grant of £35,500	£29,500 for building a tending library and £6,000 for book purchases at Kaduna.
British Government	Ahmadu Bello University Libraries	Development of stock	1964	-	Financial grant of £32,000 out of N1.2 million to the University	Out of £1.2 million granted to the university, £32,000 was spent in developing the library stock
" "	Ahmadu Bello University Libraries	Provision of library equipment at Zaria and Kano	"	-	U.K. Educational Grant of £150,000	£37,235 was spent in providing equipment for the university libraries at Zaria and Kano
" "	Bayero University College, Kano.	Development of stock and equipment	1965	-	Financial grant of £5,295	Purchase of books (£2,000) and equipment (£3,295) for the library
" "	University of Nigeria Nsukka.	Rehabilitation of university library services	1970	-	Financial grant of £25,000	Purchase of library equipment
ODA	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.	Staff assistance	"	4 months	Secondment of Brian Armitage to Zaria librarian	He was responsible for the management of the new medical library in Zaria

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
British Government	College of Technology, Enugu; ATTC, Owerri; Rivers State Library Board; South East State Library Board; East Central State Library Board	Rehabilitation of libraries after the war	1970	-	Financial grant of £20,000 to all of them	The grant was variously used to buy books and equipment so as to reactivate library services in the area
" "	University of Nigeria: J.O. Okoye	Staff development	1971	2 years	British Technical Assistance Scholarship	Studied for ALA qualification in the U.K.
CDA	In Service Training Centre, Kano.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of books under the BPP Scheme	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	Advanced Teachers' College, Zaria.	" " "	"	-	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
"	Western State Library Services Ibadan: A.A. Obe	Staff development	1972	2 weeks	Sponsored trip (all expenses)	Attended a British Council Course No. 226 on Young People and Reading; also visited school libraries in U.K.
"	Kano State Library, Kano.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of 300 volumes valued at £3,750	Added to stock to help refurbish children's library

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
ODA	Certain book sellers in Nigeria	Development of book retail	1971	2 weeks	Sponsorship of a book selling course at Ibadan	Provided a book selling instructor from Britain to conduct a book selling course, plus other incidental expenses
"	Certain book sellers in Nigeria	do. do. do.	1972	3 "	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
"	Rivers State Library Board	Public library development	1972/73	-	Financial grant of £1,200	Erection of a temporary administrative building to the library
"	Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu.	Development of stock	"	-	Donation of books worth £5,500 under BPP Scheme	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	School of Nursing, Enugu	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £250 under BPP Scheme	do. do. do.
"	ATTC., Owerri	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £1,000 under BPP Scheme	" " "
"	East Central State Library Board, Enugu.	" " "	"	-	Donation of periodicals worth £105.53 under BPP Scheme	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
ODA	University of Nigeria Nsukka.	Development of stock	1972/73	-	Donation of periodicals worth £116.53 under BPP Scheme	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	South Eastern State Library Board, Calabar	" " "	"	-	Donation of periodicals worth £83.56 under BPP Scheme	do. do. do.
"	University of Ibaden, Ibaden.	Provision of equipment for the laboratory	"	-	Financial grant of £40,000	Used primarily to buy laboratory equipment but some books and transport were also included
"	University of Nigeria: J.J. Ani	Staff development	1971	2 years	Technical Assistance Programme	Studied full-time for ALA qualification in U.K.
"	Rivers State Library Board, Port Harcourt	Development of stock	1972/73	-	Donation of serials worth £26.23 under BPP Scheme	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	Kano State Library, Kano.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books	do. do. do.
"	North-Eastern State Library, Maiduguri	" " "	"	-	" " "	" " "
"	School of Veterinary and Public Health, Kaduna	" " "	"	-	Donation of books and periodicals worth £500	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
ODA	Government Tech. School, Kaduna.	Development of stock	1972/73	-	Donation of books and periodicals worth £500	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	Advanced Teachers' College, Sokoto.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books and periodicals worth £2,000	do. do. do.
"	Advanced Teachers' College, Zaria.	" " "	"	-	do. do. do.	" " "
"	Western State Library Ibadan.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books under Public Library Development Scheme worth £15,000	" " "
"	Kwara State Library Service, Ilorin	" " "	"	-	Donation of books under Public Library Development Scheme worth £15,000	" " "
"	Kwara State Library Service, Ilorin.	Staff development	"	-	Bursary Award worth £500	Members of staff attended Public Library Officer's course at Kaduna
"	Mid-West Library Board, Benin.	" " "	"	-	do. do. do.	do. do. do.

