



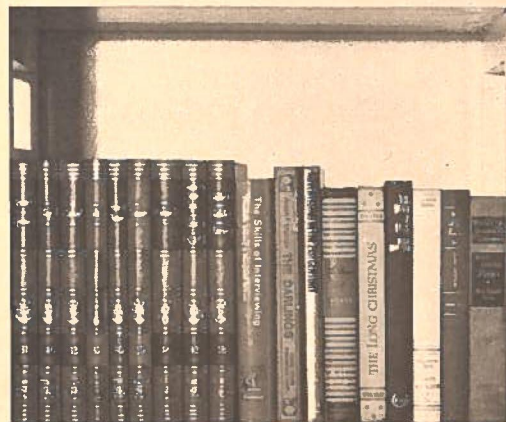
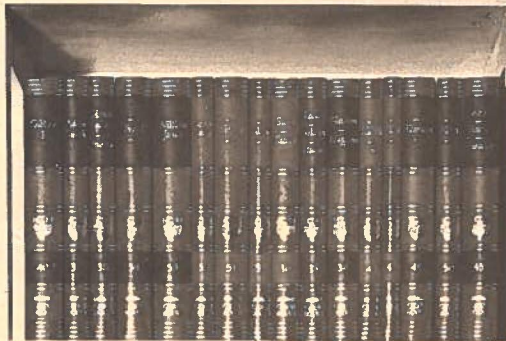
JAMAICA LIBRARY

ASSOCIATION

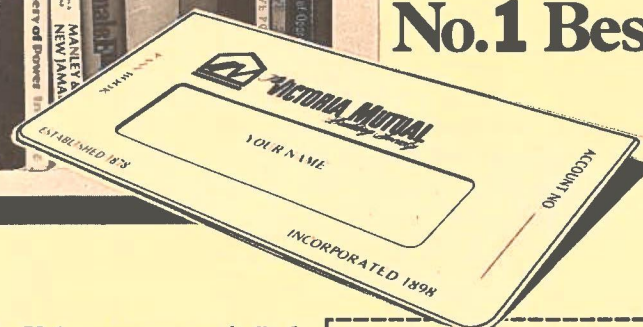
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JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee 1975

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2nd Vice- President:	Mrs. Sheila Lampart, Librarian, St. Thomas Parish Library, Morant Bay.	Representative: Institute of Jamaica	Mrs. Jacqueline Morgan, Institute of Jamaica, East Street, Kingston.
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Hon. Secretary:	Miss Laura-Ann Munroe, Librarian, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7.	Representative: Schools Section	Sister Mary Tarcissia, Immaculate Conception High School, Constant Spring Road, Kingston.

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Mr. John Aarons — Status, Salaries & Con-
ditions of Service.

Miss Daphne Douglas — Education
Mrs. Yvonne Lawrence — Finance and Promotions

Miss Maizy Wedderburn — Research and Public-
ations

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

By Stephanie Ferguson



At the 26th Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Library Association held January 31, 1975.

Colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests, it is with mixed feelings that I view my elevation to the post of President of the Jamaica Library Association for 1975.

I am obviously pleased at the honour conferred on me, especially when I look back at the list of our past Presidents, for I realise that I am being elevated to join a group of persons of immense stature and excellence in their chosen fields whether they were practising Librarians or outsiders so to speak. Let me mention some names to illustrate my meaning:

Mr. C. Bernard Lewis — A former Director of the Institute of Jamaica.

Mr. Ken Ingram — Distinguished Scholar and Librarian of the U.W.I.

Sir Edgerton Richardson — Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Public Service & until recently Jamaica's Representative to the United Nations.

Mr. W. A. Adolphe Roberts — Eminent Historian — now passed on.

Sir John Carbery — A former Chief

Justice of Jamaica.

Mrs. Hazel Bennett — Once Deputy Director of J.L.S. now at the U.W.I. Department of Library Studies.

Mrs. Gloria Cumper — Distinguished Attorney at Law and Social Worker.

Prof. Leslie Robinson — Pro Vice Chancellor of the U.W.I.

Mrs. Joyce Robinson — of Jamaica Library Service and JAMAL Fame.

Mr. Vic Reid — Distinguished Author and Journalist.

Mr. C. L. Stuart — Past Principal of Clarendon College.

Miss Lelia Thomas — Acting Director of Jamaica Library Service.

Mrs. Amy Robertson — Librarian Documentalist of the Faculty of Education U.W.I.

I find, however, that in spite of my pride at being elevated to join this distinguished group as President of the Association, I also feel very humble, extremely apprehensive and to be quite honest, downright worried because I realize that I do not really belong in this category at all. Indeed I view myself as an "upstart" a "just

come" a "masquerader" for here I am an ordinary undistinguished "Junior" (if the younger members of the audience will pardon the expression) without any worthwhile accomplishments treading in the footsteps of persons who are well known throughout Jamaica for the outstanding contributions they have made in their respective fields.

In spite of being so obviously misplaced in this group of Jamaica Library Association Presidents, however, I am hoping that my election at the beginning of a new quarter century of operation will mark a turning point in one aspect of the Association's life — that of participation by the rank and file of its members.

Since 1966, I have been involved in the work of our professional Association and I have noticed with concern the limited participation and sometimes total lack of interest by members in the affairs of the Association. In trying to explain this absence of involvement, I have concluded that perhaps because the Officers of the Association so far have all been persons from the Executive and Senior Managerial group whom we recognise as leaders and with whom we associate on an employer — employee basis in the case of practising Librarians; and on the basis of the distinguished person, to be treated with respect because of their important position in the society; in the case of non Librarians, we have tended not to identify with the Officers, and consequently not to identify with the aims, objectives and work of the Association. If I am correct in my attempt at explaining the apathy which seems to permeate the Jamaica Library Association, then it would seem to me, that our members can no longer offer this excuse, for my association with the majority of you has been on a friendship — colleague basis rather than on a management — employee basis. Indeed I have worked side by side with many of you in various parts of this island so I must be regarded as a member of the rank and file, one with whom you can identify. I am therefore hoping that my elevation from the rank and file to the highest position in this our professional Association will encourage others to become involved in the work of the Association and that as a group we will cease to abdicate our responsibilities as professional Librarians because of our mistaken belief that leadership and involvement should be left to a special group. This perceived apathy

and lack of participation in our Association is the subject which I would like to talk about today, that of Professions, Professional Associations, and Professionalism in its members.

In Jamaica today after 25 years of continuous operation as a Professional Association we are in the unhappy position where the largest employer of Librarians — Government, through statutory Bodies and Government Departments directly, does not view the Librarian as a professional for purposes of remuneration. This, in spite of the obvious contribution made by Librarians in operating a public library Service second to none in the Caribbean and one of which Jamaica can be justly proud. We find that our Librarians have been classified as Executive Officers — Administrators, Programme managers — Clericals, but never Professionals. I therefore decided to take a closer look at professions, professional association and professionalism to determine whether we had in any way as a group contributed to our lack of recognition by the powers that be.

One of the characteristics of the modern world is the development of professions which is an acknowledgement of specialized knowledge or a specialized technical proficiency to solve particular problems. In the middle ages three professions only were recognised:

Theology
Law
Medicine

Today, however, the number has grown to embrace many different fields — Engineering, Pharmacy, Nursing, Journalism etc. and even now new professions are in the process of development as evidenced by the fact that new groups are constantly clamouring for professional recognition. What then identifies a profession you might well ask? The following criteria of a profession are listed by Massie in "Essentials of Management"(1)

- (1) A Profession is based on a proven systematic body of knowledge and this requires intellectual training.
- (2) A Profession maintains an experimental attitude towards information and thus requires a search for new ideas.
- (3) Entrance into a Profession is usually restricted by standards

established by an Association that requires its members to be accepted by a group comprised of people with common training.

- (4) A Profession emphasizes Service to others and usually develops a Code of Ethics that requires that financial return not be the only motive.

The **Oxford English Dictionary** defines it as:

"A vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning is used in its application to the affairs of others or in the practice of an art founded upon it."

Whilst in the **Encyclopaedia of Social Science** is found:

"We recognise a profession as a vocation founded upon prolonged and specialized intellectual training which enables a particular service to be rendered — but this recognition may be hindered by dependence which militates against group consciousness since it is only under the stimulus of the latter that the practitioners associate together and become a profession in the fullest sense of the word".

As Librarians our commitment to "intellectual training," to "acquisition of knowledge" and "specialised skill" and a "search for new ideas" is a necessity so I will not dwell on these aspects, I would however like to highlight two factors which I consider to be of equal importance to our acquisition of training and specialised skills and which perhaps we in Jamaica have failed to attach sufficient importance:

- (1) Code of Ethics in the profession.
- (2) Group Consciousness in the profession.

If you are therefore among those who have been asking what has the Jamaica Library Association done for me, I suggest you ask yourself what have I done for the Jamaica Library Association because the Jamaica Library Association cannot do anything for you until you do something for it. It is only by our active participation and involvement in the affairs of the Association that we will be able to progress individually or as a group. Until we view ourselves as professionals and display professionalism in our attitudes and responsibilities, we will not be accorded that status by others.

I therefore challenge you to get off the side-lines. Get involved. As President in 1975 I would like to see a greater involvement in our affairs by members at large. We need persons to serve on the working parties, we need persons to assist with the publication of the Bulletin, the quarterly Newsletter — to assist in the organizing of meaningful seminars, to help promote professional knowledge. We need feedback from you. If you do not think that the Jamaica Library Association as an Association is serving a useful purpose — then get involved and influence its policies and programmes to reflect your needs. Criticisms from the side-lines will not do — its criticisms at quarterly meetings, in the Newsletter, the Bulletin if you wish — suggestions from working party members that will make the Jamaica Library Association serve your needs. Only when every practicing Librarian participates fully and wholeheartedly will our Professional Association be the vibrant one it ought to be — only then will we win the recognition we seek.

REFERENCE

1. Massie, Joseph L. — Essentials of management.
London: Prentice Hall, 1971.

**COMMONWEALTH LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
SECOND MEETING
KINGSTON, JAMAICA
NOVEMBER 17-23rd, 1975**

The decision to hold the Second Meeting of the Council of the Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA) in Kingston Jamaica during the week of 1975 November 17, was taken at the COMLA Executive meeting held in London, England in 1974 March.

The meeting which was attended by Forty-one Council members passed the following resolutions at the end of their deliberations:—

RESOLUTIONS

The Second Council of the Commonwealth Library Association unanimously resolves:—

1. that the establishment of a Commonwealth-wide scheme for the exchange of library staff and the creation of internships and attachments to be made available to Commonwealth librarians be given priority in COMLA's program.
2. that the Executive Committee take early action to establish the clearing house at COMLA Secretariat and the national selection committees recommended in the Xuereb report.
3. that the proposed scheme for internships and attachments be made applicable to library staff of all grades and degrees of experience.
4. that the proposed scheme of exchanges of library staff normally be made applicable to library staff in the professional grades.
5. that the Executive Committee re-request the Commonwealth Secretariat to make representations to the Governments of all COMLA members regarding the granting of work permits to library staff benefitting from the schemes.

CONFERENCES

6. that the Executive Committee continue its efforts to obtain such funds as are needed to operate these schemes.
7. that, in the light of further information made available to its seminar on reciprocity of qualifications in librarianship, concerning barriers to the mobility of librarians among Commonwealth countries and between the Commonwealth and countries outside the Commonwealth there is a need for COMLA to pursue its interest in reciprocity of qualifications, as a high priority.
8. That COMLA direct its attention, in the first place, to supporting other investigations known to be in progress in this area and to securing access for members to existing assessments of qualifications for librarianship.
9. that the Executive make early contact with the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), with a view to exchanging experience and information with the IFLA Standing Committee on Library Schools, and offering COMLA's assistance in forwarding that Committee's work.
10. that the Executive make early contact with the American Library Association, with a view to sharing experience and information and offering COMLA's assistance in increasing the number of the ALA's expert panels concerned with the assessment of qualifications, so as to ensure a complete cover of Commonwealth countries.
11. that the Executive request the American Library Association to make available, for distribution to COMLA members, the names of members of ALA's

expert panels, in order to provide a channel of assistance to COMLA members in the evaluation of qualifications secured outside their own countries.

12. that the above resolutions be conveyed to the Executive of COMLA, meeting in Kingston, Jamaica on 1975 November 22d.

**WORKSHOP ON THE PLANNING
OF NATIONAL INFORMATION
SYSTEMS [NATIS] LIBRARY AND
DOCUMENTATION NETWORK FOR
THE CARIBBEAN AREA —
KINGSTON JAMAICA
NOVEMBER 10-14, 1975.**

The workshop which was sponsored by Unesco and the Jamaica Library Service is a follow up of the Unesco Inter-Governmental Conference on the Planning of National Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures held in Paris September 23-27, 1974. It was arranged in accordance with the proposal "that member states take suitable action to create or improve a national information system or an infrastructure for information services, in accordance with the economic and social structure of the country and its cultural heritage, and within the framework of national overall development plans and its communication policy".

Among Caribbean countries represented at the workshop were Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Guyana, and St. Vincent.

The main topics discussed were:—

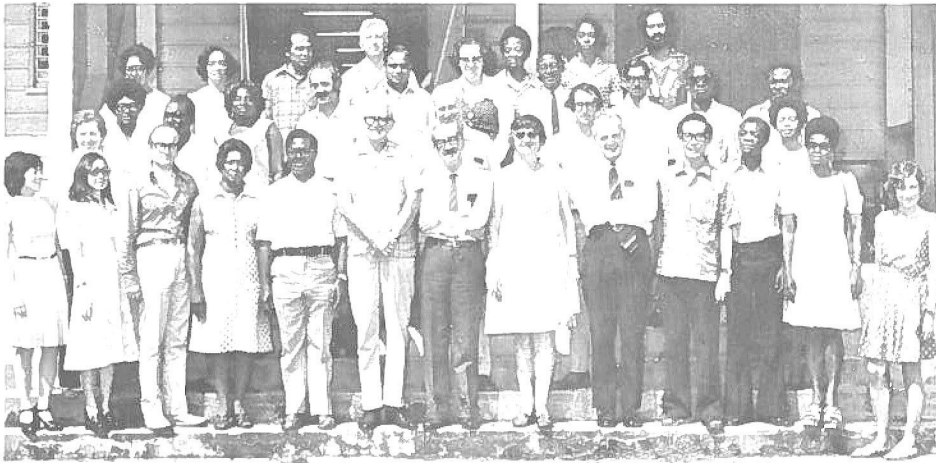
- (1) NATIS — Concept, Structure etc.
- (2) International and Regional Cooperation
- (3) Manpower Planning and Training for NATIS
- (4) Budgeting for NATIS

The meeting allowed participants to share experiences in the Caribbean region. Jamaica is proud to have been selected as the venue of these meetings.

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Hon. Howard Cooke, Minister of Education, as he gave the official opening address at the Caribbean Workshop on the Planning of National Information Systems (NATIS), November 10, 1975.



Comla Council Members at their second meeting Kingston, Jamaica, November 17-23, 1975.

Library Month Activities

The Jamaica Library Association declared November 1975 "Library Month". During this month the Association asked Librarians, Institutional Members, Schools etc. to focus attention on some aspect of Librarianship with a view to making library users as well as the public in general aware of the presence and function of the library.

The timing of this was deliberate — the Association taking the opportunity of NATIS and COMLA Meetings held in November to get our visitors involved in the activities.

Among the activities planned by the Association's Executive were:—

(1) **Careers Guidance Clinic** librarians were asked to advise students on librarianship as a career. The clinic which was held in cooperation with the Professional Societies of Jamaica had librarians on hand on the 15th, 22nd and 29th November.

(2) **Television Interview** — a panel of librarians discussed the pros and cons of the profession.

(3) **Talk Shop** — our visiting librarians were invited to a "rap" session with local librarians on current topics. At this session discussion ranged from "Trade Union Activity in Libraries" to involvement of local librarians in National and International Professional Associations.

The Excelsior School Library headed by Miss Gwen Pottinger in response to the Association's request sponsored a Library fair November 21-22, 1975.

The fair which was declared open by the President of the Jamaica Library Association Miss Stephanie Ferguson sought to get students from all the Departments of the Excelsior community involved in some way. Emphasis was placed on the use of the library resources in developing various projects in particular subject areas. To this end a number of departments mounted displays both for the school's and public viewing. These displays were judged and the winners of prizes were rewarded by a trip to and a tour of Montego Bay, travelling by air. Also included in the programme were two talks on African literature given by our visiting librarians Mr. Andrew Deheer and Mr. Simeon Aje of Ghana and Nigeria respectively.



VISITING COMLA DELEGATE

Mr. Andrew Deheer of Ghana speaks to the Excelsior Community on African Literature at the opening of the Exed Library Fair, November 21, 1975.

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THE ST JAMES PRINTERY Montego Bay

By Roderick Cave

Readers of Wright and White's *Exploring Jamaica* (London, Deutsch, 1969) may recall their recommendation of the St. James Printery among the tourist sights of Montego Bay.

For those at all interested in printing, the St. James Printery has more to offer than any other printing house in Jamaica, and in entering its doors one is immediately reminded of the way in which, until recently, all Jamaican printing was undertaken.

True, the St. James Printery as it now stands is only fifty-five years old, but in its arrangement (and the fact that all the work printed there is from handset type) it could be almost as old as its oldest equipment, which takes us back to the middle of the nineteenth century.

According to Wright & White, the present firm took over the business of D.A. Corinaldi, for some time publisher of a newspaper called *The Nineteenth Century and St. James's Gazette*, which appears to have started publication in 1882. Corinaldi had in turn been successor to Sidney Levien, proprietor and editor of a weekly paper, *The County Union*.⁽¹⁾ At the time of the Morant Bay Rebellion, Levien was imprisoned for seditious libel for a pamphlet he had printed criticising Governor Eyre's handling of the affair. More importantly — for the subject of this note — Levien had the previous year, 1864, incorporated into his paper *The Cornwall Chronicle*, a paper which with some changes of subtitle, and of course proprietor, had been appearing since 1773. In other words, the St. James Printery has an uninterrupted line of descent from the first printing house set up on the north side of the island.

At the far end of the St. James Printery, after one has penetrated beyond the composing area, is a very interesting press. Known locally as

Levien's Press', it is a very handsome example of the iron handpress named the Columbian Press.

Invented, about 1812, by George Clymer (1754-1834) of Philadelphia, the Columbian Press is probably the most memorable of all nineteenth century presses⁽²⁾. The comment by T. C. Hansard in his *Typographia* (London, 1825), is worth repeating:

If the merits of a machine were to be appreciated wholly by its ornamental appearance, certainly no other press could enter into competition with "The Columbian". No British-made machinery was ever so lavishly embellished. We have a somewhat high-sounding title to begin with; and then, which way soever our eyes are turned, from head to foot, or foot to head, some extraordinary features present themselves — on each pillar of the staple a caduceus of the universal messenger, Hermes — alligators, and other draconic serpents emblematised, on the levers, the power of wisdom — then, for the **balance of power** (we rude barbarians of the old world make mere cast-iron lumps serve to enforce our notions of the **balance of power**) we see, surmounting the Columbian press, the American eagle with extended wings, and grasping in his talons Jove's thunderbolts, combined with the olive branch of Peace, and cornucopia of Plenty, all handsomely bronzed and gilt, **resisting and bearing down**

ALL OTHER POWER!

Hansard, however justifiable his annoyance at the aggressive Americanism of the Columbian's design, had missed the point. Clymer's design, with all the extravagant embellishments, was merely good business. Nobody who saw a Columbian press could mistake it for anything else, and the commercial advantages of this scarcely need to be pointed out.

In other ways, too, Clymer showed himself an excellent advertising man,

by presenting examples of his press to various reigning monarchs. Expensive, but it paid off: not only did the Czar of Russia present him with a gift of six thousand roubles, and the King of the Netherlands bestow on him a gold medal, but Clymer was also able to use their letters in further advertising.

However skilfully conducted an advertising campaign might be, it won't lead to much if the product itself is no good. The Columbian Press **was** a good press, an extremely good one, which rapidly gained a wide appeal in the printing trade.

This popularity — probably due to the fact that it was slightly less arduous to operate than its two rivals, the English 'Stanhope' and 'Albion' presses, as well as to its advertising — is easily illustrated in several ways. Columbian presses were made by firms in England, Scotland, France, Holland and Germany, and continued to be manufactured with little change right down until the First World War. Surviving examples — and there are well over sixty Columbians still in existence — turn up in not only Europe and North America, but also in India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; ample evidence of the high regard felt by colonial printers for this machine.

Though it is difficult to do more than guess at the extent of the popularity of the Columbian in the West Indies, I think it is significant that the three early nineteenth century presses which have survived, are all Columbians — one in the Royal Victoria Institute, Port of Spain (formerly owned by Yuille's Printery), one in the Museum in Georgetown, Guyana (formerly owned by the *Argosy*), and the one in Montego Bay. Only the last is still in everyday use, but a century and a quarter ago no doubt many of the region's newspapers — the *Gleaner*, the *Port of Spain Gazette* — were printed on these trouble free and nearly indestructible presses.

George Clymer went to London and set up in business building his presses there in 1817. In 1830 he entered into partnership with one Dixon, and after

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his death in 1834 the firm Clymer & Dixon continued to build the *Columbian*.

