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Published July 1982

Chairman’s Column

The Swedish Mission Report

The Swedish Mission Report on the national library and documentation service in Zimbabwe has been discussed in detail in this issue of THE ZIMBABWE LIBRARIAN. The report, which was composed of a team of three prominent Swedish librarians, Nina Bergstrom, Kerstin Jonsson, and Chagan Lalloo, was published in January 1982.

The mission was asked to participate in the formulation of a project document that would form a foundation for a national library and documentation service. The report acknowledges that the basic ideas and major recommendations contained in the Alison Report were sound and of a nature that would provide a foundation for the Ministry of Education and Culture to proceed with the establishment of a national library and documentation service.

The Swedish Mission Report draws up concrete proposals for the establishment of the National Library and Documentation Service and also makes proposals for the training scheme. The mission was greatly assisted by the information they drew from the four sub-committees of the National Library and Documentation Council.

The mission recommended the establishment of a Project Document which the NLDC was to produce at the conclusion of the project. The report acknowledges the advice given by the Ministry of Education and Culture and recommends that the project be proceeded with in the formulation of a project document, following the advice given by the NLDC.

The Swedish Mission Report is a valuable resource for all librarians and documentation officers in Zimbabwe. It provides a clear and concise summary of the current state of the national library and documentation service and offers practical suggestions for its improvement.

S. M. Made

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Chairman's Column

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Nina Bergstrom, Kerstin Jonsson, and Chagan Lalloo.

The Swedish mission, after a visit for the period 11 - 30 January 1982, produced a report entitled "Zimbabwe: National Library and Documentation Service". In the report, the mission acknowledges that the basic ideas and major recommendations contained in the Alison Report were sound and of a nature that would properly act as a foundation for a National Library and Documentation Service.

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The Swedish Mission Report is now being examined deeply by the Planning Sub-Committee with the view to presenting it as the basis for the Project Document to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Unfortunately, only a limited number of the Swedish Mission's Report was received and almost all distributed to officials and planning committee members.

S. M. Made

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S. M. Made
Censorship

HELEGA PATRIKIOS

Censorship, as the imposition of controls on the dissemination of information and ideas, is a universal phenomenon. It is often associated with attempts to suppress dissent or promote specific ideologies. Censorship can take various forms, including legal restrictions, voluntary self-censorship, and social pressure.

In some contexts, censorship is justified on the grounds of protecting national security, preventing the spread of extremism, or safeguarding traditional values. However, the practice of censorship can also have negative consequences, such as limiting freedom of expression and undermining democratic principles.

Censorship is a complex issue that involves balancing the rights of individuals to access information with the need to ensure public safety and order. It requires careful consideration and balance to ensure that censorship does not become a tool for suppressing legitimate dissent or压制 diverse viewpoints.

In libraries, censorship is a matter of ethical concern, as it affects the availability of resources to patrons. Librarians must be aware of the principles of freedom of information and uphold the right to access knowledge. They must also be vigilant in advocating for the protection of intellectual freedom and the right to freedom of expression.

In conclusion, censorship is a complex issue that requires careful consideration and balance. It is essential to uphold the values of freedom of information and expression while ensuring the well-being of society.

* Helga Patrikios is Assistant Librarian, University of Zimbabwe Medical Library
Censorship

Censorship examines books which have been submitted to the Board as objectionable, usually by members of the public, the Department of Commercial booksellers. Each of the nine members of the publications committee is appointed by the Minister for one year, and may at his discretion be reappointed. Thenice "unnatural" of these, the experimental laboratory studies, can withstand rigorous scientific scrutiny. These methods have varying degrees of faults and discriminatory powers of the "Many" is assumed and are sometimes "good enough, not trustworthy enough" to protect themselves. The nice discrimination "we are nauseated, they would just ignore and omit the troublesome item. We accord many indications our implicit agreement that there must be a person or persons designated censors. The reader thus has only the pseudo-agreement in the media to which sections of the community are offenced. A formal agreement towards a conscious decision by the individual as censor — exercising his duties of society to protect people "from aggression and social decay. (iii) The unofficial exercise of censorial protection; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law.