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
ODA	University of Benin: Esezebor	Staff development	1972/73	4 weeks	Sponsored trip	Investigated copyright as it affects developing countries in Africa as part of his doctorate studies
"	Ibadan Polytechnic: A.A. Aladejana	" "	"	2 "	" "	Visited polytechnic libraries, publishers and book sellers in U.K.
"	University of Lagos: S.A. Laniyan	" "	"	5 "	" "	Attended British Council Course No. 230 on Book selling and distribution in U.K.
"	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Erua	Development of stock	1973/74	-	Donation of books worth £1,000 under BPP Scheme	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	ATTC., Owerri	" " "	"	-	do. do. do.	do. do. do.
"	ATTC., Uyo	" " "	"	-	" " "	" " "
"	Ministry of Information, Erua	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £250 under BPP Scheme	" " "
"	Civil Service Training Centre, Calabar	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £1,000 under BPP Scheme	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
CDA	Prisons Training School, Enugu.	Development of stock	1973/74	-	Donation of books worth £200 under BPP Scheme	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	South Eastern State Library Services, Calabar.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £500 under BPP Scheme	do. do. do.
"	Dept. of Library Science, Zaria.	" " "	1973	3 years	Donation of books and Journals worth £500 yearly under PLD Scheme to form the nucleus of the library school library	" " "
"	Dept. of Library Science Zaria and Northern Div. of Nig. Lib. Assoc.	Conference	1974	-	A grant of £1,000 was provided to hold a conference in Kano.	Administrative cost of the Conference on the planning of Rural libraries and Max Broome air fare as guest speaker there
"	North Central Library Board, Kaduna: J.O. Faseyi	Staff development	"	-	Bursary Award	Enrolled full time for 9 months at a British library school for his FLA qualification

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
CDA	ABU Medical Library, Zaria.	Development of stock	1974	1 year	Paid subscription to back sets of a number of Medical Journals	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
"	Institute of Education ABU, Zaria.	" " "	"	-	Donation of books worth £2,000 under BPP Scheme	do. do. do.
British Government	University of Nigeria: J.A. Agu	Staff development	"	2 years	British Technical Assistance Scholarship	Attended full time course for his ALA qualification in U.K.
CDA	Nigeria	" "	1966/77	2 "	Technical Cooperation Training Programme	Attend full time course at CLW Abersywyth
"	"	" "	1978/79	21 months	do. do. do.	Studied medical librarianship at Ealing Technical College
"	"	" "	1979/80	6 months each	" " "	Undertook a tour of duty with Central Office of Information
"	"	" "	1980/81	15 months	" " "	Studied at Loughborough University

APPENDIX V

Questionnaire No. 1

Other British Donors of Aid to Nigeria

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
Carnegie U.K. Trust	Northern Nigeria Regional Library	Development of stock	1951	-	Financial grant of) £3,390)	Books worth about £5,280 had been bought from these grants for the libraries by 12.11.53 leaving an unexpended balance which later passed to the Crown Agent
" " "	Lagos Municipal Library, Lagos	" " "	"	-	Financial grant of) £3,740)	
Clayton Wray Publication Ltd., London.	ABU Medical Library Zaria.	To acquaint medical staff with current awareness service	1972	-	Paid subscription to <u>British Medicine</u>	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
Barker Publication Ltd., England.	ABU Medical Library Zaria.	do. do. do.	"	-	Paid subscription to <u>current Medical Research and Opinion</u>	do. do. do.
Hamilton Memorial Trust Fund, c/o John Wright & Sons Ltd, 44 Triangle West, Bristol.	ABU Medical Library Zaria.	Development of stock	"	-	Annual donation of books worth £200	" " "

Donor's Name and Address	Recipient's Name and Address	Purpose of Award	Date of Award	Duration of Award	Nature of Award	Utilization (how award was used)
Mr A. Smeesen, 70 Vale Road., Worcester Park, Surrey.	North Eastern Library Services, Maidguri	Development of stock	1974	5 years	Donation of 14 titles to the library	Added to library stock for use by its clientele
IPC Business Pross Ltd., England.	ABU Medical Library, Zaria.	To acquaint medical staff with current awareness of service	1980	-	Annual subscription to <u>Africa Health</u>	do. do. do.