The St. James Printery's *Columbian* was not, however, built by this firm, though one would never guess it from the handsome engraved brassplate on the press, which reads 'Columbian Press Invented by George Clymer Manufactory 120 Aldersgate Street, London 1842'.

This plate was used by another firm, Wood & Sharwoods, who had rapidly cashed in on the expiry of Clymer's patents but were still happy to use his name. The price they charged for the press (of Double Crown size, 33 x 22 3/4 inches) was £70. Even with

freight to Jamaica added, the purchaser⁽³⁾ — and his successors in business — got a bargain!

There is nothing else in the St. James Printery of equal interest, although it does possess four platen presses of some age. The platen press was developed in America in the 1850s⁽⁴⁾. Operated by treadle (later often by power instead) these presses were particularly suited to small jobbing work — letterheads, small handbills and the like — and rapidly became the mainstay of many a small printer's business. A very large number of different machines were marketed — at least 123 in the United States alone in the period to 1940. The St. James Printery has two press-

es made by the Kelsey Company of Meriden, Connecticut: a 'Union' press (which were made from 1898 until 1939), and a 'Star' press, first made in 1901 and which continued in production as recently as 1953. There is one press made by John Haddon & Co. (an English firm?) and one which bears no indication of its maker.

The wood type (used for posters) owned by the Printery is disappointing. A little of it is stamped 'Hamilton Two Rivers Wisconsin,' and may date from the late 19th century; the rest is rather run of the mill twentieth century type. I suspect that it, like most of the metal type, came from the English firm of Stephenson Blake in Sheffield.

NOTES

(1) Corinaldi's *The nineteenth century* is, surprisingly, not mentioned by George F. Judah in his article on "The newspaper history of Jamaica" (*Jamaica Times* 14 January 1899 & 21 January 1899); and Levien's *County Union* is mentioned only in passing. The West Indian Reference Library has only one issue (16 Jan-

uary 1883) of *The nineteenth century* and none of Levien's paper, but a few copies of it survive in the British Museum.

(2) of. Jacob Kainen, *George Clymer and the Columbian Press*, New York/San Francisco 1950, and James Moran, 'The Columbian Press' *Journal of the Printing Historical Society* no.

5, 1969, pp. 1-23. The details on prices etc. are drawn from these two sources.

(3) Perhaps Levien, or possibly Alexander Holmes, from 1826 to 1862 the printer/publisher of *The Cornwall Chronicle*.

(4) Ralph Green, *A history of the platen jobber*, Chicago 1953.

NATIONAL PLANNING FOR LIBRARIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

By Joyce L. Robinson

WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO THE JAMAICAN
SITUATION

1. INTRODUCTION

On Monday, 25th March 1974, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRES — JAMAICA had its inaugural meeting at the Office of The Prime Minister of Jamaica. The responsibilities of this Council are to make recommendations to the GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA on matters as follows:—

- (i) A National Plan for the development of Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres;
- (ii) the stimulation and development of Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres in private organizations;
- (iii) the establishment of a National Deposit Library;
- (iv) the review of the nation's library, archives and documentation needs;
- (v) the establishment of priorities;

(vi) the establishment of National Standards, with whatever relevant legislation might be necessary, geared towards the upgrading of all types of Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres in Jamaica.

This clearly indicates that a sophisticated approach to NATIONAL PLANNING FOR LIBRARIES IN JAMAICA is just being implemented. What is not clearly indicated however, is that this obviously desired approach would never become a reality in 1974, were it not for a quarter of a century of earlier library planning based on the persistent and judicious exploitation of local historical, economic and political situations.

The pioneers of library development in Jamaica have been the Board of Governors of THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA who introduced early, the concepts of a public service dating as

far back as 1879, and who in 1945 recognised the need for an organised national plan of development. With the invaluable assistance of The British Council, The Institute obtained the service of a Canadian Librarian, Miss Nora Bateson, and her published report "A LIBRARY PLAN FOR JAMAICA" has been the blue-print for a public library development programme. Subsequent plans have updated and expanded her early proposals but it is the 1948 establishment and continuous development of a comprehensive National Plan for a Public Library Service known as "THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE" which has formed the dominant basis for library planning in Jamaica during the last twenty years. This original national library plan also incorporates "A SCHOOLS LIBRARY SERVICE" programme for the entire island.

I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the conference to focus attention on relevant examples from this plan.

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2. AWARENESS OF THE POLITICS OF CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The need for a planned approach to the provision of a Library Service for any country is now accepted by most librarians. There is still need, however, for librarians who wish to be successful planners to understand not only the background of the country's economic, cultural and social origins but also to recognise the urgency for such plans to be an integral part of the country's current aspirations and goals.

The concept and the methodology of National Library Planning have been recorded and expressed in recent years and now provide excellent guidelines. However, the best plans will flounder through lack of skilled navigation. It is my sincere view that librarians should devote more time to navigation techniques whilst designing a national programme. The instruments used for navigating development should be highly sensitive to change. In developing countries this aspect assumes even greater proportions as long standing national patterns, attitudes and values may change overnight with instant coups; economic crises; newly discovered natural resources; or new international alliances. These separately or collectively usually become a powerful motivating force inspiring the national confidence for independent action in making bold new plans, inconceivable 30 years ago, but now most relevant to local situations.

The resources made available for library planning are inextricably bound up with the attitude of national leaders and economic planners. Thus, unless the library planner places himself in a position to influence thought where it matters most, then the whole library programme is severely handicapped at a time of fierce competition for a fair share of the country's currently assessed resources. This is not an advocacy for librarians to embark on partisan politics in any country — indeed this would negate the neutrality and objectivity cherished by the profession — it is merely an appeal for a realistic awareness of and more active participation in the politics of change, and a sensitive understanding of how external and internal politics may affect the projected plans for a

country's development. Whether it be the Government's attitude to the European Economic Community (E.E.C.), the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) or the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), the successful library planner must be knowledgeable and sufficiently involved to assess and express views on how these national decisions are likely to affect library development within a country. The librarian has a responsibility to ensure that those who make the final decisions are aware of how such decisions are likely to affect his particular area of specialisation.

An understanding of Jamaica's past and current goals is, therefore, a prerequisite to any consideration of National Library Planning in that country which is a relatively new, small and optimistic nation reflecting many of the common objectives of developing countries today.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JAMAICA

JAMAICA is a self-governing country within the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is an English-speaking nation of approximately 1.8 million people occupying an area of 4,400 square miles. More than one quarter of this population is concentrated in, Kingston, the capital city, which covers an area of approximately 45 square miles.

The historical background reflects the early discovery of the island by Christopher Columbus in 1494 when the indigenous inhabitants were Arawak Indians; periods of early occupation by the Spaniards (1509 to 1655) and the English (1655 to 1962); periods of slave trade (abolished 1838); indentured labour as well as free migration from Africa, India, Syria, Israel, China and Europe. The population, therefore, comprises a multiracial society with a preponderance of persons of African descent and the National Motto, "Out of Many One People", fittingly captured the spirit of the country when it gained POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE IN 1962.

The transition period from adult suffrage (1944) to Internal Self-Government (1957) to final independence (1962) has brought increasing national awareness; political maturity

rooted in a stabilized two-party system; and bold new economic policies including rapid industrial expansion and a new emphasis on educational, social and cultural programmes. However, although much has been achieved in recent years, the pace of development has been severely restricted by certain fundamental problems rooted in the earlier centuries of educational neglect. The main areas of concern are common to most developing countries and may be summarised as:—

- (a) an escalating population growth
- (b) a high percentage of illiteracy
- (c) insufficient educational facilities
- (d) limited economic resources
- (e) limited skilled human resources

4. THE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL LIBRARY PLANNING

National Library Planning should design its development programme to identify needs and relate closely to the National priorities of the country being served.

Jamaica's national needs indicated the urgency of giving priority to upgrading, expanding and accelerating its educational development.

It should be appreciated that 300 years after Jamaica was first discovered there was still no organised system of education in the island. The population in the late 18th century consisted of a wealthy minority of land owners and planters who were largely educated overseas, and a majority of slaves whose owners felt that education was unnecessary and incompatible with their objectives. Limited state support for education started in the 19th century but the responsibility of establishing and controlling schools was left to the missionaries, the churches and individual philanthropists.

The 20th century brought the acceptance of Government's responsibility for the Island's education system and the rapid development of various types of schools. However, the educational needs existed at every level and while providing more schools for the young there was also the urgent necessity to establish and

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develop other institutions for training adults to become knowledgeable, skilled and informed citizens. It was with this objective that other educational institutions were established including A UNIVERSITY COLLEGE in 1948, A COLLEGE OF ART, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY in 1958 various VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS and last but by no means least the first national PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE in 1948.

Vast improvements were achieved but the problems could not be corrected instantaneously. By the time of Jamaica's Independence in 1962, the island's educational problems were more clearly identified but the solution remained outside the nation's economic resources. For example, out of a total island population of 1.6 million of which 430,000 were estimated to be between the ages of 6-15 years, only 290,500 of these were enrolled in Primary Schools. The average attendance was merely 185,300 — less than 44% of the age group which should have been in Primary Schools. Lack of resources to provide adequate buildings and sufficient number of teachers made it impractical even to attempt to enforce compulsory education. Government-aided secondary schools provided for only 18,000 pupils or approximately 4% of the age group. A sample survey in 1962 indicated an illiteracy rate of 43% of the adult population. Add all these problems together and the Jamaica Education dilemma of 1962 comes into sharp focus. It is clear that National Library Planning had to relate to these factors in the country.

The greatest priority immediately after Independence was given, therefore, to the task of immediately locating NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE to implement development programmes. During the last ten years a planned programme to diversify the economy through the development of the bauxite industry and the introduction of tourism and light industries has brought dramatic economic growth. By 1973, Agriculture was superseded as the main contributor to the gross domestic product, providing only 9% of the total, while Bauxite contributed 11% and Tourism had developed to contribute 8%. More recently, in 1974, a most dramatic change in the bauxite industry has taken place. The Govern-

ment's new taxation policy has increased bauxite revenue from J\$24.7 million in 1973 to an estimated minimum of J\$151 million in 1974. Much of this revenue is being invested in upgrading education and the Government has embarked on more intensified education programmes of broader concepts relevant to current local needs. Once more development plans had to be revised in the light of these changing circumstances.

Since 1972, after the elections and change of Government, attention has been focused on implementing comprehensive programmes for the DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES. The new Government decided that "all educational facilities provided by the Government from Primary School through University shall be FREE and that Further and Higher Education (to the extent of the needs and absorptive capacity of the society and its economy) shall be available free on the basis of merit alone.

At the same time the Government launched "a war" on illiteracy with target dates to ERADICATE ILLITERACY among 500,000 adults within four years. Further, reclamation plans have been embodied in programmes for vocational and skill training. A compulsory NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE Programme is being used to harness teaching assistance and stimulate the sharing of talents.

The Education vote for recurrent and capital expenditure has risen from J\$12.5 million in the year of Independence (1962/63) to J\$110.8 million in 1974/75. This means that the proportion of the over-all Government Budget devoted to the Ministry of Education has risen from 14.5% in 1962/63 to 19.3% in 1974/75.

The Government's total commitment to the development of Human Resources is, however, considerably greater than these figures indicate because other agencies and activities e.g. THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT J\$14.2 million dollars; THE NATIONAL LITERACY PROGRAMME J\$3.2 million; and the NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE PROGRAMME J\$4.7 million represent additional investments in education. It is estimated that the total projected expenditure in the 1974/75

budget on all aspects of the Human Resources Development Programme is in the region of J\$132.4 million. At present the total Development budget for the various types of Government-aided libraries amounts to just over \$3. million. This is still inadequate and new strategies are now being formulated in the light of recent developments.

The current emphasis is that EDUCATION is now given number one priority as the essential feature in the transformation of the country from an under-developed, dependent colony to an independent egalitarian oriented society in which MAN-POWER FOR GROWTH is a prime ingredient necessitating the development of all human resources and the restructuring of the EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM to make it relevant and adequate. Local Library Planners have been "tuning in" to this new mood — hence THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LIBRARIES IN 1974.

5. THE FORMATION OF POLICIES FOR NATIONAL LIBRARY PLANS-LEGISLATION

National Library Planners should endeavour to conceive and develop library programmes with a sound scientific base but in a flexible format to fit the national goals which are being fashioned by the changing world attitudes; the growing aspirations of each nation; the local varying economic opportunities; and the changing political climate at home and abroad. The basic structure should be firmly rooted in official legislation to guarantee continuity but nevertheless such legislation should be designed with sufficient flexibility to accommodate continuous growth; ensure adequate financial support; and facilitate the use of changing technologies.

In Jamaica, library planning has been clearly fashioned by these influences of changing needs as exemplified in:—

- (i) The Institute of Jamaica Law 1879 with amendments in 1889, 1909 and 1930.
- (ii) The Bateson Plan "A Library Plan for Jamaica", 1946.
- (iii) The Bryant Report "The Organization of The Jamaica Library Service", 1948.

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- (iv) The Jamaica Library Service Law of 1949 with amendments in 1951, 1953, 1956 and 1961.
- (v) The Jamaica Library Service "Ten Year Development Plan 1957-1967" by the Jamaica Library Board, 1957.
- (vi) Proposals for the establishment of a local School of Librarianship for training professional staff. The Library Association, 1962.
- (vii) Extracts from the Jamaica Government's "Five Year Independence Plan 1963-1968".
- (viii) The Jamaica Library Service "Five Year Development Plan 1968-73" by the Jamaica Library Board, 1968.
- (ix) The Danton Report based on visit to Jamaica June-September, 1968. "Jamaica Library Development" UNESCO, 1968.
- (x) Extracts from The Jamaica

Government's "National Physical Plan for Jamaica 1970-1990" with a companion volume of a National Atlas illustrating projected programmes 1971.

- (xi) Extracts from The Jamaica Government's Report Recommendations for the National Development of the Arts including the National Development of Libraries 1972.
- (xii) The terms of reference for the operation of the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation. Office of The Prime Minister, 1974.

In addition The Library Planning exercise integrated recommendations originating from other specific reports affecting specialised areas. Some examples are as follows:—

- (i) Recommendations to Government concerning the salary of professional librarians; nomenclature and qualifications; and

upgrading the general status of Librarians and Library Assistants. The Jamaica Library Association, 1967.

- (ii) Recommendations to Government on "Improved practical formula for upgrading the Book/Reader Ratio over a 4 year period. Jamaica Library Board, 1967. Revised 1968 and 1973.
- (iii) Proposals for the expansion of the Schools Library Service programme to include all High Schools. Jamaica Library Board, 1968 with several amendments. (Not yet fully implemented).
- (iv) Recommendations for introducing a training programme for Primary School "Teacher/Librarians" at Teachers Colleges in Jamaica. Ministry of Education, 1970.
- (v) Recommendations for "School Library Standards". Jamaica Library Association 1972.



JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE HEADQUARTERS



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- (vi) The University of the West Indies "Report on The Committee on Library Development". (Includes proposals and recommendations for the expansion of the Library of the Mona Campus, 1972-1981 and other libraries of U.W.I.) 1972.

The Library programme of THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA which first started in 1879 was organised through the establishment of a main general reference library in Kingston and the provision of libraries, loan collection of books to Literacy Societies and free postage service to individuals. Later deposit collections were circulated to elementary schools, secondary schools and training centres with the help of funds from the Carnegie Foundation and the Jamaica Welfare Limited.

During this period many voluntary groups started ad hoc free libraries in sections of rural Jamaica but they lacked the security of regular financial support from any establishment source. The Institute recognising its limited resources and the growing need for an island-wide public library service, solicited the assistance of the British Council in obtaining from Colonial Development and Welfare (Great Britain) funds to meet the cost for a survey of public library needs. This survey carried out by a Canadian Librarian, Miss Nora Bateson in 1945 and published in "A LIBRARY PLAN FOR JAMAICA", proposed an excellent programme for one island-wide centrally controlled Public Library Service. However, the cost of implementing this programme was at that time beyond the financial resources of Jamaica and became possible only through the initiative of the British Council who obtained financial assistance from the British Government.

In 1946 the Jamaica House of Representatives (Parliament) formally accepted as Government's policy:—

- (a) the establishment of one island-wide library service;
- (b) the terms of the British Council's offer of £ 70,000 (J\$140,000) over a ten year period;
- (c) the provision of supporting funds not exceeding £10,000

per annum for the next ten years.

- (d) and the responsibility for maintaining the service thereafter on a permanent basis

It should be appreciated that by 1944, the introduction of Adult Suffrage had accentuated the need for Adult Education Agencies. Clearly historical, economic and political developments played a most significant role in the new approach to library planning which established THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE in 1948. The influential role of the British Council is here recognised not only in initiating and assisting financially in the first ten years but for its foresight in obtaining the commitment of the Jamaican Government to participate and to guarantee the future maintenance of the programme; in recruiting experienced British Librarians to start the service; and later in assisting with the training of over 40 local librarians in Library Schools in Great Britain.

The establishment and development of this Public Library Movement known as The Jamaica Library Service since 1948 have been tailored to meet the specialised needs of Jamaica. Nevertheless, it represents a well conceived and flexible National Library Programme which though related basically to Public and School Libraries, has features which might be useful to Library Planners, particularly in developing countries.

"A LIBRARY PLAN FOR JAMAICA" by Miss Nora Bateson was the first comprehensive National Library Plan conceived for Jamaica and this plan still forms the foundations for the current development programme in Jamaica.

The Plan recommended that the island as a whole should be regarded as a single library unit. Thus, all existing libraries should be incorporated into ONE CENTRALISED PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE under the management and control of one NATIONAL LIBRARY BOARD responsible for establishing and developing the Service.

Miss Bateson provided a blue-print of a national unit service but the actual implementation and expansion of the programme in the early period

was done by the outstanding and dedicated British Librarians, Mr. A. S. A. Bryant, Director, 1948 to 1953 and Mr. Sidney Hockey, Director 1953 to 1956.

THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE LAW of 1949 established a body corporate known as THE JAMAICA LIBRARY BOARD and it required this central Board to be responsible for the development, maintenance and control of this island-wide service. Responsibility for certain areas of local library development and maintenance in each parish is delegated by the Board to a Parish Library Committee. Each Committee then operates within the framework of the Board's policies and thus one central Public Library Unit is maintained for the island.

This legislation which established the structure of one National Public Library Service for Jamaica had some excellent features as it clearly stated the objectives and responsibilities but nevertheless left this statement fluid enough that the Schools Library Service (and any other) could be integrated into the service later without conflict. It ensured continuity and financial support by Central Government but in addition it skilfully tapped and attracted annual contributions from Local Government in an unobtrusive acceptable manner and on a proportional basis which craftily stimulated continuous growth. This law created a unique partnership between Government and people, permitting the strategic use of "parish" rivalry in competitive development programmes which has been invaluable in stimulating local motivation and in maintaining interest in library development programmes. Nevertheless this parish participation was not allowed to fragment national programmes and the economical unit has been maintained.

6. STRATEGIES IN IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL POLICIES

Strategies or "Navigation techniques" have been vital tools in the formulation of library policies in Jamaica. A country handicapped by a very high rate of illiteracy had to educate the masses on the importance of libraries at a time when everyone was pre-occupied with the provision of food for the hungry and schools for the young.

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The strategy was based on consultation, discussion and agreement at the varying levels of staff, Board Committees, Central and local Government. From the inception of the Service the staff has played a major role in developing policy and the first Director, Mr. Bryant as well as the two subsequent Directors have spent considerable time in drafting outlines of library policies relevant to the local situations. Such drafts are discussed, amended and reviewed by the Central Library Board and 13 Parish Committees. This is a long and sometimes frustrating process but such local participation brings untold dividends.

The major areas of agreement are then presented for discussion with the Government through the Ministry of Education, hence, the major policy written into the law, that the Jamaica Library Board be allocated the responsibility for formulating island-wide policy with the provision that the Government retains final control through budgetary provision. Thus, once funds are allocated the Jamaica Library Board is the major policy making body. By law, the Board makes regulations for the operation of the service and Parish Committee and staff must operate within the framework of these policies.

The Board initiates and submits to Government, various proposals through its annual budget as well as through long term ten year, five year and three year development schemes. The Board has succeeded in its strategy to gain recognition for the Library Service as an integral part of Government's planning process and consequently during the last ten years, development plans projected and published by the Government have included specific public library development programme originating from proposals initiated by the Jamaica Library Board.

In 1971, the Government's comprehensive programme entitled "National Physical Plan for Jamaica 1970-1990" indicated that the expansion of public library facilities had been integrated in Government's plan for the economic, social and educational development of Jamaica. This was some progress. The next significant step in library co-ordination was achieved with the Government's



Children working at the Junior Centre Institute of Jamaica.

establishment of a NATIONAL COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION in 1974.

It should be clearly appreciated, however, that this relationship in the formulation of library policy at Governmental level has been attained through very sensitive, sympathetic and enlightened attitudes whereby the Jamaica Library Board is in tune with the national needs as well as the aspirations of the people and the elected Government. The problem is that this present relationship could be destroyed in a moment through lack of understanding as, although the law provides the library Board with some autonomous powers, these powers could become null and void if the sources of income were curtailed.

7. PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING NEW CONCEPTS IN NATIONAL PLANNING

The original plan of one unified island service under one Board of Management seemed perfect but the implementation was faced with a problem.

The establishment of THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE LAW of 1949 provided the legal framework for this unified service and most of the individual free libraries became integrated with the exception of the Institute of Jamaica. The proposal

that the Public Library facilities of the Institute should be phased out and be integrated in the JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE met with firm resistance.

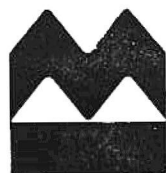
It has taken twenty-six years to solve this problem. The method, though slow, is worth stating since it was successful and left no indelible scars. The stages were as follows:—

- (i) The immediate establishment of the new unit service with strong roots in all the other parishes except the city with the existing authority;

The success in the parishes won the confidence of the public that the new plan was effective and had able management. For example, between 1948 and 1954, The Jamaica Library Service's rural area statistics increased as follows:—

Membership grew from	5,800 to	23,200
Bookstock grew from	27,970 to	96,900
Issues grew from	70,000 to	233,300

- (ii) The later establishment of a new branch library for the city (The Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library) as soon as the island service was strong enough to provide a reasonable basic bookstock. Thus, the first seven years were spent in consolidating the



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island service and the controversial problem of integrating the Institute's Library in the city service was not openly challenged until July 1955 when the Jamaica Library Service was already established as an effective National Service in rural areas.

(iii) The development of the quality of service and the membership of this new city branch (K.S.A.P.L.) which proved beyond doubt the greater effectiveness of the one National Public Library Service and the uneconomical and wasteful duplication of an

independent public lending service being maintained by another authority. For example the comparative statistics of these libraries were as follows:—

IN 1955

Institute	Books	26,400;	Membership	3,200;	Issues	91,600
K.S.A P.L. (for 8 months)	"	15,000;	"	5,000;	"	89,000

WHILST IN 1973

Institute	Books	24,400	Membership	6,900;	Issues	6,400
K.S.A.P.L.	"	164,500	"	148,000;	"	396,000

The reaction of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica during these years speaks for itself:—

- In 1954 the Institute phased out its postal lending service to members in rural Jamaica.
- In 1958 the Institute handed over to the Jamaica Library Service 2,500 books (Fiction) and changed its emphasis to concentrate on purchasing books on the Arts, Literature and History for its General Library stock.
- In November 1973, faced with facts and figures, the Institute finally voluntarily terminated its lending services — twenty-six years after accepting the Bateson Report recommending this change of policy!!
- In 1974 the Institute closed its General Reference Library and its staff was absorbed in the West India Reference Library.

At last, the Institute's efforts are now concentrated on the extremely important task of maintaining the West Indian Reference Collection which is the most valuable collection in the West Indies for historical research and which will be the basic stock for the establishment of a long overdue and urgently needed NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR JAMAICA.

The emphasis placed in stating at some length the problems faced in removing in Jamaica the anomaly of a duplicated lending service in a city has been done with the deep consciousness of similar problems being encountered by many other developing countries, where older autonomous bodies refuse to relinquish individual library responsibilities in the interest of more modern effective and economical national systems. Experience has shown that there is no easy way to remedy this. National legislation is

certainly the first step. However, a second step of the sensitive "phasing in" of the new and the "fading out" of the old would seem more acceptable than "the hatchet" approach particularly in intimate communities where success depends on goodwill. Most older authorities have served a useful purpose in their period and an important factor is not to destroy the good parts of any library heritage particularly when the contents cannot be replaced. Most developing countries have their early literary heritage scattered in older institutions but some of the most valuable may be still in private possession and unrecognised as valuable. Good library planning must recover these intact. The modern library "containers" must be fully equipped with trained staff and acceptable minimum facilities to maintain and develop the old **better** than was done in the past. When legislation compels the implementation of new programmes, there should be reassuring safeguards for real advancement and commitments to future maintenance.

The Jamaican acceptance of the long delay and a certain financial waste as the National Plan awaited the final link for completing one integrated free public library service for the island was justified only by the redeeming feature that during those years the Board of Governors of The Institute had been building up the most valuable collection of books, periodicals and newspapers, maps, pictures etc. about Jamaica since 1879.

The value of this contribution to library development must never be underestimated, although one may continue to argue that the money used in duplicating the General Library could have been spent in developing the West Indian Collection to a more sophisticated level at a much faster rate.

8. THE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE

The organizational structure of a national Library Service should be planned to permit essential functions being performed with the greatest economy of money, time and effort without causing undue delays of service to the clientele. This means the maximum centralisation of functions whilst at the same time permitting the minimum inconvenience to readers. In developing countries where good public transport is limited (sometimes non-existent); rapid communication is restricted; distribution of population is haphazard; reading habits are poor; and traditions of borrowing books from free libraries are in the formative stages, the greatest emphasis has to be placed on the easy access of books to readers. The organizational structure should, therefore, concentrate not only on the economy of centralization but, also on the pragmatic implementation of a variety of economically viable service points in order to attract (or trap) potential users as they pursue other life activities to which they are more committed.

In developing countries, one cannot always look to standard measurement such as "a three-mile radius" since very often a village which is within half a mile of another is firmly separated by a river with no spanning bridge. In such cases service points even within a one mile radius become essential to success.

It is in this context that the Jamaica organizational structure developed. The most economical method was used to implement one all-island scheme and all existing free libraries are now incorporated in the structure.

The Service is organised with a Headquarters in the capital city, Kingston, responsible for overall supervision of library development and

for the central purchasing and processing of the bookstock for the entire island. These books are distributed to Parish Libraries situated in the thirteen units of Local Government known as parishes. Twenty-five years ago, most of these Parish Libraries started as part-time municipal libraries in the capital towns of the parishes. Each is responsible for establishing and maintaining the rural libraries within the parish boundary.

13 Parish Libraries	(21,000 - 208,000 books)
37 Branch Libraries	(3,000 - 20,000 books)
	(Full-time)
86 Branch Libraries	(1,000 - 3,000 books)
	(Part-time)
64 Book Centres	(500 - 2,000 books)
242 Bookmobile	
Stops	(2,000 - 4,000 books)

A sixth method of free Postal Reader Service is used to fill gaps and provide for readers outside the ambit of the other five.

The all island total of 442 Service points serves 460,000 readers through a total stock of 857,000 books. These readers borrowed 2,458,000 books last year.

The Representations of the Jamaica Library Board and the various Parish Library Committees have played a major role in obtaining from Government increased expenditure for public libraries progressing from **J\$34,600 in 1948/49 to J\$287,500 in 1959/60 and J\$2.8 million in 1973/74.**

However, in spite of what might be regarded as a dramatic increase, the per capita expenditure is merely \$1.4 and the need for more books is so pressing that membership in some libraries has had to be restricted periodically. The demands of readers continue to increase and withdrawal rates are so high that the actual book provision remains at the alarmingly low level of 1.8 book per reader in public libraries. The national plan for the organizational structure therefore continues to emphasise the use of voluntary services in libraries wherever possible in order to divert the greatest resources to the upgrading of the book provision.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE is responsible for the co-ordination of the work throughout the island. A centralised system is used for purchasing, processing and distributing books, stationery and equipment to the **PARISH LIBRARIES**. Headquarters maintains a Union Catalogue; an inter-library loan service; a small reproduction centre for the in-house printing of brochures, reading lists and annual reports for various service points.

The rebinding of the island's bookstock is centrally serviced through a commercial bindery. The Headquarters staff has the direct responsibility for capital development programmes involving the construction and furnishing of library buildings throughout the island. So far 20 buildings have been constructed at a total cost of approximately J\$2 million. This staff also co-ordinates the acquisition and maintenance of 13 Bookmobile units and 18 delivery vans and all other major capital expenditure. Through this process, the "Duty Free" purchasing amenities granted to the Library Board by the Government is utilised for the benefit of all service points irrespective of which organization provides the money.

THE STAFF STRUCTURE provides for two island-wide travelling officers, a Director and a Deputy, to co-ordinate the programme with the assistance of five Regional Librarians. However, these Regional Librarians are actually the principal librarians of major libraries with extended duties to supervise less developed neighbouring parish libraries. This is deliberately designed to avoid the use of floating supervisors and to ensure that such senior staff have constant contact with readers and never become just administrators "out of touch" with the day to day professional work.

The employment programme was revised in 1962 to permit all professional staff to be appointed centrally by the Jamaica Library Board although the salaries of parish staff are provided by the Local Government unit — the Parish Council. This facilitates the standardization of salary scales, the ready transfer of qualified and experienced personnel to urgent areas of need without causing loss of benefits to the staff. At the same time, the Budget for Central Government is not over-burdened with the salaries of all the professional staff as most of these expenses are discreetly distributed among the 14 Local Government authorities. Thus the Headquarters in consultation with each Library Committee co-ordinates the recruiting and employment of the island's staff of over 800 persons employed in the public library service as well as another 70 in the Schools Library Service and is responsible for organising annual in-service training programmes at various levels.

The National Organization of the Service is highly centralised wherever it effects economy and greater efficiency. On the other hand, the Administration is fully decentralised to facilitate the maximum participation at local levels.

PARISH LIBRARIES. The National service to the public is organised through Parish Libraries established in the capital towns of the thirteen local government units and is administered through statutory Parish Library Committees which are given certain specific local responsibility to operate within the policy framework of the Jamaica Library Board. This involvement of local community leaders has assisted in the dramatic growth of Parish Libraries from their early beginnings as small part-time branches operated by untrained volunteers to their present status as influential institutions providing effective full-time library service to meet the specialised needs of various sectors of the community.

Included in this national plan was a building policy and consequently all Parish Libraries (except one) are housed in specially designed functional buildings which have had to be extended owing to the dramatic growth of the work over the years. Separate Adult and Junior sections are maintained and a very dynamic programme of extra curricular activities make most of these libraries the cultural and educational centre of activities in the parish.

Whenever the work in the parish had advanced to the extent that there was a clear need for further expansion which could not be provided in rented premises, the local Parish Library Committee was required to **take the initiative** in obtaining a suitable site, and in providing at least one-quarter of projected cost of the new library building. Once the parish provide this tangible proof of self help, the Jamaica Library Board was committed to contribute the remaining three-quarters of the building cost for the new library. This had the special advantage of harnessing the enthusiasm of local citizens to augment the limited building funds in the central pool, whilst at the same time it assisted in identifying areas with the greatest potential support for maximising the country's limited book resources.

Most Parish Committees are able to get their part of the contribution from their local Parish Councils but in some cases they also obtain excellent sites through donations from private citizens. Through their own fund-raising efforts they also augmented the grants received from their Parish Councils. The Jamaica Library Board is able to meet its obligation of three-quarters the cost through capital votes from Central Government. So far, twelve of the thirteen parish libraries have been constructed under this joint scheme and the thirteenth and last

parish library is now under construction. The library buildings differ in size according to local needs and the national policy is to centralise negotiations with the architects and local contractors through the Central Library Board which holds all buildings in trust for the Parish Committees. Thus, the experience gained from constructing one building is shared with the entire island programme. After construction the Board hands over the responsibility of general maintenance to the local committee but any major extensions would again become the responsibility of the Board to approve and construct. The Board's architects have been working constantly over the years to develop a form of tropical design for libraries. The greatest care is taken to retain natural lighting and ventilation whilst protecting the readers from glare and the covers of books from the fading effects of sunlight. The national plan for constructing library buildings has proved not only most economical but has facilitated attractive and functional expansions to the original buildings. This maximisation of the use of experienced library planners from Headquarters, specialising in building construction and furniture costing and design, is implemented in a manner which does not exclude local participation but ensure minimum standards for even the smallest library building in rural areas.

BRANCH LIBRARIES rank next in size and importance to Parish Libraries. The parish is considered as a unit and the Parish Library as the main library, with its Branch Libraries, Book Centres and Bookmobile Stops being supervised by the Parish Librarian. There are 123 Branch Libraries which are divided into 37 full-time and 86 part-time branches. Full-time branches (a) have bookstocks varying from 3,000 to 20,000 books; (b) serve a reading membership of 1,000 to 12,000; and (c) open for a minimum of 54 hours per week with paid staff in charge. Part-time branches (a) have a bookstock varying from 1,000 to 3,000; (b) serve a reading membership of 500 to 1,000 and (c) open for 15 to 30 hours per week with paid staff in charge. Most branches have voluntary local committees who help to stimulate community interest and support and provide guidance on local

matters affecting the development of the branch. Many committees have given invaluable assistance in relocating branch libraries as they outgrew their original accommodation.

It has been the policy of the Jamaica Library Board not to embark on the construction of branch library buildings until the Parish Library building programme has been completed. However, the enthusiasm and determination of some branch library committees have enabled the service to construct a number of branch library buildings independent of assistance from the Central Government.

BOOK CENTRES are part-time libraries established in the small towns and villages and maintained by volunteers. These mini-libraries carrying a rotating stock of 500 to 2,000 books changed every three months, are located in community centres, church halls, schools, shops, offices or even private homes — any satisfactory location, free of rental, in which the local community can guarantee the free access of the public; proper protection of the books, and the voluntary assistance of someone suitable to serve as Book Centre Librarian. The membership of each centre varies from 300 to 800 readers and the opening hours are extended progressively up to 40 hours per week to facilitate demand.

Many of the most successful branch libraries started as book centres whilst in recent years some of the smaller centres have been converted into **BOOKMOBILE STOPS**.

At present, 75 volunteers give generously of their time to maintain 64 centres which are opened two to four times per week. These volunteers are trained and supervised by Parish Librarians who visit the centres once per month. In 1972, over 125,000 books were circulated from these centres with the assistance of these voluntary workers, thus illustrating how community involvement has enabled the library service to stretch its meagre resources.

The Book Centres vary in standards with the level of voluntary help available; however, they have provided the foundation for the island's rural library

development. These centres have been invaluable in encouraging reading habits and in serving remote areas which would otherwise have been without books — both factors of vital importance to Jamaica which is currently engaged in a dynamic programme to reduce its high rate of illiteracy. Research has shown that many citizens lapse into illiteracy when books are not readily available for the continuous practice of reading skills, and it is in this area that Book Centres make their most significant contribution in Jamaica.

BOOKMOBILE STOPS. Current emphasis is being placed on the expansion of the Bookmobile service since the Jamaican terrain lends itself to this form of development. A total of thirteen Bookmobiles is now in operation and two others are on order. The programme is organised on three levels with (i) schedules of daily and weekly stops in urban areas; (ii) fortnightly visits to rural stops; and (iii) term visits to schools. Seven Bookmobiles serve as public libraries and six maintain the Schools Library Service.

THE URBAN BOOKMOBILES first introduced in 1958 to serve the suburbs of the capital of Kingston have been useful in assessing reading needs and in deciding the priority areas for establishing branch libraries in a rapidly expanding city which has almost doubled its population in the last 10 years.

THE RURAL BOOKMOBILE SERVICE was introduced to upgrade the service to remote areas by providing trained staff and a more comprehensive bookstock than was available at Book Centres. The pilot scheme inaugurated in 1964, demonstrated that 52 communities visited once per fortnight provided a circulation of 60% **more books** per year than that issued from the main parish library. The outstanding success of this programme stimulated further investments and currently six parishes operate bookmobile services.

FREE POSTAL SERVICE. Jamaica with its mountainous terrain, has no well developed rural transportation system to facilitate ready access to

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main libraries in the towns. While the bookmobile service has helped to relieve the problem of rural citizens in obtaining reading materials, THE POSTAL SERVICE also has been playing a vital role.

THE POSTAL SERVICE was provided to help readers living in the most remote areas to borrow books by post, free of cost, from their local Parish Library. The free postage facility which is an initial feature of the Jamaica Library Service is used annually by over 40,000 readers. Individual citizens welcome this facility and previously, in one particularly mountainous parish 4,000 readers out of a total of 11,500, i.e. 35% of the members borrowed books by post. The rapidly developing bookmobile programme is likely to change this figure but the need for this special service will still continue. The postal service programme is very wasteful of staff time but again this is tempered by the use of volunteers to select, wrap and label.

UNFORESEEN CHANGES AFFECTING PLANNING

Up to two years ago this summary would have been an accurate projection on which to gauge the pace of the development of The Jamaica Library Service as a unified public library system tailored to meet the peculiar needs of the country. However, a recent and progressive Government decision to make 500,000 persons literate over a 4 year span is already causing important revisions in public library planning.

Special provisions must now be made in all public libraries to accommodate the needs of these new literates. This is a development which was completely unforeseen 2 years ago. At present the public library has 460,000 registered readers who are at varying levels and include advanced and fluent readers with relatively sophisticated tastes. Add another 500,000 new literates to this number and immediately the Library Structure (a) must provide for doubling its membership in 5 years and (b) must provide specialised services for a concentrated 50% of its membership. These new literates must be provided with **specialised simplified** literature

and must be given individual specialised assistance to continuously improve their reading skills to the point where they can be fully integrated in the library as fluent and secure readers. This will affect the provision of books, staff and physical facilities in all service points throughout the country. Already plans are being formulated for the first phase and suitable book collections are being built up in collaboration with the National Literacy Board and based on the estimated output of graduates from library classes each year.

This vividly demonstrates some of the exciting aspects of National library planning in developing countries where it is possible for drastic changes to accomplish more in five years than in the previous five decades.

9. INTEGRATING RELATED LIBRARY SERVICES IN A NATIONAL PLAN

In countries with limited financial resources successful NATIONAL LIBRARY PLANNING is most dependent on the optimum use of the available library resources through:—

- (a) the clear identification of the available assets
- (b) the pooled and flexible use of professional and technical personnel.
- (c) the economical exploitation of bulk buying and central book processing and distribution
- (d) the carefully scheduled use of buildings, furniture equipment and vehicles to eliminate wasteful duplication of capital as well as recurring maintenance costs.

The Jamaica programme has effected substantial economic and professional gains through pooling of the resources of two of its major Library Services during the last twenty years. Today, the result has not only brought lasting benefits at home but has made some international contribution as an example of useful, functional national planning for developing A SCHOOLS LIBRARY SERVICE for the island. Once more this involved some advanced planning by the Public Library authority and diplomatic sales-

manship to the Ministry of Education who at that time was contributing a static library book grant of a mere J\$30.00 (£15) to each primary school.

The Library Board first convinced the Ministry of the more economic expenditure of this meagre annual grant through a central purchasing, processing and distribution system for books by the trained staff of the PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE who were already engaged in similar work processing books for the junior sections of the public library. Further discussions led to the formulation of a plan for one integrated NATIONAL LIBRARY PROGRAMME for PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS throughout the island.

As can be appreciated, Education Authorities do not easily delegate their responsibilities to Statutory semi-independent Boards and so the delicate negotiations were time consuming and sometimes only precariously survived changes in personnel at Ministerial policy level.

The plan originally accepted by Government in 1952, has survived six changes of Ministers of Education and has been implemented over the years on a phased basis. It has developed from a static "van-delivered" collection for 200 schools in 1952 to the circulating collection of 565,000 books for 860 schools during 1973.

THE SCHOOLS LIBRARY SERVICE is administered from THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE Headquarters in Kingston and is a department within its national structure. The organisation is based on the division of the island into five convenient regions and is serviced by the use of five bookmobiles which are based on regional public libraries at strategic points.

A sixth Bookmobile acts as relief unit and a delivery van serves the Junior Secondary Schools. Thus the Schools Service is designed to utilise fully the skill and technical knowledge of the experienced professional staff of the public library.

One particularly gratifying result of the negotiations already mentioned was the acceptance in 1969 of a programme which committed Government to the employment of qualified Teacher/Librarians in schools. This was strengthened further when in 1970 the Minister of Education

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appointed a Committee of nine persons to draft "A TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR TEACHER/LIBRARIANS AT TEACHERS COLLEGES IN JAMAICA"

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Government and at present three Teacher Training Colleges offer Library Science as an optional subject in their curriculum. The first students graduated in 1973 and are now employed as Teacher/Librarians in Junior Secondary Schools.

This 20-year old union of the National Public and Schools Library Services has reduced wastage and duplication of efforts in all phases of the administration. Outstanding economical benefits have derived from bulk ordering with its improved discount rates and the centralization of accession, classification and cataloguing processes. It can well be appreciated that the purchasing power of the Schools book vote of J\$214,500 is considerably increased when it is associated with the J\$431,500 book vote of the Public Library Service, since better prices are negotiated, transport, freight and storage costs are reduced and accounting procedures are minimised. There is, however, a total schools book stock of only 565,000 for the use of over 496,000 pupils. This is a ratio of just over 1 book per reader as in spite of dramatic increases over the years the high rate of withdrawal continues to limit the overall provision.

This, however, should not obscure the general progress and the success of the national planning which has upgraded the Government's School's Library budgetary contribution from J\$6,000 per annum in 1952 to \$435,600 in 1973/74. Just six years ago the book student ratio in schools was a mere .63 books per student. The current ratio of 1.10 books per student is the result of determined planning which now allows 50% of the annual budget for school libraries to be spent on the purchase of books. A projected phased programme for the steady upgrading of book provision in schools, now accepted by Government, aims at a minimum provision of 3 books per student by 1978 attained over a three-year period.