The majority of studies, including a number of studies conducted by the US Commission on violent and pornography, strongly support the last hypothesis. The increase in acts of violence and the greater explicitness of the portrayal of violence in the media, in sexual behaviour in the media? What evidence there is on the effects of acts of violence towards a conscious decision by the individual as censor — exercising his duties of society to protect people "from aggression and social decay. (iii) The unofficial exercise of censorial protection; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law; it avoids the need for repressive law.

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Censorship

nography and erotica can facilitate aggression. Other conclusions that emerge from this field are that pornography causes a temporary and transitory increase in sexual activity; that negative emotions may accompany sexual arousal, more so with "hard-core" pornography; that a disinhibiting effect has not been demonstrated, nor even a "trigger" effect. And in yet another example of this trigger effect, reports of cases of the so-called Moro Murders, Ian Brady and Myra Hindley, who were convicted of torturing and murdering a ten-year-old girl, and had been reading de Sade and other sadistic works.

The work of W.A. Belson with teen-age boys shows a strong association between high exposure to TV violence and criminal and violent behaviour. He opined that such exposure may not lead to violent behaviour, but may, on the contrary, become conditioned as a regular activity, or "routine", to be taken seriously by young viewers. Horror comics, too, have been implicated: Wertham's work is illustrative case histories—most convincing to the layman—abound: among them the case of the so-called Moors Murderers, Ian Brady and Myra Hindley, who were convicted of torturing and murdering a ten-year-old girl, and had been reading de Sade and other sadistic works.

The effects of pornography on feelings and attitudes to sex have been little examined. Children would presumably be most vulnerable to possible damage from exposure to pornography—and yet their reactions to it cannot for obvious reasons be examined. On the other hand, it is accepted that pornographic material can help, through behaviour therapy, in solving some deep-seated sexual problems.

The Library of the National Archives has an immediate vacancy for a librarian in the PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION.

The successful applicant will be required to administer an expanding collection of over 25,000 photographs (copies of which are sold to the public), reflecting all aspects of Zimbabwe's history; select, classify and index additions to it; assist the public in its use; and prepare documentary material for photocopying and microfilming.

Qualifications. A professional qualification in librarianship or a degree in history or related subjects. The post also demands the ability to work accurately under pressure and to get on well with the public.

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CENSORSHIP

The field of censors, much of whose work is performed in private and secret, has a significant impact on the freedom of expression. The images and words are often the result of an individual's personal beliefs or political ideologies. Censorship can take many forms, from overt to covert, and from official to unofficial. The aim of censorship is to protect the public from harm, to uphold certain values or moral standards, and to maintain social order. However, the effectiveness of censorship is often debated, as it can limit access to information and ideas, and restrict the freedom of expression.

In recent years, there has been a growing concern about the impact of online censorship. Social media platforms, search engines, and other digital tools have become powerful tools for the spread of information, but they are also vulnerable to censorship. Governments and other entities have used these tools to suppress political dissent, curtail freedom of expression, and control the flow of information.

The consequences of censorship are far-reaching. They can limit access to information, reshape public opinion, and influence political outcomes. In some cases, censorship can lead to the suppression of alternative views, and even to the spread of misinformation.

In conclusion, censorship is a complex issue with many facets. It is essential to balance the need for freedom of expression with the need for protection, and to ensure that censorship is not used to suppress dissent or to maintain power. The role of individuals, organizations, and governments in this context is crucial, and we must work together to ensure that the right to freedom of expression is upheld.

References:
Censorship

Censorship of local censorship being brought to bear in the interests of local morals — thereby showing a tacit disapproval of the state's inaction.

After the acquittal of Lady Chatterley's lover at the Old Bailey several local authorities continued to reject the book from their libraries. The Tropic of Cancer and Last Exile to Brooklyn are among examples of erotica or "frank realism" to have aroused similar controversy and been subjected to limited access or rejection in some cases. In the municipally subsidised library in Harare books dealing with "perversions" are sometimes submitted to the Board of Censors, while frank books on "straight sex" are usually considered acceptable if the Board has not banned them. Complaints are referred to the committee of management, which may also refer a work to the Board. (It seems that the Board "misses a lot".)

Similar methods of censorship are undoubtedly widely used by librarians throughout the world wherever there is "controversial" material available inside the law. Librarians concerned with book selection are inevitably concerned with the issues discussed earlier. Their aims must at times be in conflict with some of the assumptions behind the practice of censorship.