APPENDIX VI

Ranfurlly Library Service: Presentations to Nigeria

Date	Recipient's Name and Address
21.08.74	Western State Library Service, Ibadan, Oye State
13.09.74	Mubi Comprehensive Secondary School, Mubi
13.09.74	Western State Library Service, Ibadan
11.10.74	Kano In-Service Training Centre, P.M.B. 3113, Kano
29.10.74	Department of Zoology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
14.11.74	Western State Library Service, Ibadan
14.11.74	UNESCO Current Affairs Society, P.O. Box 62, Owerri
19.11.74	Kagoro Teachers' College, Kagoro, North Central State
24.02.75	Eket Modern High School, Ekpene Obo, South Eastern State
24.02.75	Methodist Boys' High School, Oron, South Eastern State
02.04.75	St. Michael's School, P.O. Box 5, Mgboko Hall, E.C.S.
04.04.75	Queen of Rosary School, Gboko, Benue-Plateau State
14.04.75	Kokori Grammar School, Kokori Inland, Via Sapele
22.04.75	Methodist High School, P.O. Box 8, Via Sapele
09.05.75	O.C.C., 1 Marcus Gavey Street, New Haven, Enugu
21.05.75	Community School, Amori, Orlu Division
04.08.75	United Orima School, P.O. Box 1, Ode-Aye, Okitipupa
14.08.75	Mr Festus Idjoko, P.O. Box 15, Eku, Via Sapele
04.09.75	Unity School, Act Burho, Via Warri
04.09.75	University of Benin, Library, Benin City
15.01.76	Government Secondary School, Dutsin Ma
15.01.76	Library Coordinator, Orlu Town Students Library, Box 21, Orlu
12.03.76	Enjema Community School, Ankpa, Via Idah
12.03.76	Mr Bennett Iwio, c/o Postmaster, Nembe Agulubu, Role Nembe, Brass Division, Rivers State
12.03.76	Chief Umozunwa Library, Nkpologwi, Box 18, Awka

Date	Recipient's Name and Address
12.03.76	Ezigbo Family Public Library, Abatete, Anambra State
12.03.76	Government Secondary School, Dutsin Ma
12.03.76	Ogume Grammar School, Ogume, Via Kwale
12.03.76	Mr Joe Egwin, Chukwuma Library Services
12.03.76	Obaju Union Institute Library, P.O. Box 10, Oba Akoko, Ondo State
12.03.76	Ovu Grammar Commercial School, P.O. Box 30, Ovorie-Ovu
09.02.77	Benue State Library Service, Makurdi
09.02.77	Women's Corona School, Bukuru, Via Jos
24.06.77	Kokori Grammar School, P.M.B. 6, Kokori
24.06.77	Wusasa Hospital, School of Nursing, Zaria
24.06.77	Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
May 1978	Playfair Memorial College, Oro-Ago, Via Omu-Aran
" "	Oshogbo Local Government Library, P.M.B. 318, Oshogbo
Feb. "	Community Library Service, Umonowo Ihetteafoakwa, Ekwerazu-Ahiazu, Mbaise, Owerri
May "	Oshogbo Local Government Library, P.M.B. 318, Oshogbo
" "	Niger City Primary School, P.O. Box 336, Fegge Onitsha
" "	Bishop of Asaba, P.O. Box 69, Asaba
" "	Arts and Craft Unit, Ministry of Education and Information, Enugu
" "	Peri Ockinga, 306 B1 Francis Complex, University of Nigeria, Nsukka
" "	Imo State Library Board, P.M.B. 1118, Owerri
" "	Bishop of Asaba, P.O. Box 69, Asaba
July "	Sudan Interior Mission, P.O. Box 2049, Kaduna
" "	Mr L Odjugho, P.M.B. 15, Ayo Street, Kokori Inland, Via Sapele

Date	Recipient's Name and Address
Nov. 1978	Dambon Government Secondary School, Dambon
" "	Bishop R.N.C. Nwosuba, Diocese of Asaba, P.O. Box 69, Asaba
Jan. "	Dept. of Geography, University of Calabar, P.M.B. 1115, Calabar
25.01.79	Ibiye Mobile Library Service, P.O. Box 86, Okpakh, Waterside, Via Sapele
09.07.79	College of Technology, P.M.B. 1036, Owerri
24.10.79	Government Teachers' College, Lemu, Via Bida
24.10.79	Government Teachers' College, Doko, P.M.B. 44, Bida
18.12.79	Dept. of History, University of Jos, Jos, Plateau State
22.01.80	Women Teachers' College, P.M.B. 21, Nguru
05.02.80	Mr Nicholas Onwueke, Director, Innocent Souls, P.O. Box 340, Orlu
20.02.80	Boys' Secondary School, Oroko, Via Nsukka
28.02.80	Dept. of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
31.03.80	Dr Samuel Ogunwale, Block 'D' Room One, Baptist College, Lagos University, Iwo (?)
31.03.80	Government Girl's Secondary School, Mahuta, P.O. Box 124, Zuru
01.04.81	Rotary Club of Enugu, P.O. Box 173, Enugu
01.04.81	Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of Lagos, Lagos