There is no doubt that in the

original partnership the Schools Library Programme was weak and had to be heavily subsidised by the more developed public library service. However, today the partnership is better balanced and each is complementary to the other. An important planning feature to be recognised is that the original JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE LAW OF 1949 was flexible enough to facilitate the complete integration of this Schools Service within the National Structure of Public Library Service and to permit the utilization of the skilled and experienced professional staff of the Parish Libraries as well as the physical resources of buildings and equipment at Headquarters and in each parish.

10. OTHER IMPORTANT BASIC TOOLS FOR NATIONAL PLANNING-STAFF

Good national planning should continuously assess the projected needs for qualified staff and provide for a constant supply of trained personnel at varying levels and with the relevant specialised experience. Developing countries with the common problems of limited skilled human resources must recognise the importance of this advanced planning as recruitment of suitable staff is even more difficult in those countries.

It is often necessary not only to plan training opportunities but to create the atmosphere which will encourage and attract suitable recruits and sell librarianship as a profession. Once more the Jamaican experience in this area might be of interest. Through the foresight of an early library planner "THE JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION" was established by Mr. Bryant in 1950 with this particular objective. The Bryant 1948 plan "The Organization of The Jamaica Library Service" included the establishment of a local Library Association as an urgent tool for educating the public at large on the importance of libraries and the role of the trained librarians in the society. Consequently, the Jamaica Library Board was committed to subsidising and nursing The Jamaica Library Association through many lean years until it became a viable independent body.

The successful returns for the time, effort and money spent in this area of planned development is readily

recognised as follows:—

- (i) The Association which started in 1950 when there were only six (6) qualified librarians in the entire island unites over one hundred (100) qualified librarians in the island today. Between 1954 and 1972 over forty (40) of these received their training as senior employees of Jamaica Library Service through the Library Board's imaginative programme of scholarships to Library Schools Overseas. Once more special tribute is paid to the British Council for their outstanding assistance in this area.
- (ii) The Association has played a major role in winning the support of UNESCO and various West Indian Governments for the establishment of a Department of Library Studies at the University of the West Indies in 1971 under the guidance of the distinguished American Librarian, Dr. Dorothy Collings. June 1974 was a historic date as the first group of students from the 3-year undergraduate programme graduated simultaneously with the first group from the one year post-graduate diploma course. This two level professional training programme was specially designed to suit the library needs of Jamaica and the supporting territories in the West Indies after twelve (12) years of planning and negotiations. Appreciation is here recorded for the valuable recommendations of The Perry Danton Report of 1968.
- (iii) The Association has made outstanding contributions in representations to Government concerning the re-classification of the salaries of professional librarians; the classification of job descriptions; the equation of professional responsibilities in different types of libraries; the upgrading of the status of librarians and library assistants.

The Association's contribution as a valuable basic tool in library planning

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in Jamaica is further reflected in its sponsorship of important International Library Conferences and the recent sitting (1972) in Jamaica of the Secretariat for THE COMMONWEALTH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (COMLA).

The Jamaican public has been steadily educated on the importance of libraries and the role of librarians. The results are now being seen.

11. THE CO-ORDINATION OF ALL TYPES OF LIBRARY SERVICES.

National Library Planning cannot be completed without a system for the formal co-ordination of all types of services. Such co-ordination allows for the assessment of library resources and planned development based on the accurate knowledge of what is available.

Library planning in Jamaica has been fairly comprehensive in the areas of Public and School Library Services. However, there are outstanding areas of neglect particularly in the field of Government and special libraries.

Recent development programmes are endeavouring to rectify this and a major "break through" has come with the establishment of "THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRES" set up by the Government in March 1974. The Committee which consists of sixteen members includes:—

- (a) Comprehensive professional representation from each of the main types of Libraries at effective policy and administrative levels.
- (b) Professional representation from the Jamaica National Archives.
- (c) Government representation (Senior administrative officers) from the Ministries most concerned with Libraries and Archives.
- (d) Other individuals currently aware of National and International trends in Literature, Documentation, Archives Material, Audio-visual aids, publishing and familiar with economic planning for such programmes.

The Chairman is a distinguished author and a Professor of History at the UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES. He is actively committed to the development of Libraries and Archives, is knowledgeable in the educational needs of Jamaica, and is a skillful negotiator for reforms.

The Council's Programme is as follows:

- 1 Study in detail and make recommendations directly to Government for **one** integrated **NATIONAL PLAN** for the systematic development of all types of libraries supported (wholly or partially) by public funds e.g.
 - (a) The Libraries of THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
 - (b) The Libraries of THE JAMAICA LIBRARY SERVICE
 - (c) The Libraries of ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS which include:
 - (i) The University of the West Indies (so far as Jamaica is permitted to express its national needs)
 - (ii) The College of Arts, Science and Technology
 - (iii) The School of Agriculture
 - (iv) Teacher Training Colleges.
 - (d) The Libraries of GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS which include:
 - (i) All Ministry Libraries (special ones are collection of maps and plans of The Ministry of Communication and Works and material in the Department of Statistics).
 - (ii) The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation
 - (iii) The Scientific Research Council
 - (iv) The Supreme Court Library
 - (v) The Jamaica Agricultural Society.

The Council is committed to establishing a **NATIONAL WORKING FORMULA** which will co-ordinate and/or integrate all Government aided library services thus obtaining greater effectiveness and the economical spending of limited resources without

necessarily destroying the significant traditions and specifications of individual library services.

2. Study in detail and make recommendations to stimulate and expand the development of the libraries of private organizations and establish official channels for using their resources (unclassified material) in the National pool. Such libraries include those of:
 - (a) The Bauxite Companies
 - (b) The Radio Stations (Best Record and Tape Libraries in Jamaica)
 - (c) The Jamaica Manufacturers Association.
3. Study and advise Government on the Legislation required to establish a National Deposit Library responsible for:
 - (a) Legal deposit collections of books and allied material including audio and visual material
 - (b) Organise the continuous collection, storage and retrieval of this material through a suitable Reference Library Service.
 - (c) Compile and maintain an up-to-date union catalogue and publish relevant bibliographies regularly.
 - (d) Be the official National Clearing House of the Nation's Literary output.
 - (e) Establish where necessary special reference and display collection of Caribbean culture relevant to Jamaica's growing needs.
4. Review continuously the Nation's library needs and advise Government of National priorities in the budgetary provisions. This is most important as various types of Library Services to which Government contributes fall under different Ministries and even in the Ministry of Finance there is no single National concept by which the various needs are being clearly assessed and expressed.
5. Examine recommended Library Standards and advise Government on any necessary modifica-

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tions and Legislation for the implementation of "NATIONAL STANDARDS" as a guideline for upgrading all types of Libraries in Jamaica. These will be reviewed periodically against the fast growing literary and cultural development in the Jamaican Society. For example, National Standards for School Libraries, Public Libraries, Academic Libraries, Government and Special Libraries would relate to minimum provisions for Book-Reader ratio; Staff-Reader ratio; physical accommodation; equitable and just salary scales when compared with responsibilities in similar fields.

It is too early to yet evaluate the work of this National Council but already it has been involved in advising Government on a new COPY-RIGHT ACT being drafted as well as a new Bill for amending THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA LAW 1879 to enable the restructuring of the West India Reference Library to become the nucleus of a National Library for Jamaica. The planning opportunities are now available. Success will depend on the navigation techniques.

12. CONCLUSION — ATTITUDES IN PLANNING

National Library Planning can be most effectively implemented through citizen participation at responsible levels.

Librarians, however well trained, brilliant and experienced cannot and should not try to plan in isolation. It is true that Government's economic planners very often ignore the views of other professionals including librarians, and it is not an unfamiliar occurrence that prestigious National Development Plans have been prepared and published without the National Planning Unit obtaining the views of or even consulting with professional Librarians, and it is further true that some of these National Plans do not even include provisions for library development. However ludicrous or objectionable this may appear to professional librarians it is a serious reflection on the impact that the library profession has made on the science of National Planning. It is a reflection also that even now in a period of advanced technology we who can successfully provide a guide to the "tools" of the ancient and modern age have continued to be so successfully "self effacing" as "a servicing" profession that others forget to consult or involve us officially in National Planning.

Librarians will have to take more time to learn the science of the other professions so that they may not only

have a compelling voice with the educators in the Ministries and/or with the Economists who "trim" the Library budget, but may also equip themselves to express a unique view point on what priorities should be given to national needs in Education. They should also have a working understanding of the problems of the Nation's balance of payments which may cause restrictions affecting the importation of books and the escalation of their prices. In other words, participation in Library Planning is a two-way traffic and the librarian must equip himself to plan on equal terms with his peers. Then only will his peers respect his opinions sufficiently to seek his views.

A librarian gains tremendous stimulation, a broader viewpoint, and better national perspective by direct and continuous contact with local

citizens who generously share their specialized knowledge as they seek help as readers in libraries.

This contact is an invaluable asset to successful planning since consciousness of attitudes and an awareness of current trends and patterns are most helpful in planning programmes for ready and acceptable implementation. The influence of popular demands on the limited local resources; the influence of the demand from the masses for educational and cultural reforms should not be under-estimated.

The participation of citizens at all levels is therefore a vital and important factor in library planning and the successful utilization of this factor is the strategy most likely to bring the highest returns to library development.



Science Library (Exterior) University of the West Indies

Processing books for dispatch to postal readers.



LIBRARIANS ABROAD

INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE SUMMER SCHOOL

ABERYSTWYTH* WALES

By Laura Ann Munro

Upgrading of skills is high priority on many lists and mine is no exception. Having ascertained that the Department of Library Studies at Mona is not yet geared to advance "Old A.L.A.'s" and the time is really most opportune for new thinking in this direction. I rather welcomed the opportunity to attend IGSS 1975, at Aberystwyth to see how they tackled the problem. Three other Jamaicans, one A.L.A. one F.L.A. and one new graduate from U.W.I. also attended. On the overall I think none of us were disappointed.

The first IGSS was held at the College of Librarianship Wales in conjunction with the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences at Pittsburgh University in 1973. The School has grown larger each year and as no formal advertising is done, the reports from year to year are obviously not unfavourable. The course aims to give delegates the opportunity of obtaining 6 credits, which are acceptable entry requirements to the Final programme at either Aberystwyth or Pittsburgh University. The Lecturers are good, the library and other facilities for demonstrating modern techniques are of a high standard.

On the Social side Aberystwyth laid on its own activities — sports, film shows, receptions, weekend tours to places of interest and notable events e.g. International Eisteddfod. Very often one had to make a choice between work and social life.

In 1975 56 persons participated representing 35 countries. They hailed



Participants at the International Graduate Summer School, Aberystwyth Wales, 1975.

from Korea, Austria, Poland, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Jordan, Lebanon, Iran, Kuwait, Africa, (Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Zambia, Ethiopia, Botswana, South Africa) India, Malta, Fiji, The Caribbean (Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Belize) Canada and The U.S.A. There was a Brazilian lady working in Geneva and a French lady working in Saudi Arabia. Among the group were seen seven National Librarians most of whom had come to assess the course. Nevertheless they all did written work and no doubt got their credits. Surprisingly, although Aberystwyth is highly rated in Britain, there were no participants from either England, Wales, Ireland or Scotland. Popular opinion tended to the view that inflation had rather curtailed grants for summer courses when long term facilities already existed.

Whatever the Aberystwyth schedule omitted was literally crammed into the ten day tour schedule half way through the course. From Manchester through Birmingham, Oxford, Stratford on Avon, Yorkshire, London, we visited libraries of every description, old and new, Public and Academic, publishing houses (e.g. Blackwell's) and bookshops. Nor was this period without its social activities — theatre visits, receptions; we were glad to get back to Aberystwyth.

The breaking up reception on the eve of our departure featured what M.C. Pansie Bromfield (Jamaica)

charmingly attired in bits and pieces of our native dress, called "a musical interlude with a Jamaican flavour." We sang Jamaican folksongs and when the Chairman of the Board of Governors and a representative from the Welsh Education Committee joined the finale we could well have been back home demonstrating our Motto "Out of many one people".

The College authorities, the Principal and his staff, must be commended on the detailed organization so obviously necessary for such a programme; on the goodwill and ready helpfulness displayed at every level, in an effort to cater to every whim and fancy.

Finally I wish to pay tribute to Dr. Harold Lancour, Dean Emeritus at The University of Pittsburgh, who was a most encouraging and stable influence throughout the course. His ready wit and consistent calm was greatly appreciated and endeared him to all.

Long live IGSS.

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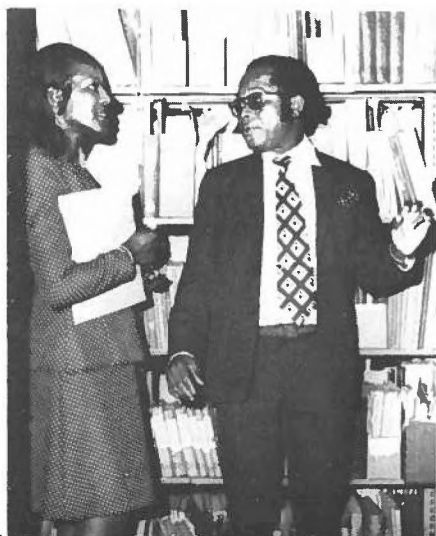
My arrival at Ikeja airport on Sunday, February 23, 1975, was the result of an invitation from the Director of the National Library of Nigeria to the Supreme Court, Jamaica, to send a representative to the First Workshop for Law Librarians to be held in Lagos, Nigeria.

This workshop was organized under the auspices of the Lord Chief Justice of the Federation with the support of Mr. Phillip Cohen, President of Oceana Publications Inc., of New York, U.S.A.

The theme of the workshop was "Development of modern library service to the nations' legal system" and its purpose was:—

To bring law librarians together to explore ways and means of achieving efficient law library service

To find out more about the library needs of the legal profession.



Mr. Olu Olafioye, Head of the Serials Section of the National Library of Nigeria chats with our Treasurer Mrs. Y. Lawrence on a tour of his department when she attended the workshop for Librarians, Nigeria, February 24 — March 7, 1975.

To acquaint non-lawyer librarians with some aspects of the law.

To impart knowledge of law library techniques from experienced law librarians who would participate as instructors in the workshop.

Having been so accustomed to indifference to librarianship in Jamaica, I was totally unprepared for the large crowd which filled the hall at the opening of the workshop. Not only was the ceremony performed by the Hon. Chief Justice himself, but the rest of the judiciary took time out from the Bench to attend, and the Faculty of Law and Nigerian Bar Association were fully represented.

I was deeply impressed, as this was a clear indication of acceptance and recognition of law librarianship and its vital role in the society and in the world of information retrieval.

The Workshop attracted some 50 law librarians of whom eight were from countries other than Nigeria, namely:— Ethiopia, The Gambia, Liberia, Sudan, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Jamaica, although total registration was 250. This figure also represented those members of the legal profession who attended sessions as observers.

Throughout the first week of the Workshop, lectures were delivered by law librarians and lawyers from the U.S.A., England, Germany and Nigeria on topics which included general background lectures on areas and sources of the law, general surveys of legal literature, assistance to lawyers, use of microform and the structure of constitutional, commercial and revenue law. The purpose of these lectures was to acquaint, in particular, the non-lawyer librarian with aspects of the law in the hope of eliminating any possible breakdown in communication between lawyer and librarian, as some difficulty is sometimes experienced in understanding complex legal terminology.

Participants were invited to speak on the legal systems of their respective countries and to discuss any

significant library problems. The common problems was lack of space. Problems in acquisition of material did not stem from lack of funding but rather from the time-lag between ordering and receipt of material. I found that the methods employed in African libraries, for assisting lawyers were very similar to our own, possibly because the nature and scope of the lawyer's work hardly varies; perhaps too, because most of us represented the Courts or Government departments of our countries.

Emphasis was placed on current-awareness and speedy retrieval of information. Discussions and comparisons revealed that lawyers rely very heavily on libraries, as books are the "tools of their trade". Despite the fact that some lawyers make an effort to equip themselves with such material, very few are able to keep them up to date. Physical amendments to laws, acquisition of published noter-ups and supplements to treatises, keeping lawyers abreast of current topics and court decisions, are but a few of the services which law librarians provide for the benefit of lawyers.

Lectures were interspersed with many social activities, and the communications media were always on hand to publicize events. A grand welcome reception took place on our first evening, hosted by the National Library of Nigeria, where overseas participants were presented to the Hon. Chief Justice, the Hon. Attorney General and other eminent lawyers and librarians. A series of luncheons and dinners followed. We dined with individual members of the Judiciary and lunched with members of the Bar Association. On the first weekend we were taken by boat across the harbour, to a picnic by the beautiful lagoon in Tarkwa Bay, and on Sunday to Badagry, 50 kilometres from Lagos to see the old slave port and the first Christian Mission church.

In the second week the Workshop continued with lectures on sources and bibliographic control of British Commonwealth, American and European law literature and on the



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structure of Nigerian customary law. The provision made for African legal materials in a few selected classification schemes were critically assessed. Two general classification schemes, Dewey Decimal Classification and Bliss Bibliographic Classification showed defects in the treatment of African law — the greatest being the assumption that laws of African countries must be the same as those of the countries which colonized them. Two specialized schemes, Benyon's University of Chicago Law School Library and Moys' Classification scheme for law books, based on a foreign law collection and the stock of a university with a large African collection, proved more suitable because of the material which was available to the classificationists but African countries were still somewhat affiliated to Colonial powers. The need was felt for a classification scheme to treat African materials on a continental basis and to be flexible enough to allow for imminent political changes.

Thursday, March 6 was devoted to visits to the National Library of Nigeria, the libraries of the Supreme Court, High Court, Parliament, Ministry of Justice and the Institute of International Affairs.

We had previously visited the Yakubu Gowon Library of the University of Lagos. This library holds 250,000 volumes and seats 800 students. This is one of six Nigerian Universities and has a Faculty of Law. The library houses a fine collection of research and teaching materials in law and other subjects. Over 300 serial titles are to be found in the law collection which represents several countries outside of Africa.

The National Library of Nigeria is the depository for UN documents, publications of ILO, UK and OAU as well as African Government documents. 64,000 documents are on microfilm and microfiche. The National Library houses over 10,000 volumes on law, with about 20,000 stored at the University of Lagos, Yakubu Gowon Library.

The Supreme Court Library, the oldest of the Government Libraries was set up in 1876 with the establishment of the Supreme Court. Significant improvement came about when Dr. T. Elias assumed office as Chief Justice. He took steps to increase the budget from N4,000 to N54,000 in 1972/73 — this figure being repeated in the following year. The library has approximately 25,000 volumes of Nigerian Government documents, African Law reports, materials from British Commonwealth countries and U.S.A., also a comprehensive collection of treatises. The library publishes its judgments monthly. These are edited annually and published as the All Nigeria Law Reports. There are three professional staff and the library is open to the legal profession and law students for research.

The High Court Library of Lagos State (there is one in each state) with a stock of 50,000 volumes and three professional staff, now manages 25 Magistrates' Courts Libraries, 20 of which are located in the chambers of the Judges of the Magistrates' Courts. I noted with interest, and a certain amount of envy, that this library receives not only a substantial sum for the general upkeep of the library, but has a reserve fund for the sole use of setting up libraries in the chambers of Judges as and when they are appointed.

The Federal Ministry of Justice Library boasts a large overall collection of 55,000 volumes. This includes the working collections of the Attorney-General's Department, the Solicitor-General's Department as well as that of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Heads of Divisions of the Ministry.

The Parliamentary Library is a reference library of over 16,000 volumes and 40 periodical titles, for the exclusive use of the members of the House of Representatives. The stock comprises laws, and parliamentary debates from Commonwealth countries, which are acquired on an exchange basis. The library administers two branches

located in the State House and Cabinet Office.

Factors common to all libraries were, that there is adequate funding for upkeep of libraries, all are administered by professional staff and stock coverage is comprehensive, including material from countries outside of Africa and the British Commonwealth.

Our hospitality programme grew considerably as the days passed, and the highlight of the social activities was the Hon. Chief Justice's banquet where amidst speeches and toasts, we were treated to a fine display of native African dancing.

The Workshop drew to a close on March 7, with the launching of the Nigerian Law Libraries Association. My only disappointment lay in the fact that the discussions which took place during the sessions were not recorded. However, the profitable exchanges of information, ideas and the valuable insight into African law librarianship, coupled with the excellent hospitality extended to all, resulted in the general feeling that the Workshop was indeed a successful one.

My travels concluded at that stage, after a short stay in Rome where I was able to visit a private research law library, UNIDROIT with a fine collection of European legal materials. In London, Mr. Willy Steiner, Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, took time out to accompany me on a tour of the vast library. This visit proved very useful as the stock was more familiar to me and I had a chance to discuss problems involving the handling of certain types of legal material.

AALL CONVENTION

In June 1975, I attended the Annual Convention of the American Association of Law Libraries, which took place in Los Angeles, California, at the Century Plaza Hotel in Beverly Hills.

The convention was preceded by CONELL (Conference for Newer Law Librarians) a one-day introduction to the AALL for law librarians who have attended fewer than five AALL conventions.