The national library associations of many countries stress the duty of the librarian to promote the development of all fields of knowledge: and to foster the spiritual, creative, social, political, aesthetic and material interests, abilities and needs of the individual, the community and the nation. But some go further: in Britain the Library Association issued a statement relating to book selection in 1963, indicating that a library should provide all material, 'other than the trivial, in which its readers claim legitimate interest'; and that as far as moral, political, religious or racial issues might arise, the law of the land should be the only restrictive factor.

Similarly, the American Library Association in its Bill of Rights went even further (as have the Canadian, Australian and Scandinavian library associations) in its commitment to the ideal of full intellectual freedom. Among the conscious aims of the ALA, for instance, is that of representing all points of view concerning the problems and issues of our time (and presumably also of the past), regardless of the race, nationality, social, political or religious views of the author; and regardless also of whether the material be offensive to sections of the community — e.g. racialist or sexist in content — and however repugnant to the principles of equality . . . (Violations of this Bill of Rights were to be punishable by sanctions, and in Denmark the exclusion of books which are controversial but of good quality is a breach of the law).

There appear, in practice, to be three broad approaches to book selection: a strong tendency to accept demand as the major criterion; the idealistic approach as embodied in the ALA Bill of Rights and in the Danish Public Libraries Act; and the approach embodying the fact (or fallacy, depending on one's point of view) of fallibility — fallibility of the book selector, who cannot or will not practise objectivity; and/or fallibility of the reader in particular and society in general, seen to be in need of protection.

The first approach seems to be the most common, and while objectivity can often be shown to be lacking it demonstrates an honest attempt to adhere to the basic principles of book selection, even if it does not aspire to or attain the idealised situation required by the Danish Act — where presumably a librarian would be expected to be both sympathetic and professional in meeting the demands of the readers, whilst also being able to judge whether the work is acceptable. It is interesting to note that in the U.S., where the law is different, the approach is similar. It is often claimed that the American Library Association is the most liberal of the major national bodies in the U.S., and that its approach is the most idealistic.

However, there is a growing body of opinion that the American Library Association is too lenient in its approach to censorship, and that the Association should do more to promote the principles of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. This has led to a number of proposals being put forward by the Association, including the establishment of a national centre for the study of censorship, and the publication of a bulletin on censorship. The Association has also issued a statement on the role of the librarian in a democratic society, and has called for the provision of adequate funding for libraries to enable them to fulfil their role effectively.

In conclusion, the issue of censorship is a complex one, and there is no easy solution. However, it is clear that libraries have a vital role to play in ensuring that the principles of freedom of speech and freedom of the press are upheld, and that the public has access to a wide variety of information. It is important that librarians continue to work towards this goal, and to ensure that they are able to carry out their responsibilities effectively.
Censorship

...the demand for worthless material is not... (Continue reading)

References

1. McCormack, T. "Machismo in media re...

2. Thompson, A.H. "Black sunlight,..." (Continue reading)

3. Carter, M.D., Bonk, W.J. and Magrill,... (Continue reading)

4. "Building library collections." (Continue reading)

5. "Librarians on a Shoestring." (Continue reading)

6. "Censorship Board feel a duty to reflect..." (Continue reading)
FLATS on the roof and shops on either side all helped to keep the cost of Bradfield Branch Library to a minimum.

During approximately 25 feet by 45 feet, which is quite adequate to house a stock of 5,000 books.

Having acquired premises (total expenditure so far at Bradfield — $200 for the first month's rent), the next step is to install shelving. In Bulawayo, a local auction sale produced a quantity of very strong and well made matching wooden shelf units capable of holding all the children's and non-fiction books. These units cost under $300. A local building firm was commissioned to re-finish the shelves (which made them appear new) and to make some matching shelves to accommodate the fiction stock. By the time the refurbishing and new shelving had been installed, costs had risen to a total of approximately $1,500.

At Bradfield, the only items of importance left to acquire were an issue desk, some chairs and tables, and the books. The issue desk was bought second-hand, and is an interesting item of library history, as it was one of the issue counters made for the original municipal library services in the former African townships of Bulawayo. The first libraries there have now been replaced by purpose built structures which contain new, built-in issue counters, and one of the original desks, made of solid wood and in good condition, was kindly made available by the municipality for the princely sum of $25.