APPENDIX VII

The Ranfurly Library Service
18 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1 England

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
Benue Plateau State,
Jos,
Nigeria.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Ministry of Education,
Benue Plateau State,
Jos.
4. Area covered by distributor: Benue Plateau State of Nigeria
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	12
Adult Fiction	12
Adult Non-fiction	12
Text Books	12
per year =	<u>48</u>
6. Special requirements: None really - except that we are interested in all categories of the books you send.
7. Types of books not required: Improper books, Partisans, books which are obviously pornographic.
8. Can you collect from Lagos? Yes - Send to Government Coastal Agents, Apapa, Lagos.

Date: 15.09.70

Signature: SGD

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
Enugu East Central State.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Permanent Secretary , M.O.E., E.C.S.,
Enugu,
Nigeria.
4. Area covered by distributor: East Central State of Nigeria
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	36
Adult Fiction	26
Adult Non-fiction	38
Text Books	<u>300</u>
	per year = 400
6. Special requirements: Our particular need is Text Books as most of our schools lost all their books and equipment during the Civil War. We should be grateful for any Science/Laboratory equipment you may have to send to our 300 Post-Primary Institutions, most of which lost everything they had in their laboratories as a result of the war.
7. Types of books not required: Send any
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible: In view of our unique circumstance, would you, please send our consignments, at least for the rest of the year, by Air. We need your help now and if consignments are sent by Sea, they will not reach us until the end of the School year.

Date: 20.07.70

Signature: C.E. Ihejiahi

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: The Director of Library Services,
East Central State Library Board,
P.M.B. 1026,
Enugu,
Nigeria.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Libraries Enugu
4. Area covered by distributor: 11,548 square miles. Approx.
8,000,000 inhabitants
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category: Children and Teenagers
Adult Fiction
Adult Non-fiction
Text Books
per year = _____
6. Special requirements: Publication in Sociology, Public Administration Pure and Applied Sciences, Philosophy, Religion Fiction and Juvenile of General Character. Serials: Geographical Magazine and National Geographic Magazine.
7. Types of books not required: Books published before 1965 unless on request.
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible: Issuing of Book list Holdings to enable Users of service make suitable selections.

Date: 23.08.72

Signature: SGD
Director Library Services
East Central State Library
Board

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
P.M.B. 3042,
Kano,
Nigeria.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Min. of Education
Kano c/o Govt. Coastal
Nigeria Agency - APAPA
4. Area covered by distributor: Kano State
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Children and Teenagers | 20 |
| Adult Fiction | 20 |
| Adult Non-fiction | 10 |
| Text Books | <u>10</u> |
| per year = | 60 |
6. Special requirements: Children's books
7. Types of books not required:
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible:
9. Can you collect from Lagos? Yes

Date:

Signature: SGD
Permanent Secretary

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Ministry of Education,
Kwara State,
P.M.B. 391,
Ilorin.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Ministry of Education,
Ilorin.
4. Area covered by distributor: Kwara State
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	4
Adult Fiction	4
Adult Non-fiction	4
Text Books	<u>4</u>
per year = 16	
6. Special requirements: Science books and books suitable for University. In addition to boths for primary and secondary schools.
7. Types of books not required: Books which are not likely to promote inter-racial understanding and mutual respect.
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible:
9. Can you collect from Lagos? Yes

Date: 11.09.70

Signature: SGD

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Rotary Club of Lagos,
P.O. Box 1513,
Lagos.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Please leave space for main distributor to show address of centres of distribution in Nigeria.
4. Area covered by distributor: Lagos, Ikeja, Ibadan, Benin, Zaria, Kaduna, Kano, Warri, Port Harcourt, Aba and Enugu.
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	20
Adult Fiction	10
Adult Non-fiction	10
Text Books	<u>50</u>
per year = 90	
6. Special requirements: A good supply of technical books should be included, basic techniques of all trades including management, accountancy, administration etc.
7. Types of books not required: None in particular
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible: This will be given as we gain experience in distribution.