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After a general introduction, 200 registrants split into six groups to discuss the topic "Promoting yourself as a professional through service to users" in one of the following workshops:—

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State and Federal Libraries

Private law libraries

The main questions were — Can the law librarian's services be termed professional? Are law librarians treated by users as professional? If not, how could the professional status be raised? A lengthy discussion brought out similar problems being experienced among librarians, and suggestions for improvement of one's status. The group agreed that if the law librarian adopted a professional attitude during the execution of his duties, he would be treated accordingly.

The rest of the day was devoted to Job Security. Continuing Education and the long-awaited Code of Ethics for Librarians. That evening, CONELL registrants saw some of California's famous beaches, sampled Californian wine, on the way to cocktails and dinner at Yamashiro, the Japanese palace high in the Hollywood Hills, the location for the filming of "Sayonara".

Between June 22 and 25, over 900 law librarians took part in the business meeting of the AALL, Chapters Workshops, Committee meetings reporting on the work achieved during 1974-75, panel discussions on Mexican Law for North Americans, Legal Bibliography and Legal Subject Headings and finally Workshop on Private law libraries, Government documents, State, Government, County and Bar Libraries, Law library service to prisoners and Automation.

I was particularly impressed with the Los Angeles County Law Library which we visited, and its outstanding service to the legal profession.

The library, open to attorneys, judges, students, public officials and residents of the Los Angeles County,

dates back to 1891 when it came into being by statute, with a collection of 5,000 volumes acquired from a Bar Association library. Since 1970, additional space has provided for an estimated 30 years' growth. The capacity is approximately 950,000 volumes and it presently houses over 500,000 volumes. The library's growth rate is 13,500 volumes per year.

The LA County Library is the largest law library in the United States "west of the eastern Seaboard" and claims to provide its patrons with "unexcelled legal research facilities". It was interesting to note that the library's income is derived from litigants who benefit from the library, that is, from a portion of the filing fees from parties in civil cases in the Superior and Municipal Courts of the LA County. The policy of the Library is to acquire all material needed for law practice and research purposes. Provision is made for 380 seats, smoking alcoves, eight dictation and conference rooms, a public typing room, a public legal stenographer, self service photocopying equipment and a meeting room for judicial and Bar groups.

A qualified reference staff assists judges and attorneys in their research. To assist the staff, is a card catalogue of several thousand cards, a subject catalogue of current publications and a special catalogue for the rare book collection. Subject bibliographies are compiled and distributed to attorneys and other libraries and are usually reprinted in legal periodicals and newspapers. Unusual items are brought to the attention of the attorneys through regular exhibits.

The library boasts a collection of material for all fifty states, territories and possessions of the United States and includes a collection of law of the American Indian, as well as a complete collection of legislative journals of the States. There is a foreign law collection of over 185,000 volumes provided for the attorney whose practice involves work in foreign countries. It also aims to convey an understanding of the legal life of those countries. A rare book collection of

7,500 includes the only legal textbook printed in the Printing Shop of Benjamin Franklin!

Members of the Bar are allowed to borrow material for 4-14 days, and a "next-day" delivery service is provided as a follow-up from telephone requests for material. A deposit of \$15.00 is required from attorneys to offset fines and is renewed when necessary. The laymen deposits \$75.00 for the use of the library and is only allowed to borrow \$75.00 worth of material at any one time.

Because of the size of the County, the library has been permitted by law to establish branches in Beverley Hills, Long Beach, Pasadena and five other areas. A judges' library is maintained in the County Courthouse and a criminal law library in the Central County jail for prisoners who are authorized by court order to use it. The staff, 41 full-time and 26 part-time, makes a great contribution to law librarianship by co-operating in the training of local and foreign law librarians.

About 1,000 librarians and special guests attended the closing banquet and welcomed the new AALL President for 1975-76. At the end of her presidential address she then declared the AALL meeting 1975, adjourned.

The next few days, were spent visiting Disneyland, Universal Studios and Hollywood to name a few places of interest in the glamorous Los Angeles. I even managed to see a few movie stars and other celebrities before embarking on the long journey home.

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THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY'S PARTICIPATION IN
PROJECTS
AGRIS! AGRINTER

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL
COOPERATION FOR THE
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

By. M. L. Wedderburn

INTRODUCTION

On October 17, 1975 the Ministry of Agriculture Library, Hope, forwarded seven bibliographical entries to the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba, Costa Rica. This marked the beginning of Jamaica's participation in two co-operative efforts for the Agricultural Sciences namely AGRIS and AGRINTER.

AGRIS: International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology and AGRINTER: Inter-American Information System for the Agricultural Sciences seek to answer two basic needs in the area of agricultural documentation. These are speed of current information and good quality retrospective research. Indeed there is a great need for such systems and although the subject of Agriculture already has well established documentation centres with some 700 information and documentation services catering to its needs, these services are hard pressed to cope with the some 300,000 (published and unpublished) new documents made available on the subject each year.

These Systems which are international in scope are not new to the field of information sciences. We have had famous predecessors in MEDLARS and INIS. However, the model used in the AGRIS/AGRINTER projects are different in that they try to separate the current awareness and retrieval functions.

THE AGRIS CONCEPT

Agriculture is as old as man himself and man has always tried to improve his condition through agriculture. It is no wonder therefore that the United Nations which is a relatively young international organization, has had to face the problems of agriculture from its early years. The information problem in agriculture was brought to the attention of the United Nations and indeed the initial step was taken by the Secretary of Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Sir Thomas

Scrivenor who wrote to the Director General of the F.A.O. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) asking for sponsorship of an investigation of "the possibility of organizing international cooperation in the field of agricultural cooperation". A panel of Experts was subsequently formed and after its first official meeting in July 1970 submitted the following recommendations to the Director General of F.A.O.:—

(a) "the need to create a single rapid current awareness service with worldwide coverage and F.A.O. acting as a coordinating agency".

(b) "that F.A.O. should assume some responsibility for coordinating specialized services in the field so as to achieve a concentration rather than the present wasteful duplication in subject sub-disciplines".

From this the AGRIS system was born and F.A.O. now sought the necessary support from national governments and interested bodies for further study and operation of the project.

It was recognized from the start that AGRIS should not seek to compete with or to supersede established services whose contribution to the field of agricultural documentation is fully recognized. On the contrary AGRIS should act as a channel through which these services could reach a wider and more informed audience. Based on this F.A.O. mobilized national effort and carried out a feasibility study for the AGRIS system. The recommendations of the study were supported by F.A.O. when in November 1971 the Conference of members unanimously passed a formal resolution to this effect. The Director-General of F.A.O. was then invited to pursue the AGRIS project. Suitable financial provisions were to be made in F.A.O.'s programme of work and budget for 1974-75.

AGRIS LEVELS 1 & 2

In trying to answer the two basic needs in agricultural documentation aforementioned and in attempting bibliographical control of so large a discipline it was decided to separate the current awareness and retrieval functions into AGRIS Level 1 and AGRIS Level 2.

AGRIS Level 1 which became fully operational in January 1975 is a system in which a number of main input centres (very often regional) process the information originating from the smaller national centres taking

care of all operations up to the recording on tape, forwarding this to the international centre in Rome which performs a coordinating role. The national centre therefore (and here the Ministry of Agriculture Library assumes this role) is responsible for:—

(a) Collecting the agricultural documents originating in a particular country.

(b) Indexing the information in accordance with the rules laid down for subject categorization and bibliographic description.

(c) Preparing the special AGRIS input sheets and forwarding these to the main input centres. In the case of Jamaica the main input centre for Latin America and the Caribbean is the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica.

The main centres in turn send on tape the combined input of their co-operating countries to the central co-ordinating centre in Rome. The co-ordinating centre prepares from these tapes the publication "AGRINDEX": the corresponding printed bibliography which is sent free to national centres. The information stored on the tapes at the co-ordinating centre also represents a data base for the selective dissemination of information as well as for the production of special bibliographies by subject category, by language or any other suitable basis. AGRINDEX is produced every two weeks and forms a basic current awareness tool for the subject agriculture.

Access to the AGRIS Level 1 system is:—

(1) through cataloguing elements e.g. names of authors and titles of periodicals.

(2) Subject categories.

AGRIS Level 2 which is not yet fully operational will be a network of specialized centres. Whereas Level 1 emphasizes rapid notification of Agricultural information, Level 2 through its specialized centres, assumes responsibility in depth for particular subject fields. Here it is expected that these centres will be highly selective and will undertake abstracting and indexing in depth for efficient retrieval. Since Level 2 is not a centralized system the role of F.A.O. here is in promoting cooperation between subject-related centres. The necessity for both levels to be operational cannot be overemphasized if the subject of agriculture is to have

adequate coverage.

AGRINTER

AGRINTER was established in 1972 with the support of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean aimed at satisfying the agricultural documentation and information needs of the various countries in the region. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Inter-American Centre for Agricultural Documentation and Information (IICA/CIDIA) serves as the co-ordinating centre for the system.

AGRINTER's main objectives are:—

(1) To co-ordinate and integrate at a regional level the documentation efforts of each country in identifying, processing, and disseminating of national agricultural information.

(2) To promote national and regional co-operation making agricultural literature available in each country.

(3) Promoting education, a better exploitation of human economic and documentary resources in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The project which is supported and sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS) through IICA is a regional one, the co-ordinating centre of which is one of the main input centres for the AGRIS project. The project and indeed the input centre is related to AGRIS in that it transmits certain of the documents processed to the AGRIS co-ordinating centre in Rome.

The function of the national input centre in AGRINTER is similar to its function in the AGRIS project — the difference lying mainly in the type of documents that each system accepts. Hence whereas for the AGRINTER project which caters for information in a number of developing countries, extension type and ephemeral material can be included, the AGRIS project is mainly interested in conventional type material which is easily identified and obtained.

The regional centre IICA/CIDIA therefore plays a co-ordinating role for both projects and acts as the avenue of communication between the national centres and the central co-ordinating centre for the AGRIS project. It keeps in touch with national centres in the region by organizing a series of "Round Tables" annually. At these "Round Tables", national input centres get the opportunity of discussing problems and formulating ways and means of improving their inform-

ation system. The regional centre also offers technical assistance and training for national centres.

In view of the dual role played by IICA/CIDIA in these projects the input entries forwarded by national input centres in the Latin American and Caribbean regions are prepared on input forms specially designed to cater for both systems.

Hence for any one entry submitted, the national centre indicates on the input sheet whether the entry is intended for both or either of the two systems. In practice, AGRINTER accepts all entries.

PROBLEMS

Both AGRIS and AGRINTER have had problems. Indeed any system which attempts bibliographical control of such a vast subject on a worldwide scale is bound to experience problems.

Problems so far experienced lie mainly in:—

(1) Language — This was a very real one and serious objections were raised especially when the decision had to be taken as to the working language of AGRIS. This meant that a number of countries were required to translate the bibliographical information from their language into the working language.

The language problem presented itself even at the regional level where in the case of Latin America and the Caribbean region, some four languages are spoken. This necessitates the use of transitory services which can be quite expensive and retards communication in the region.

(2) Established Systems — In view of the fact that there were information systems already existing catering to the needs of a large population when the AGRIS project came into being, these systems experienced difficulty converting to or participating fully in AGRIS. For systems such as those of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau and the U.S. National Agricultural Library one could hardly expect immediate and full cooperation as this meant reprogramming computers, staff training and decisions as to curtailing computer services to which a number of small libraries were already subscribing.

(3) Cooperation — Both the AGRIS and the AGRINTER systems relied heavily on voluntary contribution. The effectiveness and coverage of these projects could be limited if member nations were tardy in nominating an

input centre and seeing to it that this centre when nominated participated. The central co-ordinating centre therefore had very little control over the response of individual territories.

(4) Continuity — The project which started on an experimental basis could hardly expect large-scale support at the expense of other existing systems since it could not guarantee permanence. This could lead states to take the "wait and see" approach to the project.

These projects are welcome in the field of documentation and especially at this time when a number of developing countries are struggling to feed themselves. One can only hope that the worth of such projects will be appreciated and that they will receive the full cooperation of all countries.

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REPORT ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE

ON THE PLANNING OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES INFRASTRUCTURES – UNESCO PARIS, SEPTEMBER 23-37, 1974

The Inter-governmental Conference on the Planning of National Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures held in Paris from September 23-27 was arranged by Unesco in co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), International Federation for Documentation (IFD) and International Council on Archives (ICA). Over 100 countries including Jamaica were represented at this Conference. Jamaica's delegates were:—

Miss Leila Thomas — Acting Director, Jamaica Library Service

Miss Patricia Patterson — Representative of the Ministry of Education

Mr. Clinton Black — Government Archivist

The Secretariat had prepared a WORKING DOCUMENT divided into three chapters, corresponding to the three types of problems that were up for study, namely:—

- (i) The Integrated Planning of Overall National Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures;
- (ii) Planning for Information Technology;
- (iii) Planning Information Manpower.

Also furnished was a booklet entitled NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NATIS) in which the objectives defined in the working document had been re-arranged on the basis of the various planning stages of a National Information System.

The aim of the Conference was to examine the findings of a number of regional meetings, beginning with that in Ecuador in 1966; Sri Lanka, 1967; Uganda 1970; Arab Republic of Egypt 1974, and to make recommendations for National Programmes for the

development of Documentation, Library and Archives Services.

The first planning session was addressed by the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. Rene Maheu and Dr. E.S.M. El Sheniti, Senior Under Secretary of State and Chairman, General Egyptian Book Organisation, Ministry of Culture was elected Chairman of the Conference. It was then agreed that the Conference should divide into three working groups, each concerned with one of three basic issues of planning policies and methodology.

Working Group I: Integrated Planning — There was general discussion on the subject with an inquiry about the meaning of the term "information" and specifically whether it was associated with the work of ministers of information. It was generally agreed that the type of information with which the Conference was concerned was not of the kind dealt with by information ministries but corresponded rather to that conserved and made available by documentation centres, libraries and archives.

It was stressed that national, political, economic, social and cultural variations would necessarily result in different models of National Information Systems (NATIS) in different countries. This variety would also reflect the differing national goals of each country which must be served by its NATIS. In the discussion emphasis was placed on the need for NATIS to cater to the needs of its users. This implies the need for information awareness on the part of potential users which in turn depends on the inculcation of such awareness over the long run by means of national encouragement of the reading habit. The latter has been inhibited, especially in recent years, by the skyrocketing costs of publication. It was proposed that Unesco establish a fund to ameliorate the effects of inflated prices on the availability of reading matter.

The need was urged for the implementation of records management, archives systems and services; that is the proper processing and flow of records from their creation as current documents in public agencies through their retirement, when non-current, to intermediate records centres until the accession of their permanently valuable core by the National Archival institution. This would maximise the exploitation of the great value of current records and archives for planning and other administrative purposes. Other points raised were the desirability of placing greater emphasis on the planning of information systems and structures at the regional level; the need for clear guidelines for the implementation of such planning and the concomitant need for the financial means to support such implementation.

The need for regional co-operation with respect to information services was a frequently repeated theme.

Some 13 draft resolutions submitted by delegates were considered for submission to the Planning Session including:—

Promotion of research on the planning and development of Documentation, Library, Archive Services (DBA) infrastructures;

Establishment of Unesco general guidelines for the implementation of NATIS;

Promotion of national co-ordinating organs for planning and implementing NATIS in general accord with the Unesco guidelines;

"State of the art" reviews of national planning of DBA and information services and infrastructures;

Unesco projects for the evaluation of integrated DBA planning and development efforts;

Future consultations and conferences for the evaluation of DBA Universal Bibliographical Control (UBC) and Universal System for Information in Science and Technology (UNISIST) programmes;

Bilateral assistance for the planning and development of DBA infrastructures;

Training activities in aid of the planning and development of DBA infrastructures;

Promotion of international and national standardization in the information field;

Support of Unesco-sponsored regional working conferences for specialists in such areas as DBA infrastructural planning, training, emergent regional problems;

Study of financial, technical and other means for inter-governmental assistance to UBC;

Recommendation of an expert study group to formulate proposals for the development of a unified co-ordinated overall Unesco programme in the fields of information, documentation, libraries and archives.

Working Group 2: Planning Information Technology — This group was concerned with the application of technology to documentation, libraries and archives. In addition to its deliberations, which resulted in the submission of some seven resolutions, the group paid a visit on Wednesday 25th September to Unesco's automatic documentation service.

The group recommended that member states should draw up as soon as possible an inventory of the resources (equipment, techniques etc) forming the infrastructure currently existing within its frontiers, after which such states should compile an inventory of the technical resources needed to speed up the exchange of information both within and without the territory. It was felt that to assist developing countries, Unesco should furnish the expertise required for compiling this inventory, in particular by drawing up a pattern to be followed in its preparation. In this connection, it was also felt that member states should be invited to adopt a form of standardization conducive to the exchange of data produced by national systems.

Further on the subject of standardization, it was recommended that Unesco should promote the establishment of standards in the three fields which would apply not only to computerized technology, but to traditional methods and techniques as well, and that Unesco should proceed also, with as little delay as possible, to arrange for a study on the feasibility of 'a file of software packages' in the field of documentation, libraries and archives, taking into account the existing expertise already available.

Working Group 3: Planning Information Manpower — This group considered the objectives in NATIS/3 relevant to manpower.

In the discussions the following points were made: —

- (1) The need for continuous surveys and assessment of manpower needs
- (2) The problem of manpower evaluation in terms of quantity depended on variables like economic changes, government national plans and determined priorities. It was the feeling of this group that libraries, archives and information services should be included in overall national planning.
- (3) Developing countries, because of financial and other constraints, have to plan professional manpower within the framework of government priorities, while some developed countries have freedom to plan for information, library and archives manpower, and to determine enrolment within the framework of independent institutions.
- (4) Unesco was to be urged to assist in establishing an efficient system to enable developing countries to make short, medium and long term plans to meet manpower requirements.
- (5) There was need for agreement on categorising of levels so that compatible surveys and statistics may be available for correlating performance and manpower analyses across national boundaries.
- (6) Four levels of professional work were recognized: heads of services and specialists, research personnel, professional staff (technical) and assistants. There was need for upward mobility and for continuing education for the various levels to be reflected in planning.
- (7) Librarians, archivists and information scientists are all performing the social function of creating access to, and providing information for those who need it. A common base of education and training should be designed to solve the practical problems affecting all three groups.
- (8) A common core is identifiable

and a tentative common core for the three groups had been arrived at by a meeting of experts of the three groups. The need for a common core is even stronger where developing countries are concerned, as resources are limited and the concentration of the courses in one institution should result in economic use of both financial and manpower resources. Some delegates questioned the need for a common core but most agreed that there is a common core which can be reflected in the curriculum.

Various aspects of the relation between education and training and continuing professional education were also discussed.

The Jamaican Delegation left a position paper with the Unesco Secretariat. A copy of this is attached as an Appendix.

JAMAICA LIBRARY ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES: THE PRESENT POSITION

National Planning

In 1974 the Government of Jamaica appointed a National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation. This was done on the recommendation of the Exploratory Committee on the Arts appointed by the Prime Minister in 1972 to "assess the cultural situation and to recommend action."

The terms of reference of the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation are to:

- (i) Study in detail and make recommendations direct to Government for one integrated National Plan for the systematic development of all types of libraries supported (wholly or partially) by public funds;
- (ii) Study in detail and make recommendations to stimulate and expand the development of the libraries of private organizations and establish official channels for using their resources (unclassified material) in the National pool;
- (iii) Study and advise Government on the legislation required to establish a national deposit library;

- (iv) Review continuously the Nation's library needs and advise Government on national priorities in the budgetary provisions;
- (v) Examine recommended standards for these services and advise Government on any necessary modification and legislation for the implementation of "NATIONAL STANDARDS" as a guideline for upgrading these services in Jamaica.

It was considered a matter of urgency to establish a National Working Formula which would co-ordinate and/or integrate all the relevant services thus obtaining greater effectiveness and economical spending of limited resources without necessarily destroying the significant traditions and specializations of individual services.

The composition of the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation is broadly based and includes professional representation on the main types of libraries at policy and administrative levels, senior government representatives from Ministries most concerned with libraries, and other individuals specially equipped with current awareness of national and international trends in literature, documentation, visual aids and equipment, publishing, and familiar with economic planning for such programmes.

In August of this year the Cabinet of Jamaica accepted as policy the pursuance of activities which would lead to the further improvement and/or establishing of these services which could be contained within the national budget.

Regional Library Development and Co-operation

At the Meeting of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community in July 1974, the Conference decided:

- (i) that Governments should accept generally the need for promoting and stimulating the development in their territories of National Library and Information Services, embracing all types of libraries; and promote and stimulate formal continuous planning in the context of regional development and co-operation;

- (ii) that Governments should take steps to:

- a) up-date copyright laws as far as possible on a common basis;
- b) establish national libraries which would **inter-alia** compile national bibliographies;
- c) standardize National Library plans to facilitate regional co-operation;
- d) identify areas in need of urgent development and seek aid for such development where necessary;

- (iii) that Governments should participate at the professional level in the Regional Editorial Board which should be established to edit and standardize national bibliographies produced in Member States of the Community;

- (iv) that the libraries in the Caribbean Community Secretariat should be permitted to undertake the Secretaryship of the Regional Editorial Board; and

- (v) that Governments should institute immediately a system of exchange of Government publications.

A. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. The Institute of Jamaica — **West India Reference Library**, 2 Junior Centre Libraries, Science Museum Library. The West India Reference Library is most important in the West Indies for historical research — several research projects being undertaken — including abstraction of events during 1938-1962 for recording on punched cards; another project records folklore and traditions. Several histories covering Jamaican art and literature are in preparation.
2. **The Jamaica Archives** — The national archival institution has authority for the preservation of Central and Local Government records as well as those of the Churches, private organizations and individuals. Full research and reference services (including reprographic) afforded. There are exhibition facilities and a small Reference Library.
3. **The Jamaica Library Service** — Responsible for the Public Library and Schools Library System. Covers 442 Public

Library Service points comprising Parish (Municipal Division) Branch, Book-mobile stops and book centres, 866 school libraries. Reference work well developed. Other activities include preparation of bibliographies and related material, and exhibitions. Has staff of 900.

B. REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS BASED IN JAMAICA

1. The University of the West Indies — Mona Campus, Jamaica — Libraries. Provision of resources supporting research and teaching at tertiary level offered. Regular lists of serials received. Science and Medical library accession lists prepared. West Indian material of special significance and cataloguing data provided in card form to other campus libraries in Trinidad and Barbados, Library of Congress and current Caribbean Bibliography.
2. **School of Education** — Documentation Centre — collects material on West Indian Education including some 2,000 studies and theses. Emphasis is placed on teacher training needs and research into educational problems. The Centre supplements library facilities in teacher training institutions.
3. **The Institute of Social and Economic Research Library** — Specialises in subjects offered by the faculty of Social Sciences. It publishes a quarterly accessions list of Recent Additions. Special Projects such as the Nutrition Institute carry their own collections.

C. NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jamaica National Bibliography, published by the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica. The first cumulation of this bibliography, Jamaica National Bibliography 1964-1970 covers accessions for the ten year period 1960-1970. Future cumulations will be published every five years.

D. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX OF PERIODICALS

1. The Jamaica Library Service has produced a Cumulative Index to the Journal of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of the West Indies.

2. A Union List of serials held in Jamaican Libraries being prepared by Jamaica Library Association.
3. All Libraries produce subject bibliographies.

E. INTER-LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

Union Catalogue

Jamaica Library Service maintains a Union Catalogue of its entire service and acts as clearing house for international loans

F. LEGAL DEPOSIT

Revision of the Copyright Law of

Jamaica is now being undertaken. It has been recommended that the revised Law should include Legal Deposit.

MANPOWER

Projections in 1970 indicate the need for 150 libraries in the next 5 years for the Caribbean Region.

The Department of Library Studies at the University of the West Indies has an annual intake of 30 from all the participating Caribbean territories.

This will not take care of the needs of all libraries and a programme of overseas training is still necessary.

The expansion of the present Department of Library Studies would assist in alleviating this problem.

Government has appointed a special committee to study manpower needs in all areas of the national activity and to recommend action.

It is hoped that a workable solution to the problems of staffing libraries in Jamaica will be found.

LIBRARIES AND THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE: papers of the International Library Conference held in Kingston, Jamaica, 24-29 April, 1972. Edited by K. E. Ingraham & Albertina A. Jefferson. London, Published for the Jamaica Library Association and the Jamaica Library Service, by Mansell Information Publishing Limited, 1975.

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By Valrie Ridsen

Libraries and the challenge of change in today's space age conjures up changes in our world being met resourcefully by librarians with use of new technological push-button library services; use of robot assistants; and perhaps a giant library information satellite "LIBSTAR" with instant information beamed to all corners of the globe producing information via its electronic network to millions of the world's population starving for information.

In fact what Libraries and the challenge of change (the theme of the Conference held in Jamaica in 1972) is all about is the down-to-earth everyday problems and challenges facing a good number of libraries in various countries, e.g. North West Europe, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, and Latin America. And against this, the problems and changes challenging the countries of the Caribbean. How the changes are met and dealt with by librarians and specialists in related fields is discussed by the participants at the international conference and preserved on record in the papers under review.

Many of the problems and needs seem to be universal, but with different degrees of severity and hardships. Indeed, the frustrations seem intensified in the Caribbean compared with

BOOK REVIEWS

other participating countries. Some of the main areas of problems confronting librarians today are — the need for up-to-date library legislation; proper and adequate financing; bibliographical organization and control; administration and organization of services; acquisition of resources and making them available to as wide a population as possible; the need for easier and more rapid accessibility to information with improved technology; and co-operative schemes to expand resources of smaller units and territories. All these problems were aired and explored at the conference and now recorded in the published papers.

In the developed countries the basic needs were not apparently as pressing as the developing Caribbean, and the priorities which concern the State vary between the two types of territory. In some areas the library and its services are given higher priority consideration in the nation's budget allocation than in others.

The programme of the Conference, as explained in the Introduction, was planned to "invite a panel of experts from outside the Caribbean to submit and present papers dealing with general aspects of the various types of librarianship chosen as the subject of the Sessions and then to have a counter-part for the Caribbean treat the same topic, with particular reference to the Caribbean." This plan was carried out in nearly all the sessions and the titles of the papers reflected this, viz:

Public libraries in North West Europe; and in the Commonwealth Caribbean

National libraries in general and in the U.K. and U.S.; and in the West Indies

University libraries in Great Britain, the United States; and in the Caribbean

Special libraries — the session dealt with definitions, purposes and services of special libraries in general; as well as special librarianship in Jamaica

Libraries for Youth — the papers presented were on the basic issues, problems and solutions (with some examples from Canada); and again with special reference to the Commonwealth Caribbean and with some emphasis on Jamaica.

Library education — meeting the challenge of change in general; and in the Commonwealth Caribbean

Technology in libraries in general, with examples from Canada, and on the international scene with a paper on the role of UNESCO in this field

Library cooperation on a world-wide basis; and in the West Indies in particular

A National plan for library development in Latin America; and in Jamaica

The Role of a professional association treated in general and in the context of the United Kingdom.

Summary reports of the transactions and discussions immediately follow the papers presented in each of the ten sessions. Bibliographies, references and statistical tables support some of the papers. There is also the Chairman's Report and a List of Resolutions adopted at the Conference as well as a List of Participants.

As the Conference was planned to focus attention on changes taking place in the library world in various

countries, and compare and contrast them with the Caribbean, comment could be made that the scope seemed limited in its choice to the well developed Western countries on the one hand, and the Caribbean (and to some extent the wider Latin American countries) as the developing area on the other, as it is in these latter areas that changes seem more rapid and the solutions more urgent. As it was, the "Global Village" was by no means fully represented. It would have been interesting to have had more comparison, and 'dialogue', (to use a with-it term), and contrast with other developing countries, say in the Commonwealth and other countries in the East and Far East. No doubt it would have been the same catalogue of problems and similar challenges facing many of these countries as were spelled out for the others. But there may have been ways in which the challenge of change was met that would have proved of interest to participants of the Conference and readers of the published papers.

It is difficult to telescope the wealth of material in the space allowed for review. We shall therefore make-do with an overall glance at the situation discussed in the countries whose members participated; and in the Caribbean in particular.

The picture that emerges is that the developed countries in their search for better services for their populations all seem to have had proper, modern, library legislation; well established financial controls; and seemingly adequate funds. The problems they face are, for instance, who should administer the funds — the State or the Municipality? should public libraries be free? should services of particular libraries be centralized or dispersed? They have gotten on top of the problems of staff training in many areas. The functions of the various types of libraries, e.g. national, special, youth, seem well defined and carried out to a large extent in these countries. This is how the picture of these developed areas presents itself to the Caribbean. These problems also exist in the Caribbean, but, a great deal of what is now growing pains here seem to have been solved or is in the process of being solved to a large extent in the more developed countries, and it is for us to see what can be learnt from their struggles and from international projects. For example, the interesting feature in the Scandinavian territories of the centralized services of the Library Bureaux

which include book purchasing; binding and furniture departments, is something to take a look at in the West Indies.

The international scene, IFLA and its impact on library cooperation and development, and the role of UNESCO was explored to advantage.

In the Caribbean, on the other hand, the overall picture depicts the same sort of professional scene, with slight variations between islands. In the public library sphere it was seen (interestingly enough) that some of the smaller islands give better book provision per reader than some of the larger islands. However, what comes out clearly from the discussions is that there exists a great sense of dedication of librarians striving continuously and determinedly (against disadvantages) towards improvement and implementation of adequate services to meet an ever-growing and increasingly educationally aware public. Some of the main problems are staff training and lack of funds. There are also drawbacks to proper stockbuilding with little local material and few book shops from which to select book stock. Let us take a quick look at some of the Caribbean papers:—

Mrs. Joyce Robinson's paper on the Public Libraries in the Caribbean with its supporting statistics on the 13 territories discussed, gives an interesting history and outlines the development of the library movement (many of the services began in the 19th century, for instance). It depicts the public libraries and school libraries combined to serve the public; and also the library's role in the cultural development of the country. One of the interesting points she highlights in her paper is the continued participation of citizens in the library service in communities throughout Jamaica in voluntary service to the country.

Mr. Cliff Lashley's mind teasing "essay" on the role and functions of a national library in the West Indian context focusses attention on the need to collect the spoken word and the folk traditions as much as, and even moreso than the written word and more conventional types of material, in order to preserve the true heritage peculiar to the area and its people.

Mrs. Robertson's topic — Libraries for Youth ... in the Caribbean, gives a descriptive account of what services this group of the population has so far been able to enjoy. Here I might comment that a much more impas-

sioned plea or appeal is surely needed for Jamaica in particular (with which she deals in more detail) because the majority of its population is under age 25 and there is still illiteracy and semi-literacy existing in this age group despite free education to age 15. Here indeed is the real challenge of change for our young librarians to respond to. As Mrs. Robertson has pointed out, however, attempts **have** been made to serve this population through the Jamaica Library Service and the Institute of Jamaica. But the needs are urgent.

Dr. Jordan's detailed, historical and well-documented paper ran the entire gamut of library cooperation undertaken in the region with examples of pioneering zeal throughout. She writes of the efforts, rewarded and frustrated in attempting cooperative measures in various types of libraries in the areas of bibliographic and technical services; cooperative acquisitions and sharing of resources, staffing and readers' services. There is a good deal of worthwhile material here to explore.

Mr. Ingram's paper on "Academic librarianship in the context of the Caribbean" points out the main disadvantages operating against universities in the wider geographical Caribbean area with its isolated group of academic libraries — e.g. in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, the Virgin Islands. He deals at length with the University of the West Indies, and its problems of administration and finance, and points to the need for a body of detached administrators as advisors. He mentions, however, that ACURIL and the library associations in the area have played their role in this area which has been helpful. The priorities he set out were adequate finance; sound organization; special collections; staff; and deplores the wastefulness of decentralization. One of the problems he mentions as being peculiar to the UWI is the use of scarce and rare research material by undergraduates in conflict with the preservation of the works for posterity. Here, improved publishing and technical services (microfilming, etc.) could be useful in overcoming the problem.

All these and other papers provide a good deal of material for our West Indian librarians and younger students of the profession to consider towards improving the quality of library and information services in the area. With the advent of the oil crisis and economic hardships being

BOOK REVIEWS

experienced the world over since the conference was held, one imagines that the changes and problems for librarians will have increased tenfold or more as they have increased for nearly everything else in our economic experience and daily lives. One can feel sure, however, from what transpired at the Conference, that the challenges are being faced squarely with as much zeal and dedication by the band of librarians everywhere. Surely the airing of our common problems has taught us lessons sufficient to meet these new challenges presented by the hardships of today's world. Let us hope that members of the profession will not only meet the challenges of change, but that they will anticipate and themselves make necessary changes to serve as much of their population all the time to the best of their ability. And with on-going effort, who knows, we may yet have our "LIBSTAR" on which to hang our wagons (or book trolleys).

Two fine examples of recent children's books produced locally are:

The Kite and the Petchary by Dennis and Jackie Ranston. Twin Guinep, 1974.

Anansi and the Alligator eggs by P. M. Sherlock. Operation Friendship, 1975.

Reviewed by Amy Robertson

The kite and the petchary is a happy combination of literary and artistic skills and is a true example of the unity which can be achieved when the author is also his own illustrator, in this case, a combined wife and husband team. The story is simple but the short sentences and complementary pictures build into a climax that is totally satisfying to the reader of any age. Here the aggressor gets his just reward.

Pat the petchary who fought off the crows and attacked Kate the kite, because of envy of her beautiful colours is entangled in Kate's tail and when released runs off to hide himself shamefacedly in a breadfruit tree. Kelvin, the maker of the kite is the industrious, resourceful boy that most boys would like to be. Any child following the narrative could make a kite successfully. This struggle with the petchary to save his kite excites sympathy and gives the story depth. The book portrays strength, a quality

which no young reader can fail to absorb. The superb illustrations are sometimes bold, sometimes delicate but all show great sincerity, whether it is a picture of walking feet, a group of boys on a fence with a bicycle between them, the bare toes of Kelvin in a close up with his half-finished kite, the rainbow colours of the kite or the sharp beak of the petchary. Children everywhere find themselves in a familiar setting, after reading this book. The book combines all the qualities in books which should first be given to children — balance, order, rhythm, originality, the richness of the artist's own arrangements of colour, line, shape, texture, and above all his own perception. Graphic Arts Ltd., the printers have indeed produced a highly professional work.

Anansi and the alligator eggs

The growing tendency of author illustrators to create children's books from a single myth or fairy tale is exemplified in the new production **Anansi and the alligator eggs** published by Operation Friendship in 1975. It is one of a collection of Jamaica folk tales told in **Anansi the Spider Man** by Sir Philip Sherlock illustrated by Marcia Brown and first published by McMillan in 1956.

The present work is illustrated by Susan Judah who brings a riot of gay jungle colours in all their richness but with suitable restraint to her detailed and imaginative portraits of Jamaican flora and fauna.

Indeed the alligator romps about madly in a brilliant kaleidoscope of green, yellow, purple and blue colours, tough his skin maybe, but not "ugly" as Anansi complains.

The illustrations are in direct contrast to Marcia Brown's particular style for this story — for here she uses single black and white patterns and shapes some indeterminate and incomplete, however managing to capture the enigma of Anansi. Susan Judah's "spider body" is beautiful but the human face with its changing expressions overpowers, and destroys the subtlety of a legendary creature, for this reviewer. Folk tales are better told than read, but these beautiful illustrations are surely meant to be savoured and loved by children reading the book independently.

The illustrator's representation of 'dokano' (an element of importance in the story) as pink flowers may also cause some confusion. It is clearly

illustrated by Marcia Brown as a small bundle tied to a tree, and identified as a pudding in another of the stories **Kisander**. This is the meaning most familiar to readers.

An important innovation in the book is the parallel Spanish text, translated by Elethia Rickham. Unfortunately the purpose is not stated. One can conjecture that the publishers have an eye on the Latin American book market, or are producing resource reading for Jamaican Children learning the Spanish Language. However it might appear that the children for whom this book is aimed, if one is to judge by the typography would have difficulty with some of the words even if their mother tongue is Spanish. Examples are: Enroseo, roquita, entristecio, pegajosa, ribeteadas, tartamudeo. There is also no translation of the publisher's blurb, and a glossary of unfamiliar terms may have been useful.

The book is beautifully designed, and the printers, Lithographic Printers must be congratulated on the production. So too must all the persons who worked to produce this book, including scores of children, to whom the book is dedicated name by name in a delicate leaf pattern which greets you on opening the book.

Manuscripts Relating to Commonwealth Caribbean Countries in United States and Canadian Repositories, by K. E. Ingram, Caribbean Universities Press in association with the Bowker Publishing Company, 1975. 422 pages.

Reviewed by John A. Aarons

One of the problems faced by Caribbean historians is that most manuscripts relating to the region which have survived are found in Libraries and Archives in Europe and North America. These manuscripts include family and estate papers, maps and plans and contain valuable information for the social and economic history of the region. As far as the English-speaking Caribbean is concerned, the largest collections are to be found in British repositories followed by those in the United States of America. The holdings contained in these institutions are listed in guides, inventories and catalogues and from these it is possible to make a compilation of all the entries relating to the Caribbean. This has been done for the manuscripts in North America by Mr. K. E. Ingram, F.L.A., Librarian of the

University of the West Indies and a former President of the Jamaica Library Association.

When he began his quest for Caribbean manuscripts abroad in 1960, he started with those in Britain. In the preface to the volume under review he says that after collecting some 2000 entries, he discovered that a similar compilation was being undertaken for the British volume in the International Council of Archives' series of Guides to Manuscripts relating to Latin America and the Caribbean. He therefore, very wisely decided to concentrate on North America especially as no previous work had been done in this area. The British Guide has since appeared under the title of "A Guide to Manuscript Sources for the History of Latin America and the Caribbean in the British Isles", edited by Peter Walne, and published by Oxford University Press in collaboration with the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, 1973.

Mr. Ingram began the survey by circularizing 150 libraries and archives in the United States and Canada requesting information on the existence, if any, of records pertaining to the Caribbean in their custody. Additional information was gathered from available guides and catalogues. After the preparation of a preliminary list, he visited 35 libraries in 10 states and the District of Columbia in the United States and one library in Canada and personally examined some of the largest and more important record

collections. This has resulted in a guide of 1040 entries from 91 repositories. The entries, each of which has a serial number to which reference is made in the index, are arranged in chronological order under their respective repositories. These are followed by a Chronological Short List which lists collections of records by dates and a comprehensive index containing personal and geographical names and subjects.

No one would claim that this guide contains list of all manuscripts in North America relating to the Commonwealth Caribbean. The author, in fact is at pains to point out the short-comings of the work and even regards it as a preliminary list. It nevertheless contains an impressive amount of material and shows evidence of careful and painstaking work. The number of entries — 1040 — do not adequately describe the extent of the records listed for an entry may contain a single or numerous items. For example, entry no. 18, papers relating to the Hope and Middleton Estates in Jamaica 1743-1904 in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in California contains c. 700 items. These include correspondence, accounts, reports, deeds and maps. The records relating to the Caribbean often form part of larger collections. For example the papers of Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Jamaica 1877-1883, entry no. 767, are a part of the Field-Musgrave Papers in Duke University Library in North Carolina.

The section on Canada is rather disappointing. There are only 49 entries from 10 repositories and many of them contain only a single item. This does not necessarily indicate that the connections between Canada and the Caribbean were not as strong as those between the United States and the Caribbean. For various reasons the records may not have survived. It could perhaps be noted that not all the records in United States repositories relating to the Caribbean were created in that country, or resulted from the activities of its citizens in the Caribbean. Many of the collections, including some of the more important, came from Britain and the Caribbean as a result of the migration of families to the United States and purchases abroad by wealthy American libraries.

West Indian historical scholarship is greatly indebted to Mr. Ingram and to the Caribbean Universities Press for this invaluable guide. It is to be hoped that in time there will be a Supplement to bring the material up to date (the present one stops in 1967) and to include material which for one reason or another was not listed. The next step is for us in the Caribbean to acquire copies of the records themselves. This is a project that the Library of the regional University of the West Indies is best suited to undertake, especially as it already possesses microfilms of some of the records listed in the guide. If this can be done, it will help to ensure that the next generation of Caribbean historians will not have to find their primary source material outside the region.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

It was very pleasant to read Elaine Noel's article on 'Printers and Publishers in Jamaica' in the 1975 issue of the *Bulletin*.

Her informative account will be consulted for a considerable time, not least by those taking the optional course on 'The history of the book' offered by the Department of Library Studies in both the B.A. and Post-graduate Diploma programmes at the University of the West Indies. Because her article will be read and used by them, it seems to me important to correct a number of errors in Miss Noel's account, into which she was led by her reliance on earlier writers.

1. **Date of Baldwin's introduction of printing:** The date 1708 given in Oswald is a simple typographical error. Cundall's confusion over the

date of first publication of the **Weekly Jamaica Courant** is more complex to explain, but the correct date for the first issue is 28 May 1718, as Douglas McMurtrie pointed out in 1934. The earliest surviving issues are those of 30 July 1718 and 5 August 1718, now in the British Library. The issue to which Miss Noel refers was published on 11 February 1719.

Sir Nicholas Lawes' speech of 22 October 1718 may well be the earliest Jamaican broadsheet, but the **Pindarique Ode** addressed to the Governor (of which McMurtrie published a facsimile in 1942) almost certainly was published earlier.

Robert Baldwin was dead by 13 April 1722. The Robert Baldwin active in the 1740s, whom Miss

Noel refers to as publisher rather than printer, was almost certainly his son.

2. **Establishment of a printing press separate from a newspaper:** Though John Lewis may perhaps have set up as printer in 1781, without the production of a paper in mind (there seems to be no evidence either way) by 1787 he was, as Cundall says, producing the **Kingston Morning Post** in partnership with George Eberall. The prospects for a printer without a newspaper as the mainstay of his business were poor indeed.
3. **The Jamaica Almanacks:** These were **not** official government publications, but private ventures by the printers concerned.

Yours sincerely,
Roderick Cave,
Lecturer.

Department of Library Studies, UWI

Dear Editor,

Your committee should be commended for attempting some dialogue among members. I hope you receive some lively response. Get a suit of armour ready.

These are some suggestions for your Working Party. They may be too down-to-earth for such an august body, but I see a need for some of them.