In a rural setting, local craftsmen could probably make a similar item new for about the same amount, or an ordinary table would suffice as a substitute initially.

This left the chairs and books to be acquired for Bradfield. Because the library had to look nice in order to attract fee-paying customers (the Public Library is a subscription library), the chairs and furniture had to look smart and comfortable. Three rather tatty but modern-looking chairs were therefore acquired, and these were re-upholstered in matching red stretch-cloth for a cost of $15 each, and the only piece of new furniture in the whole library (apart from the fiction shelving) was added — a small coffee table, costing $40. In a rural library, steel stacking chairs and plain tables would need to be provided in much larger numbers to accommodate the students in the library, but other options (such as using shoe boxes to hold records) were explored and rejected.

The bookstock of the new library, because this is potentially the biggest single expense. For the future, the planned National Library and Documentation Service will provide basic bookstock free of charge for rural libraries. However, lack of books means a smaller crew can co-ordinate and provide for the public, and the public library will not deter the function of a very happy library. However, lack of books means a smaller crew can co-ordinate and provide for the public, and the public library will not deter the function of a very happy library.

At Bradfield, the initial bookstock was provided from the Central Library, so no extra expenditure was incurred. In rural areas, there are other ways of acquiring books; an overseas charity called the Ranfurly Library Service is currently importing and distributing free books to libraries in developing countries.
Libraries on a Shoestring

LARGE PRINT books occupy refurbished second-hand supermarket shelves — this bay cost only $15.

Photo: R W Doust, F L A

BOOK JACKET collage by Children's Librarian Maureen Stewart completes the children's section. The four bays of shelving shown here cost $30 at a public auction.

Photo: R W Doust,

Currently sending thousands of books to Zimbabwe for free distribution to libraries in need. Details of this scheme may be obtained by writing to the editor of the Zimbabwe Librarian who will put rural librarians wanting books in touch with the organisers in Bulawayo and Harare.

In addition, much free educational material is produced by such government bodies as Agritex, and may be had for distribution through libraries on request to the organisation preparing the material or to extension officers in the field. If a small amount of money is available for books, some excellent materials are now available from local publishers such as the Literature Bureau, Mambo Press (Gweru) or Longmans (Harare). These firms will send lists on request, or their books may be inspected in bookshops in the main centres. All their publications are paperback and therefore very cheap — many cost less than a dollar each — and although they require strengthening for library use, are ideal for the needs of children. Many excellent books can also be obtained from people leaving the country or their money.

A news report in the local newspaper about a new library being started and appealing for books will often produce quite a flood of gifts, although such donations should always be checked for suitability before placing them in the library, since many old books are now quite out of date and useless, and it would be a waste of time putting them in stock.

It is thus quite possible to establish a library service without incurring vast initial expenditure — and such a service can be just as good to the users as one costing twenty times as much in an expensive purpose built city library. In Bulawayo, we are just as proud of our new branch at Bradfield costing $200 as the British Council doubtless is with its impressive new library in Harare — and both libraries perform a similar function, and both do it extremely well.

Should any readers of this article be inspired to look further into the possibility of setting up a small rural library with minimum expenditure, they are welcome to contact me at Bulawayo Public Library, P.O. Box 586, and I will be pleased to offer any further advice or assistance which may be necessary.

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N.L.D.S.: The Challenge for Zimbabwe

... have been great constraints to library development."

If we leave it all to them, we will be in the best position to assist organizations such as the Literacy Organisation of Zimbabwe and we must work closely with them, for without our involvement, I believe that they and we will both fail. The initial lack or complete absence of statistical data on which planning could be based, inadequacy of development funds to meet targets on schedule, shortage of suitably qualified and experienced personnel to do the work, and the rudimentary and unviable buildings provided as planned, if the local staff were trained and retained by attractive conditions of service, if there were less of what someone has described as a 'depressing indifference in high places to anything connected with libraries.'

"The plans are there, and they are quite ambitious and comprehensive and would be more successful if only the libraries were provided as planned, if the local staff were trained and retained by attractive conditions of service, if there were less of what someone has described as a 'depressing indifference in high places to anything connected with libraries.'"