Date: 16.09.70

Signature: SGD

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Ministry of Education,
North Central State,
Kaduna.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Ministry of Education,
Kaduna, Via G.C.A.,
Apapa,
Lagos.
4. Area covered by distributor: North Central State
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	20
Adult Fiction	5
Adult Non-fiction	5
Text Books	<u>10</u>
per year = 40	
6. Special requirements: Supplementary Readers for Primary School children, informative magazines and reference books.
7. Types of books not required: Religious, partisan and old and out of date books.
8. Any comment or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible:
9. Can you collect from Lagos? Yes

Date: 08.10.70

Signature: SGD
Hanina Soba

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Kaduna Rotary Club,
Community Service Committee,
P.O. Box 460
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Shipping details enclosed
4. Area covered by distributor: Kaduna City,
North Central State,
Nigeria.
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	40
Adult Fiction	10
Adult Non-fiction	10
Text Books	<u>20</u>
per year =	80
6. Special requirements: Nursing and Medical books in small quantities.
7. Types of books not require: Any dealing with extreme racist subjects.
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible: None at the moment.

Date: 04.08.80

Signature: SGD
Chairman Community Service
Kaduna Rotary Club

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
North Eastern State,
Maiduguri,
Nigeria.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Perm. Sec., Ministry Education,
Maiduguri,
Nigeria.
4. Area covered by distributor: The North Eastern State of Nigeria
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	20
Adult Fiction	30
Adult Non-fiction	30
Text Books	<u> </u>
	per year = 80
6. Special requirements: Nil at present
7. Types of books not required:
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our services as useful to you as possible:
9. Can you collect from Lagos? Yes

Date: 05.10.70

Signature: SGD
W.J. Miller
for Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Education
N.E. State

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
North Western State,
Sokoto.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Min. of Education Sokoto,
Nigeria.
4. Area covered by distributor: North Western State (population nearly
6 million - area 65,000 sq. miles
rather larger than England and Wales)
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately
120 books) which can be handled in a year in
each category: Children and Teenagers }
Adult Fiction } Virtually
Adult Non-fiction } no limit
Text Books }
per year =
6. Special requirements: See letter attached
7. Types of books not required: As mentioned in your leaflet and
only small demand for books beyond
'A' level.
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our
service as useful to you as possible: Not at present
9. Can you collect from Lagos? Yes

Date: 14.09.70

Signature: SGC
F.W. Allen
for Permanent Secretary

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: Gbole N. Nwikina,
Director of Library Services,
Rivers State Library Board,
P.M.B. 5115, Port Harcourt,
Rivers State of Nigeria.
3. Short address for Director of Library Services,
Rivers State Library Board,
Central Library, Port Harcourt,
Rivers State of Nigeria.
4. Area covered by distributor: Rivers State of Nigeria
5. Number of tea-chests Children and Teenagers 200
(containing approximately Adult Fiction 100
120 books) which can be Adult Non-fiction 100
handled in a year in Text Books 100
each category per year = 500
6. Special requirements: Africana (West Africa)
Science & Technology
Industry & Commerce and Management
Children's Literature and Pre-School
Picture Books
7. Types of books not required: Foreign Language Books
Paper Backs including Ephemeral
Publications.
8. Any comments or suggestions of making our service as useful to you as possible:

Date: 07.04.73

Signature: SGC

1. Name of country: NIGERIA
2. Name and address of distributor: The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Education,
Calabar South Eastern State,
Nigeria.
3. Short address for stencilling on tea-chest: Same address as above
4. Area covered by distributor: South Eastern State of Nigeria
5. Number of tea-chests (containing approximately 120 books) which can be handled in a year in each category:

Children and Teenagers	500
Adult Fiction	50
Adult Non-fiction	50
Text Books	<u>50</u>
per year = 650	
6. Special requirements: Textbooks in Maths, Science (Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Agricultural Science), French, English, Geography, Economics up to sixth form, Home Economics.
7. Types of books not required: Nil
8. Any comments or suggestions for making our service as useful to you as possible: Our greatest need at the moment is the building up of a School library at the Advanced Teachers' College, Uyo, and also libraries in two government teacher training colleges and four government secondary schools in the state.

Date: 13.07.70

Signature: SGD
J.S. Etuh-Udo
for Permanent Secretary

APPENDIX VIII

S.A. Ajia Esq.,
Department of Library Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria,
Kaduna State,
Nigeria.

Our Ref: EWA 129/504/02
13 August, 1982

You will recall coming to see me some time ago with a request for information on U.K. Bilateral Technical Cooperation to Nigeria. It has taken a little time to assemble the details you required and I apologise for this delay.

I attach a list in the format you required up to 1981 which is the last year for which statistics are available. However I am sorry to say that we cannot provide details of "numbers" before 1969 which is the earliest year for which this type of data is available. You also left with me the attached questionnaire which I regret I am unable to complete. I would suggest that you contact the British Council office in Lagos (or Kaduna) for information on libraries as they administer the library development programme on our behalf.

I hope this information is of use to you.

Ms M.V. Ware
Eastern and Western Africa Department