- 1). An index of the Jamaica Journal.
This would be especially useful for schools. I started one for my own use and find it a big help even though it is incomplete and has no cross references.
- 2). Some sort of list of special libraries, school libraries. Those on the Executive get to know some of their counterparts, but it is helpful to know resource persons in other areas. This is true especially for school librarians. JLA would be in the best position to have this information and keep it up to date.
- 3). A lot of the work of the Book Selection committee is lost because the people who need it do not have access to it. Could your working party issue lists from time to time — recommended, schools, historical fiction, local publications — are some suggestions. Mimeographed lists would be sufficient. Perhaps lists compiled for use in special places might be circulated.

Best wishes for your work.

Sincerely yours,
Sister M. Tarcisia O.S.F.,
Librarian,
Immaculate Conception High School.

Dear Editor

A Retrospective Bibliography of Jamaican Imprints

An aspect of professional library work in Jamaica to which the Library Association might turn its attention is bibliographical control of Jamaican imprints.

Not current imprints — this is being done satisfactorily enough but those books and pamphlets and papers which were printed from the introduction of printing in 1718 until the start of the contemporary listing.

There is, of course, a list of Jamaican publications appended to Frank Cundall's **History of Printing in Jamaica 1717-1834**, published by the Institute in 1935. But this is out of print and difficult to obtain, as well as being arranged in a rather unhelpful way. It was amazing that in his pioneering work Cundall managed to include so much, yet inevitably there

were omissions, as everybody who has done research on this period can confirm. A revision and expansion of Cundall's list is a first priority, but the production of a printed catalogue of subsequent Jamaican publications is scarcely less important.

The production of such retrospective catalogues is not something which one can leave to the National Library. Elsewhere (in Britain, France, the United States for example) their production has depended on non-official groups or even individuals. In Britain, though the production of a catalogue of early English books was included in the Library Association's objectives when it was set up in 1877, the L.A. failed to do anything constructive, and it was a splinter-group (the Bibliographical Society, founded 1892) which was responsible for the publication of **STC** and other tools of English retrospective bibliography. The provision of a retrospective Jamaican bibliography is something with which professional librarians, and their Association, should be concerned. I shall be very glad to hear from any member who would be interested in taking part in such work.

Roderick Cave,
Senior Lecturer, Department of
Library Studies, U.W.I.

The Editor,

This issue of the **Bulletin** provides a very timely opportunity for me, in my capacity as Secretary of the Commonwealth Library Association, to thank all those members of the Jamaica Library Association who participated in and helped with the activities of COMLA Week.

Members of the Executive of the JLA bore the brunt, but many others helped in many other ways — treks to the airport, help with the meetings, transportation, hospitality, a host of help. Special thanks to Jamaican Councillor, and now Hon. Treasurer of COMLA, Miss Leila Thomas O.D. and the drivers from Jamaica Library Service, who operated early and late carrying COMLA members wherever and whenever they wanted to go.

We are extremely grateful to the Jamaica Library Association for its efforts on COMLA's behalf. Thank you, everybody.

With very best wishes for a successful year ahead.

Very Sincerely,
C.P. Fray (Mrs.),
SECRETARY,
COMMONWEALTH LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION.

GROWING PAINS OF THE JNB

BY J. MORGAN

One of the functions of a National Library is to collect all material published in the country and to list all this material in a national bibliography. But what if there is no national library as is the case in Jamaica? Not only is there no national library, but there is no active Legal Deposit Law, whereby publishers are required to deposit at least one copy of each publication.

This however has not been a deterrent to the West India Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica. We have undertaken to collect as much as possible of the material published in the country whether by purchasing items or by soliciting donations. Realising that we had a major role to play in informing others of what Jamaican material was available we started publishing in 1965 the **West India Reference Library, Jamaican Accessions 1964**.

This was no sophisticated publication. It was an alphabetical listing of the material received and catalogued in the library. But it was not confined to material published in Jamaica. Publications by Jamaicans living outside the country and material about Jamaica were also included. This broadened the scope somewhat as most often national bibliographies only included national imprints. Periodicals, newspapers and manuscripts were also included in separate alphabetical listings.

In order to cut down on the amount of material which qualified for entry into the bibliography, only material published after a certain date was included. For this first listing the 'cut off' date was 1960.

With the **Jamaican Accessions 1966**, an attempt was made to make this application more of a national bibliography by noting some of the acquisitions of the two other major libraries in Jamaica i.e. The Jamaica Library Service and the University of the West Indies, Mona. Because of this we now had to use location symbols to show where the material was available.

Jamaican Accessions came to an end in 1968, and in 1969 the first Jamaican National Bibliography was published. The change in name was not the only new feature. For the first time the material was listed under

broad subject headings. Within these broad groupings the items were still arranged alphabetically. Another new feature was the inclusion of periodical articles. Because of the new arrangement it was necessary to have an index which included authors, joint authors, editors, titles and series.

It was decided that the JNB 1970 would be included in a cumulative edition to be called the **Jamaican National Bibliography 1964-70**. This was an excellent idea but at that time who could foresee the problems that would occur. The University Library had on the previous occasions done the printing of the JNB's but this job they could not undertake. So the work was contracted out to a private firm. Scheduled for publication in 1971, the JNB 1964-70 was finally on the market in 1974.

Jamaican Accessions and the JNB up to 1969, had always been available free of cost, but the mounting cost of production resulted in copies of the

cumulative edition being sold at \$10.00 each.

Due to chronic staff shortage no issues were published for the years 1971-74. We still plan however to publish the issues for these years in a cumulative edition.

In April 1974, a planning meeting on national bibliographies for the English speaking Caribbean was held in Kingston. At this meeting the representatives from the four territories — Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago — agreed to "... the development and production of a national bibliography (for each territory) of current national imprints which will be as comprehensive as possible with regard to coverage, which will appear regularly and which will record the entries in accordance with international standards which have already been developed or are developing ..."

The finer details were worked out at a workshop held in Guyana in November 1974, and the Jamaican

National Bibliography rolled off the presses once more in 1975.

The format had changed again. Whereas it was an annual publication before, it is now a quarterly with an annual cumulation. It is arranged in a classified sequence with an alphabetical index. Entries are now recorded according to International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs and Serials, ISBD(M) and ISBD(S).

We are however still suffering from growing pains, but as each issue comes out and we become more familiar with the bibliographical tools it all becomes easier. When the importance and necessity of recording the nation's output is recognised our job will be even still easier. The new Institute of Jamaica Law and the new Legal Deposit Law are currently in their draft stages, and their passage through Parliament is eagerly anticipated.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

University of the West Indies Dept. of Library Studies.

Postgraduate Diploma Students completed summer 1975

Andrade, Beverley	(Jamaica)
Brown, Enid	(Jamaica)
Ellwood, Elsie	(Jamaica)
Lewis, Ouida	(Jamaica)
Lubin, Brenda	(St. Lucia)
Marriott, Nadine	(Jamaica)
Quamina, Lynda	(Trinidad & Tobago)
Roberts, Valerie	(Jamaica)
Sangster, Velma	(Trinidad & Tobago)
	(Jamaican resident)
Gayle, Linda	(Venezuela)
	(resident in Trinidad)

Class of 1975 Graduates

Abraham, Princess	(Grenada)	King, Velma	(Jamaica)
Adonai, Claire	(Guyana)	Lai Yim Rosemarie	(Trinidad & Tobago)
Blake, Janice	(Trinidad & Tobago)	Lloyd, Annette	(Trinidad & Tobago)
Bromfield, Pansie	(Jamaica)	Malcolm, Hermine	(Trinidad & Tobago)
Browman, Gwyneth	(Guyana)		
Daly, Daphne	(Jamaica)	Ralph, Lynette	(Guyana)
Davis, Arlene	(Jamaica)	Seivwright, Jacqueline	(Jamaica)
Diaz, Michele	(Jamaica)	Silvera, Annette	(Jamaica)
Elcock, Aldith	(Guyana)	Sittol, Jascinth	(Jamaica)
Henry, Cornelia	(Dominica)	Small, Lorna	(St. Vincent)
Hinkson, Linda	(Trinidad & Tobago)	Webster, Shona	(Jamaica)
Holt, Valerie	(Jamaica)	Willis, Pauline	(Jamaica)
Kelly, Valerie	(Jamaica)	Witter, Ann-Marie	(Jamaica)

ABBREVIATIONS:

Asst. Lib.	Assistant Librarian
Dip. Lib.	Diploma in Library Studies
GL/IJ	General Library, Institute of Jamaica
ISER/UWI	Institute of Social & Economic Research, University of the West Indies, Mona.
JLS	Jamaica Library Service Librarian
Lib. Asst.	Library Assistant
P.L.	Parish Library
U.W.I.	University of the West Indies Library, Mona, also used for the University, e.g. BA (UWI)
WIRL/IJ	West Indies Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica.

ALLEN, Gloria

ALA 1967. Senior Lib. Clarendon P.L. At JLS since 1962. Special interests: Reference and information work; work with young people.

ALLEYNE, Alvona

B.A. (English Hons. UWI) 1965, MLS (Columbia) 1967. Asst. Lib. U.W.I. Formerly at Music Library, Univ. of Sheffield. At UWI Library, Mona, since January 1972. Special interests: West Indian and bibliographical work.

BARNES, Claudia

ALA 1970. Senior Lib. Manchester P.L. JLS since 1964.

BARNES, Sandra K.

B.A. (Toronto) 1961; BLS (Ottawa) 1964. Asst. Lib., UWI. Champlain High School, Ottawa, 1964-68. At UWI since 1969.

BENNETT, Hazel E.

FLA 1963. M.S. (Lib. Science) 1966. M.S. (English) 1975. Lecturer, Dept. of Lib. Studies, UWI since 1971. At JLS 1952-67; Deputy Director JLS 1957-67. Librarian/Documentalist UWI, Institute of Education 1967-71. Publications: "Jamaica Library Service" in UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries Vol. 13, May, 1959; "The Jamaica Library Service, its foundation and development" (MS Thesis, 1966); "Private subscription libraries in Jamaica before 1879" in Journal of Library History Vol. 3 No. 3 July 1968; "British West Indies Libraries" in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science Vol. 3 1970; "Social commentary in Hard Times: fact or fiction" (MS Thesis, 1974); "National Library Development Plan for Jamaica" in Libraries and the challenge of change, Mansell 1975. Special interests: Library education and administration.

BLAKE, Pamela

B.A. Hon. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, Dept. of Statistics.

BRAITHWAITE, Doris

B.A. (UWI) 1974. Information Officer, Agency for Public Information.

BROOKS, Judith

ALA 1971. Senior Lib. St. Elizabeth P.L. at JLS since August 6, 1961. Special interests: Work with young people and children.

BROWN, Joyce

B.A. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, St. Mary P.L. At JLS since 1969. Special interest: Children libraries.

CAMPBELL, Hazel

B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, Portland P.L. Special interest: Work with children.

CAVE, Roderick

ALA 1958, FLA 1960, MA (Loughborough) 1972. Visiting (UNESCO) Lecturer, Department of Library Studies, UWI on secondment from Loughborough Univ. Formerly at Islington Public Libraries, 1954-1957, British Iron and Steel Research

Association, 1957-59, UWI (Mona and St. Augustine Campuses) 1959-64, Ahmadu Bello Univ., Nigeria 1964-65 and Loughborough School of Librarianship 1965-71. Special interests: Bibliography, history of printing, reference work. Publications: "Typographia naturalis" 1966; "The private press", 1971; Richard Smyth's "Dissertation on the first invention of the art of printing c 1670" (unpublished M.A. thesis). Editor of "The Private Library" 1957-59 and 1965-69 of "Private Press Books" since 1959; numerous pamphlets, articles and reviews on librarianship and bibliographical topics in British, American, Swedish and German journals.

CHAMBERS, Audrey

B.A. (UWI) M.A. Librarianship (Loughborough). At JLS 1960-63. Asst. Lib. UWI since 1972.

CHANG, Joan, E.

ALA 1968. Lib. Kingston & St. Andrew P.L. At JLS since September 1960. Special interests: Work with children and young people.

CHEVANNES, Barbara E.

ALA 1963. Senior Librarian Kingston & St. Andrew P.L. At JLS since Oct. 1957. On study leave since October 1974. Special interests: Reference and information work; work with young adults and juniors.

CHUNG, Clover L.

ALA 1970. Librarian, Jamintel. At JLS 1960-1975. Special interests: Work with children and young people.

CLARKE, Gloria

ALA 1964. Senior Lib. St. Catherine P.L. At JLS since 1957 with attachments to libraries in England. Publications: "Recent Parish Library Buildings - Portland" in JLA Bulletin, 1974; "Prisons in Shropshire" (Mimeo - Shrewsbury Borough Library).

COVER, Judith

B.A. (UWI) 1972. FLA 1962. Part-time lecturer, UWI Dept. of Lib. Studies. Publications: "Directory of Jamaican Libraries Part 1", Kingston, JLA; 1967. "Bibliographic aids for building reference collections on the British Caribbean" in XII SALALM Working Papers 1967, Washington D.C., Pan American Union; "The Chandeliers of old King's House" in Jamaica Journal Vol. 1 No. 1 December 1967; "Early Jamaican Hotels" in Jamaica Architect No. 5 (Vol. 2. No. 2) 1969; "The living garment of a nation, an overview of the manuscripts of the WIRL" (Co-ordinator for article) in Jamaica Journal Vol. 7, No. 1-2, 1973; "Conferences for Caribbean Librarians - impressions of the 18th SALALM" in JLA Bulletin, 1974. Special interests: Bibliography and West Indian.

CUFFE, Patricia

ALA 1972, Librarian, St. Cath. P.L. At JLS since 1964. Special interests: Reference and information work, work with young people, local history.

CUPIDON, Delphine

ALA. Principal Librarian, JLS/HQ.

DALEY, Daphne M.

B.A. (UWI). Librarian, Hanover Parish Lib. At JLS since 1967.

DAVIDSON, Constance

ALA 1972. Librarian, St. James P.L.

DAVIS, Norma

ALA 1971. Senior Librarian, St. Mary P.L. At JLS since July 1961. Special interests: Children's Librarianship and administration.

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DAVIS, Shirley J.M.

B.A. (Hons) Dip. Lib. Pt. 1 (Univ. of London) ALA Librarian International Bauxite Association, Publications: "Summary account of a Mexican gift to the Library of the UWI, to mark the National Independence of Jamaica, 6th August, 1962". Mona, Jamaica, 1962; "The University of the West Indies builds a library. Cave Hill, in the Library Binder, Vol. 18 No. 1, June, 1970, p.13-14; "Press and public 1750-1838", in the Jamaica Daily News, July 7, 1974, p.9; "A gift of the late. Ansell Hart to the library of the University College of the West Indies in 1954", in Jamaica Journal, Vol 8 Nos. 2 & 3, Summer 1974, p. 26-32. Special interests: West Indiana; reading; music and art; French Language and literature.

DOUGLAS, Daphne

FLA, 1959. MLS (Pittsburgh) 1974. Lecturer, Dept. of Library Studies, UWI. With Jamaica Civil Service 1944-56 (Lib. Colonial Secretariat 1964-71) including secondments to IJ (Actg. Lib) 1961-63 and Jamaica Mission to UN (Lib/Registrar) 1963-64. Member Beta Phi Mu. Special interests: Cataloguing, classification, information science, professional training.

DUNN, Patricia Y.

B.A. (UWI) 1975. ALA 1963, Librarian WIRL/IJ. At IJ since Jan. 1967. Publications: Editor: "Jamaica Accessions" 1964-67, annual; joint editor, "Jamaica National Bibliography, 1968" Kingston, IJ, 1969; joint author "Library resources for research in the Caribbean: Caribbean literature in English", paper submitted to ACURIL III held in Caracas, 1971. Special interests: West Indiana, bibliographical publications, reference work.

EVANS, Suzette B.

ALA 1968. Librarian Moneague College. WIRL/IJ 1964-72. Special interests: periodical indexing; information retrieval.

EWBANK, Joyce

ALA 1967. Part-time Lib. ISER. UWI 1961-1973. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification; bibliographical research.

FERGUSON, Cynthia

ALA 1969, Librarian, Social Development Commission. JLS 1962-64. Hounslow Borough London, 1964-67. ISER/UWI 1968-72. Special interests: Youth & Community Development and Spanish literature.

FERGUSON, Stephanie W.

BA (UWI) ALA. Librarian College of Arts. Science and Technology. Part-time lecturer, Dept. of Lib. Studies, UWI. JLS. 1958-1970 with secondments to Jamaica High Commission, London. 1968 and Jamaica Parliament, 1968-69. President of the JLA 1975. Publications: "Impact of recent developments in library education on Librarianship in Jamaica" in International Librarianship: surveys on recent developments" edited by George Chandler, L.A., 1972, "Karst literature in the Caribbean: a bibliography (unpublished research paper, Geography Dept., UWI) Special interests: Promoting the professional status of Librarians and information storage and retrieval.

FRAY, C. Phillippa

MRCVS 1943; (Mod.) BA (TCD) and B.Sc. (Vet.) 1950; DVPH 1954; MSLS (Illinois) 1964. Library Consultant, Secretary, Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA) since 1973. At Scientific Research Council 1962-68; Jamaica School of Agriculture, 1968-69. Parttime Lecturer, Department of Library Studies, UWI. Publications: "Co-operation between special libraries that are government libraries in Jamaica" MSLS thesis, Univ. of Illinois, 1964, published in part in Jamaica Library Association Bulletin vol. 2 No. 1. 1965: "Brief notes on cataloguing times and costs in a small special library in Jamaica" in Jamaica Library Association Bulletin, 1970; "Don't wait for the dinosaurs" in Libraries and the challenge of change. Mansell, 1975. Special interests: Specialized libraries, communication, professional associations.

GORDON, Joyce

B.A. Hons (UWI) 1968. Dip. Lib. (UWI) 1974. Librarian III, UWI since 1974. Special interests: West Indiana; reference work.

GRANT, Gloria

B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1974.

GRAY, Angella

ALA, 1966. Senior Librarian, Kingston & St. Andrew P.L. At JLS since January 1956. Special interests: Work with children and young people, modern library techniques.

GRAYDON, Yvonne

B.A. Lib. (Leeds) 1973, Senior Librarian, Ministry of Education. Library experience in England and West Germany. JLS 1973-74. Special interests. library co-operation; reference work, information retrieval.

GREEN, Gloria

B A. Dip. Lib. (UWI), 1974. Librarian II, UWI.

HAIG, Richard

B.Sc. (Chemistry) Leeds, Completed L.A.P.G. exams. July 1973. Previously graduate trainee at National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa. Asst. Lib. UWI since December, 1973.

HAMILTON, Yvonne, M.

ALA 1967. Librarian, Shortwood Teachers' College since January 1973. At JLS September 1957 to December 1972.

HANSON, Dorothy

ALA 1972. Librarian, Cornwall Regional Hospital. Special interests: Working with children, reference work.

HARRIS, Myrtle

B.A. (UWI) 1973. Dip. Lib. (UWI) 1974, Librarian, IJ since December, 1974. IJ 1970-73; UWI 1970-73. Special interests: Reference work.

HARRISON, Kathleen M.

ALA 1968: Senior Lib. Trelawny P.L. At JLS since 1962. Special interests: Reference work.

HAY, Joan

ALA 1969. Schools Library Service, JLS.

HOGG, Francis Nerry

ALA 1949; FLA 1951; DPA 1960. Dir. UNDP Project for Library Training in the Caribbean & Latin America. Professor and Head of the Department of Library Studies, UWI since 1974. Formerly Principal, College of Librarianship, Wales; Senior Lecturer and Deputy; Manchester School of Librarianship. Visiting Lecturer to institutions in the U.K., Canada, U.S. Publications: Various, including "A report on a survey made of book charging systems at present in use in England", 1961; "Cost-benefit analysis", Proceedings of the Library Association Conference, Dublin, 1967; "Library education and research in Librarianship in Great Britain", Libri, Vol. 19, No. 3 191-203, 1969. "Education for Librarianship - U.K..." Proceedings of the Institute on International Library Manpower, Detroit 1970.

HOLT, Valerie

B.A. (Lib.) Lecturer/Lib. St. Josephs Teachers College. Education Lib., Univ. of Manitoba, 1966-67. Yallahs Jnr. Secondary School Lib. 1967-72. Special interests: West Indian and African literature and drama.

HUNT, Barbara E.

ALA 1968. Librarian, Ardenne High School. At JLS August 1958-June, 1964. Leyton Public Library, London, July 1964-July 1967. JLS Sept. 1967 to July 1970. IJ August 1970 - August 1973. Special interests: Cataloguing and work with children.

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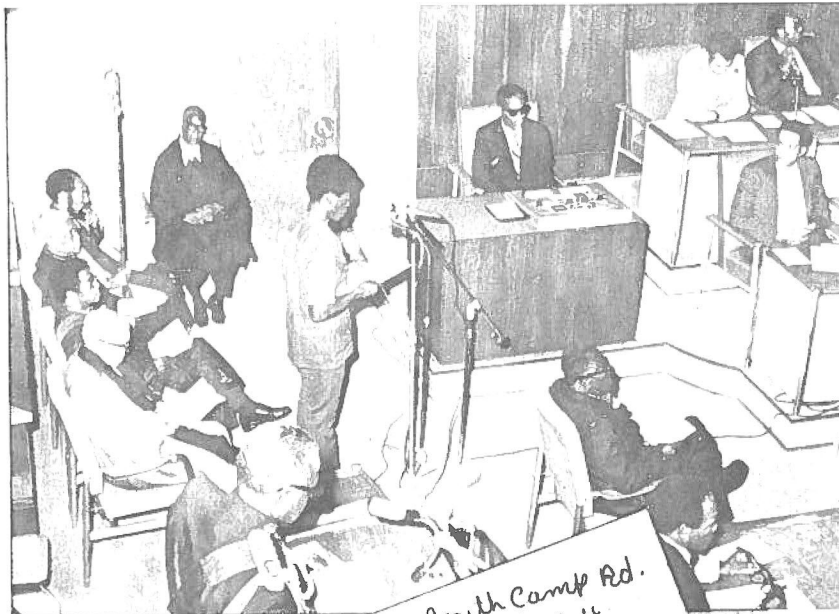
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- HUTCHINSON, L**
B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, St. Thomas P.L.
- INGRAM, Kenneth E.**
ALA 1945, BA 1947, FLA 1955, M. Phil. 1970, Lib. UWI. At IJ. 1941-44, 1947-50, at UWI since February 1950. Publications: poems in "Focus" and various anthologies, articles in the Jamaica Historical Review Vol. 2 No. 1, and Vol. 3 No. 3 review in The Library, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, (March 1973); "Bibliographical Control of Commonwealth Caribbean Government Publications" in Jordan, A. (ed.) Research Library Cooperation in the Caribbean (Chicago, A.L.A., 1973), pp. 87-100, "A Bibliographical Survey of the Sources of Jamaican History 1655-1838 with particular reference to manuscript sources", (unpublished thesis for University of London M. Phil).
"Manuscripts relating to Commonwealth Caribbean Countries in United States and Canadian Repositories" Caribbean Universities Press in association with Bowker, 1975. "Libraries and the challenge of change" (Papers of the International Library Conference held in Kingston, Jamaica, 24-29 April, 1972) edited by K.E. Ingram and A. A. Jefferson. London, Mansell, 1975. Special interests: Bibliography of the West Indies with special reference to source materials for their history.
- ITON, Sybil**
ALA. Acting Deputy Director, JLS. Formerly in Jamaica Civil Service, at JLS since July 1953. Special interests: bibliography literature and librarianship of the social sciences, work with young people, information retrieval.
- JACKSON, Jean**
ALA. Senior Librarian, Portland P.L. At JLS 1961-70; and since 1973. Special interest: work with children.
- JACKSON, Pearl**
ALA 1973. Bank of Jamaica. At JLS April 1961-December 1965. Ministry of Finance Library Jan. 1966-May 1970. Ministry of External Affairs Lib. June-August 1970. Bank of Jamaica since August 1970. Special interests: Information retrieval especially in Economics.
- JAMES, Gloria S.**
ALA, 1968. Senior Lib. Kingston & St. Andrew P.L., JLS since 1957. Special interests: Information work, indexing and retrieval systems.
- JEFFERSON, Albertina**
BA (Soc.) Toronto 1963, MLS Columbia, 1964. Formerly at Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago. At UWI Library Mona since October 1965. Secretary, Jamaica Library Association 1971-73. Publications: "Libraries and the challenge of change" (Papers of the International Library Conference held in Kingston, Jamaica, 24-29 April, 1972); edited by K. E. Ingram and A. A. Jefferson. London, Mansell, 1975. Special interests: Bibliography and reference work.
- JOHNSON, Anita**
Fil Mag (Lund, Sweden) 1965. Postgraduate Dip. Lib. (Stockholm) 1967. Lib. Gleaner Co. At City Library of Gottenburg 1967-69; Hammarckjold Memorial Library, Zambia, 1970-71; WIRL/IJ 1972-74. Special interests: Classification and cataloguing.
- JOSEPHS, Maria Mercedes D.**
B.A. (London) 1937. Diploma of London College of Secretaries 1938 ALA 1953. Deputy Lib. UWI Worked in Food Production Office and Civil Service 1940-48. At UWI since October 1949. Special interests: Library computerization, medical literature.
- KELLY, Norma**
ALA, 1963, Principal Lib. JLS Region 3, Mandeville. At JLS since February 1958. Special interests: Reference and readers' advisory work.
- KELLY, Valerie E.**
B.A. (Hons.) UWI. Librarian, St. Catherine P.L. At JLS since 1970. Special interests: Reference work and children's literature.
- KENT, Arlene**
BA (Radcliffe College) 1954 MLS (Simmons) 1957. Lib. WIRL/IJ At Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library 1954-56; 1957-62 University of Ibadan Library, Nigeria, 1962-64, MIT 1964-65 Shortwood Teachers' College Library, 1966-1970 at, IJ since October 1970.
- LAMPART, Sheila**
Licentiate Royal School of Music 1952. ALA 1962. Senior Librarian, St. Thomas Parish Library 1971 - At JLS 1958-59, ISER/UWI 1960-61, Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation 1961-64, JLS since September 1969. Special interest: Library administration.
- LAWRENCE, Joan**
BA Hons. (UWI) 1974 - Librarian, Trelawny P.L.
- LAWRENCE, Yvonne**
ALA 1969. Deputy Lib. Supreme Court Lib. Chairman - Finance & Promotions Working Party and Treasurer J.L.A. since 1972. At JLS 1960-66; January - May 1969. Special interests: cataloguing, classification, Law Librarianship.
- LEIGHTON, Carmen**
ALA 1968. At JLS April 1959 - December 1970.
- LETTMAN, Marlene**
ALA 1963, BA (UWI) 1971. Librarian, Bureau of Standards since Jan, 1975. At JLS 1955-1966, IJ 1966-1975. Editor JLS Bulletin 1972-74. Special interests: Reference services.
- LLEWELYN, Dorothy**
ALA 1969, Librarian, Bureau of Standards 1970-1974. At JLS October 1965 - December 1967; October 1969 - November 1970. Special interests: Modern methods of information retrieval.
- LLOYD, Annette A.**
B.A. (Hons.) UWI, 1975. Librarian, Clarendon P.L. Special interests: Information retrieval and bookmobile service.
- MCGUIRE, Vivienne**
BA 1967 (UWI) MLS (Pratt Inst., N.Y.) 1973. Lib. III UWI Lib. since 1974. Toronto Public Lib. 1967-72. Special interests: West Indiana, oral history.
- McKEE, Olqa**
BA (Hons.) 1974. Lib. Westmoreland P.L. JLS since 1969. Special interests: Reference work: Work with children and young people.
- McLAUGHLIN, Rosalind**
ALA 1963, Principal Librarian Schools Library Service JLS. At JLS since April 1958. Special interests: Library administration and management. Children's librarianship. Publications: Jamaica Library Service 21 Years of progress in pictures.
- MC LEAVY, Vera**
B.A. Dip. Ed. (Leeds) Dip. Lib. (Univ of London) 1970 Snr. Lib. Manchester P.L. (part-time) Bethlehem Teachers College 1956-69. St. Elizabeth P.L. 1970-71. Special interests: Children's literature and archives.
- MANSINGH, Laxmi**
M.A. Dip. Lib. Assistant Lib. Medical Lib. UWI. since 1974 Lib. experience in Canada, 1960-73.
- MARSH, Mabel**
ALA 1971. Librarian, KSAPL. At JLS since 1966. Library experience in England. Special interests: Public librarianship.
- MORGAN, Jacqueline M.**
BA Special. English (UWI) 1969. Din. Lib. College of Librarianship. (Wales), 1973. Research Asst. WIRL/IJ, 1969-72. Actg. Snr. Lib. WIRL/IJ, 1973. Special interests: West Indiana, Bibliography; reference work. Publications: contributions to weekly newspaper column, "Book power on East St." 1969-70.





27 South Camp Rd.
Kingston 4
24th June, 1975.

Hon Michael Manley
Prime Minister of Jamaica.
Jamaica House
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Dear Mr Prime Minister,

You many thanks for giving me the chance to
read the Bible at the opening of the House of
Parliament.

When I joined the Adult
Education class I never dreamt that I would
get such an honour. I am still getting
congratulations from people and my teacher
tells me that some students have joined the
class because they saw me or heard about me.
It makes my family and me very proud.

Bless you and all the others who work on this
programme. I know that all the students
who have learnt to read and write will
bless you too.

Thanks you again Sir.
I am,
Yours respectfully,
Basil Hamilton

Into the light



Basil Hamilton
has truly moved "into the
light". It was a proud moment for
JAMAL, when one of our students was chosen
to read the lesson at the opening of Parliament.
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broadening their lives, with the help of JAMAL.
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- MULLINGS, Blossom
ALA, 1971. Lib. Ministry of Mines and Natural Resources JLS 1968-74. Special interests: Reference work.
- MUNROE, Laura-Ann
ALA 1965. Lib. Inst. of Social & Economic Research, UWI. At JLS 1956-58; 1970-72. In U.K. 1959-1970: Gillingham Public Lib. 1959-60. St. Pancras Public Lib. 1960-61, Middlesex County Lib. (Southgate) 1962-64. Hackney Public Lib., 1965-67, Sandes P.L. 1968-70.
- NELSON, Valerie
ALA 1961. Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs Library since July 1974. Lib. Ministry of Agriculture 1961-64, Jamaica Mission to the U.N. 1964-74. On study leave, U.W.I.
- NEUFVILLE, Elaine R.
ALA 1971. Library Asst. JLS 1966-68, Librarian WIRL/IJ 1971-1973. Librarian, Wolmer's Girls' School 1973-75. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification; indexing.
- ORR, Norma
ALA Principal Lib. St. James P.L.
- PALMER, Dorothy M.
BA. (UWI) 1974. ALA 1970 Snr. Lib. Asst. School of Ed., U.W.I.; UWI 1971-74. JLS 1965-70. Special interests: Classification and Cataloguing.
- PARIAG, Florence
BA Univ. of Waterloo, Canada (1974). ALA, 1974. Librarian III, UWI since 1974. 1969-70 UWI, (St. Augustine) 1970-71. Univ. of Waterloo.
- PEARCE, Margarette
ALA, 1971. Senior Library Asst., UWI since 1974. London - Borough of Haringey, 1964-69; Buckinghamshire County Lib. 1971-74.
- PEART, Carmen
BA Hons. (UWI) 1974. Actg. Snr. Lib. Westmoreland P.L. JLS since 1965. Special interests: Reference work; information retrieval in the social sciences.
- PICART, Myrtle J.
ALA 1965. Actg. Principal Librarian KSAPL, at JLS since 1956 including secondment to Jamaica Embassy, Washington, D.C. Special interests: reference work.
- POTTINGER, L. Gwendolyn
B.A. (Toronto) ALA, 1963. Tutor Librarian, Excelsior School Library since 1974. At JLS 1957-63; Ministry of Agriculture 1964-67; Queen's University, Kingston Ontario, 1967-68; National Museum Library, Ottawa, 1971, Ministry of National Resources, Toronto. 1973. Secretary J.L.A. 1965-66. Special interests: Special libraries, library administration, children's literature and remedial reading.
- REID, Hazel
ALA 1973. Librarian Ministry of Health. JLS 1957-71. GL/IJ October 1971-1973. Special interests: Preservation of library material.
- RISDEN, Valerie
BS (Columbia) 1958, ALA 1959, Senior Asst. Lib. (i/c. Science Library) UWI Mona. At UWI Library 1949-54 and since 1959. Special interests: reference work, assistance to readers.
- REYNOLDS, Faye
BA (UWI) 1974. Librarian, St. Ann P.L. Special interests: Bookmobile & children's service.
- RHODD, Monica
Completed ALA exams, 1973. Lib. KSAPL Duhaney Park Branch Library. At JLS since 1963. Special interests: Reference and information service.
- RICHARDS, Claudette
BA Hons. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, JLS/HQ. At JLS since July 1969. Special interests: Reference & information work.
- ROBB, Reive
ALA 1970, B.Sc. (UWI) 1970, Asst. Lib. (Govt. Serials & UN Section) UWI. Formerly at Jamaica Library Service. Special interests: Library administration, training and education, and information retrieval. On study leave.
- ROBERTS, Audrey K.
FLA 1962. Lib. II, Periodicals Dept., UWI. Islington Public Libraries, London; Jamaica Ministry of Agriculture; Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Lib. Trinidad. Special interests: Cataloguing and Classification.
- ROBERTSON, Amy B.
ALA 1957, FLA 1968. Librarian/Documentalist. School of Education, UWI since October 1972. JLS from 1946-1972. President, JLA 1974. Special interests: Educational developments; work with children.
- ROBERTSON, Glory
MA (Hons. St. Andrews) 1951, ALA 1963. Librarian JLS HQ February 1972. At WIRL/IJ January 1960 - January 1972. Special interests: reference work, West Indian History, library exhibitions. Publications: Members of the Assembly of Jamaica Journal December 1968; contribution to IJ's weekly newspaper column "Book power on East Street", 1969-70. Joint ed. Jamaican Historical Society Bulletin, September 1965-Dec. 1972.
- ROBINSON, Joyce L.
MBE, FLA, Director, National Literacy Programme (JAMAL Foundation) since July 1973, on two-year secondment from substantive post of Director, Jamaica Library Service. President, Jamaica Library Association 1973. (Hon. Vice President, The Library Association (of Great Britain). At Jamaica Library Service since 1950; FLA 1959. Awarded M.B.E., 1959. Member of Jamaica Delegation to U.N. General Assembly 1966; to U.N. International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 1968; Awarded silver Medal of the Institute of Jamaica, 1969 "for her devoted and effective service to the development of Libraries in Jamaica". Appointed Hon. vice-President of the Library Association (Great Britain) in May 1973 "in recognition of your distinguished work as Director of the Jamaica Library Service". Special interests: Library administration, staff training, building and furniture designs; Publications: "School Library Services in Jamaica" in UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries, Vol. XXI, No. IV July-August 1967, joint author "Jamaica Library Service - 21 years of Progress in Pictures" 1972 "Rural Library Development in Jamaica", UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries Vol. XXVII No. IV July-August 1973.
- ROWE, Ouida
FLA 1966, Lib. Alcan Jamaica Ltd., Kirkvine P.O. At JLS 1956-69, including secondment to Ministry of Education Library 1961-62 Internship Toronto Public Libraries 1967-1968. Alcan since August 1969. Special interests: Special libraries, classification and indexing with special application to computer retrieval of information.
- ROYALE, Gloria
ALA 1964. Lib. Urban Development Corp. JLS 1959-1974.
- SALMON, Gloria E.
ALA 1963. Senior Lib. JLS/HQ. At JLS since January 1956. Special interests: Reference publishing trends and acquisitions.
- SALMON, Hermine C.
ALA, 1972. Senior Librarian, Hanover Parish Library since March, 1973. At JLS since June, 1966. Special interests: Cataloguing, Classification, Reference and information work.
- SCOTT-THOMAS, Maureen
ALA. Snr. Lib. St. Ann P.L. Special interests: Reference work and bookmobile service.
- SEIVRIGHT, Jacqueline
B.A. (UWI) 1975. Lib. St. Elizabeth P.L. Special interests: Work with children and young people; reference and information work.
- SEGRE, Norma E.
BA, FLA, 1960. Agency for Public Information. At JLS 1950-62. UWI 1963-68. Special interests: Library training and administration, adult education.
- SHEPHERD, Eileen
ALA 1966. Senior Librarian JLS HQ. Formerly at Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. At JLS since November 1963. Special interests: reference work.
- SILVERA, Annette L.
1969. Librarian J.B.C. Library since December 1972. At JLS
- SILVERA, Annette L.
B.A. (UWI) Librarian, St. Ann P.L. Special interests: Reference work, children's service.
- SMITH, Glennor L.
ALA 1960, Librarian J.B.C. Library since December 1972. At JLS December 1963-68. WIRL/IJ July 1968-71. Librarian Excelsior High School, 1971-72. McMorris Sibley & Robinson, (Architects), 1972.

TARCISSIA, Sister Mary

O.S.F., Ph.B. (Stritch College) Dip. Ed. (UWI) Dip. Lib. (UWI) 1974. Lib. Immaculate Conception High School since 1968. Chairman, Schools Section, J.L.A. Special interests: Children's literature, school libraries.

THOMAS, Gladys A.

ALA 1970. Lib. Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library. At JLS since April 1952. Special interests: reference work and special librarianship.

THOMAS, Leila M. T.

FLA, 1961 Jamaica Library Service since 1950. Deputy Director, Jamaica Library Service since 1967. Acting Director from July 1973, Foundation Member Jamaica Library Association, served as Secretary, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, President and Member of the Executive of the Jamaica Library Association. Chairman International Library Conference, Kingston 1972. Representative of the Jamaica Library Association, on the COMLA Council. Represented Jamaican at UNESCO Seminar on Standardisation of Library Statistics, Paris, 1970. Appointed an Officer of the Order of Distinction 1973 for outstanding contribution to the Jamaica Library Service and the Festival Movement. Special interests: library administration, book selection, staff training.

TYSON, Ruby

ALA 1963. BA (UWI) 1972. Librarian, Communications Corporation Ltd. JLS 1961 - June 1963, GL/IJ 1963-1964, St. Jago High School, -1964-1965, GL/IJ 1966-69, at UWI 1969-1971. JBC 1971 - 1972. Ed. JLA Bulletin, 1975. Special interests: Information retrieval, library co-operation.

VACCIANA, Joan

ALA 1971. Asst. Lib. College of Arts, Science and Technology. Special interests: Cataloguing, classification and indexing.

VERNON, June

ALA 1969, Librarian, Agency for Public Information. At JLS 1961-75. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification, work with children and young people.

WALLEN, Joyce

FLA 1962. Principal Lib. JLS Region 4. At JLS since 1956 including 1 year internship in U.S.A. 1965. Special interests: children and bookmobile service.

WALSH, Rev. Joseph P., S.J.

M.S.L.S. Librarian, St. George's College. Library experience in the United States.

WARMINGTON, Cynthia

ALA 1956, Assistant Director, Special Projects, JAMAL Foundation. At JLS 1952-1972 including internship Toronto Public Libraries 1957-58. Publications: "That all may read" in Torch May-June 1963. Library Planning in Jamaica in "Planning of library and documentation services" ed. C.V. Penna, Paris, UNESCO 1970, and articles in professional journals, Jt.ed. Jamaican Library Service 21 years of progress in pictures. Special interests: Reference work and cataloguing.

WEDDERBURN, Maizy

ALA 1970. BA UWI, 1973. Lib. Ministry of Agriculture. Special interests: Indexing Systems. Ed. J.L.A. Bulletin 1976.

WELLVANG, James

BA (Univ. of Min.) 1966 MLS, (UNIV. of Min.) 1971. Librarian III, UWI since 1974.

WELSH, Dede.

ALA 1969. Lib. Alcan Jamaica Ltd. since February 1971, JLS 1958-1971. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification. Reference work and work with children.

WHITE, Adlyn

B.Sc. (Education) 1965, Church Teachers' College, Mandeville since September 1969. At Public School 118, New York City, 1959-65. Special interests: administering and organizing school and college libraries, children's literature. Thesis: The Library as the educational centre of the school.

WILLIAMS, Fay M.

ALA 1969. BA (UWI) 1974. Senior Assistant librarian - Court of Appeal Library Kingston since July 1970. At JLS 1965-1970. Special interests: reference and inquiry techniques in special libraries, information retrieval with special emphasis on legal data, compilation of book lists, bibliographies and subject indices.

WILLIAMS, June Y. M.

ALA, 1968. Snr. Lib. Manchester P.L. JLS 1961-1973. UWI, Sept. 1973 - July 1974. (On study leave January 1966 - November 1968 and during part of that time worked at Liverpool Medical Institute Library and Lancashire County Library). Special interests: work with children and young people, libraries in the educational field.

WILLIAMS, Merle

ALA 1967. B.A. (UWI) 1972. At GL/IJ, 1963 - October 1970. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification, reference work.

WILLIAMS, Pamela J.

ALA 1970. Librarian JLS HQ. At JLS since Oct. 1960. Special interests: work with adult literacy groups, reference and information work particularly with young adults, Library promotion and development in rural areas.

WILLIAMS, Rosalie I.

BA (Hons., UWI) Economics and Sociology, 1972; ALA 1966 Lib./ Cat. WIRL/IJ 1966-71 Actg. Senior Lib. WIRL/IJ till Dec. 1971, Senior Librarian WIRL/IJ since September, 1972, Deputy Chief Librarian, since September, 1972. Publication: Editor Jamaica National Bibliography, Special interests: Bibliography, mechanised information storage and retrieval, Caribbean socio-economic and political problems.

WOO MING, Elsie

BA (Toronto) MSL (Columbia) Senior Asst. Lib. (Acquisitions)) UWI. Formerly at Toronto University Library.

MEMBERS OF THE JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

[Associate, Student Institutional]

Aarons, John (Mr.)
Alcan Library
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Clarendon Parish Library
Cooke, H. (Miss)
Cole, L. (Mrs.)
Daley, D. (Miss)
Davidson, J. (Mrs.)
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Department of Library Studies
Dunphy, H. (Mr.)
Excelsior School
Grahame, M. (Mrs.)
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Kelly V. (Mrs.)
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Knox College
Manchester Parish Library
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