"As we finally get near the time when a National Library and Documentation Service goes up in Tanzania, the assistance the Director of the National Library Service requests... I am finding it difficult to get the cooperation of the universities and other institutions of higher education to set up the National Library and Documentation Service... It is, in fact, only after about a ten-year period of existence that a real feeling of the importance of libraries and librarianship has come late to Zimbabwe..."

"We are fortunate in some ways that we are able to work without much interference from above. Our first statutory authority, the 1961 Library Act, was replaced by the 1963 Tanganyika Library Service Act in 1975 which widened the Board's functions..."

"I feel that the current emphasis on African literature and other allied material in the National Library Service to be the part we are to play in its development..."

"As the NLDS develops, the onus will be upon all library staff to make it work; and this means that we do not simply perform our routine tasks in isolation, we must be relevant to national development — and be seen to be relevant. This is the challenge for Zimbabwe's librarians..."
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If we do not accept it, the NLDS may well go the way of other national library services before us.

**References**


6. Ibid.

The British Council offices in Harare were officially opened on 25 March 1982 by the British High Commissioner, Mr Robin Byatt, on behalf of the Duke of Gloucester who was unable to attend owing to ill health.

The Council's activities include a book presentation scheme (the second largest in the world), a programme to finance students in the United Kingdom and to bring out lecturers and experts to Zimbabwe, and an impressive Library and Information Centre.

The library has a staff of ten, four of whom are qualified with a further two undergoing the City and Guilds Library Assistants course. The Head of Library Services is a British Librarian, Mrs Theresa Harvey, formerly Assistant Director of the Council's Central Library and currently living in Zimbabwe. Mrs Harvey is a graduate in Library and Information Science and is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. She has also worked in Iran, Venezuela and Mexico.

The Centre has a number of sections:

**Library**

The library has a wide collection of books and periodicals in English, and there are plans to extend this to cover other African languages. The library also houses a collection of photographs and posters of African art and culture.

**Reading Room**

This room contains a selection of British newspapers and general and specialist journals for reading on the premises. Photocopying facilities are available.

**Film Library**

The films stocked cover a wide range of topics such as management, English language teaching and football coaching. They are available on loan to institutional borrowers. For those institutions who are not members of the film library, a subscription is available.

**Information Centre**

The Information Centre provides a wide range of information on Britain, its culture, history and geography. It is a valuable resource for students and researchers.

The Centre also has a reading room for those who wish to read books and periodicals on the premises. The reading room is open to everyone and contains a selection of British newspapers and general and specialist journals for reading on the premises. Photocopying facilities are available.

**Music Library**

The only section for which a charge is made, the music library contains cassettes of all types of music ranging from Beethoven to the Beatles and another consignment is expected. The subscription is $10 a year.

The British Council offices in Harare

Jalgé Print

These books by popular authors are now available in large print.
The Way Ahead

Library Extension in Zimbabwe

Of particular interest to librarians will be the library's substantial collection of British books in print (a device for using tape/slide packs) and microfiche reader. They would also be willing to demonstrate the library security system.

The Conference was held at the new British Council premises in Harare from 24-25 April 1982 and attended by over 70 members from various centres in Zimbabwe. The Matabeleland Branch sent a strong contingent and a welcome greet to the proceedings for entry every morning and it is intended for use by students studying by correspondence. Books or enquires and information sheet catalogues. The staff will be pleased to assist any member of the library. An open session was held on the applications of computers to information science. The hilarity which greeted his address was no doubt augmented by the fact that the wine order had therefore been accorded to the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture (Primary), Senator Tsitsi Munyati. Then followed in rapid succession the A.G.M., a lively civic reception hosted by the Mayor and the conference dinner at which Professor Philip Ridler, Head of Computing Science at the University of Zimbabwe, enlightened guests on the applications of computers to information science. The way ahead: library extension

1. What is the current state of library extension in Zimbabwe?

2. What are the potential challenges and opportunities for library extension in Zimbabwe?

3. What role can the British Council play in supporting library extension in Zimbabwe?
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Apply in writing with full curriculum vitae and copies of two recent testimonials or names of two referees not later than 20TH AUGUST, 1982, to

THE LIBRARIAN,
P.O. BOX 1773
BULAWAYO

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Annual General Meeting

The following were elected:

Chairman: S M Made
Vice-Chairman: N Johnson
Hon. Secretary: Miss R Molam
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs D J Grant
Hon. Editor: Miss P A Francis

Amendment to Section X(a). Subscriptions

Personal members earning per annum $4 000 or less $5,00
$4 001-$7000 $7,50
$7 001-$10 000 $10,00
Over $10 000 $15,00

Full-time students, not gainfully employed $2,50
Corresponding members $5,00
Not gainfully employed in libraries or information centres $5,00

Institutional members
Schools $5,00
Other $10,00

Annual subscriptions shall be due on 1 January each year, provided that if a rate of subscription is increased at an Annual General Meeting, the increased rate shall be effective from 1 January of the year in which the Annual General Meeting is held and any balance of subscription resulting therefrom shall be due on the day following the Annual General Meeting.

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The Way Ahead

The emergency training programme for library assistants to man the culture houses and mobile libraries was envisaged. The success of the service would depend upon careful readership surveys to determine the needs of potential readers, their locality, numbers and accessibility. It would also be essential to liaise with rural councils and various ministries such as Youth, Sport and Recreation and Community Development and Women’s Affairs to ensure maximum effectiveness.

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Conference

Mr Mushonga’s talk on “Library extension in Zimbabwe” focused on the library’s role in alleviating community problems in rural areas. He said that differences between urban and rural areas in their information requirements were more a question of accent than essence. A lack of information on how to obtain basic essentials such as housing and food, for example, was the main cause of deprivation. An important feature of deprivation was the fact that the information on how to obtain these essentials was not available. It was the responsibility of libraries to do something about this situation.

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The Way Ahead

service, the librarian should be prepared
nurtured the abilities of the people to
innovate and discover and guided them
towards higher productivity. The critical
factor was transmitting the principles in
such a way that farmers developed the
skills of effective inquiry and problem
solving, not merely teaching individuals
specific techniques.

The eldest daughter, who was sixteen or seventeen at the time, was very musical. In the
evenings she used to close the door of the parlour and play the piano alone to herself in the
room was haunted. She used to get the feeling
that someone or something was in the room
usually agitated, claiming that she had
paid much attention to her stories, for she
found the piano till it came to
the mystery of the water in the violets
by other creatures. Nor are they immune
distinctly felt something stirring her long skirt
paid much attention to her stories, for she
had
light
had
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S E R V I C E

Agricultural extension
agents of change in the active sense, the
elite and trickle down policy towards
Community development
was the fabric of the story. In her opinion, the
inherent in each human being and maxi-
mising self-determination in individuals
implementing an authoritarian system
which would enforce higher productivity;
the masses remained poor, with a
non-directive approach was the most
successful; self-direction from
non-restrictive approach was the most
successful, indicating that the
extent to which extension officers
were able to facilitate the innovative
process depends on the degree to which
people were open to new ideas and
confidence in their own abilities to
solve problems and MAKE DECISIONS.

Acknowledgements to C. Emily Dibb for the use of above text from her book “Ivory, Apes & Peacocks”
The fifth in a series of practical hints for library assistants.

by Robin Doust

What they didn't teach in Library School

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the following for their generous assistance:

— The British Council in particular Mr Colin Perchard for offering the auditorium as the venue and for the most enjoyable reception at the conclusion of the meeting; and Mrs Theresa Harvey for giving up so much of her time to organise refreshments and supervise the smooth running of the proceedings.

— The Book Centre for providing printed conference folders and stationery.

— Kingstons for providing pencils.

— Philpott and Collins for providing pads and pencils for delegates.

— Alpha Books for supplying the name tags and kindly donating a book to be raffled.

— The BookCentre for providing the book to read in the waiting room.

— The Library School for providing the most comprehensive set of printed notes ever made available to students.

The Way Ahead

throughout the world is already witnessing a great deal of opposition to the concept of the "information" society. In some countries, the idea of having access to information is being viewed with suspicion as a threat to national security. In others, the idea is being embraced enthusiastically.

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We are contractors to the Ministry of Education.
expansion in the education process, and one of the immediate consequences is a vast expansion in demand for library services. Many of these potential readers who are now entering schools are completely ignorant of how libraries work. From my own experience, I have found that many people have no idea of even the most basic concepts of the library. They think that the library is just a place where books are kept, and that you can take as many books as you like without having to return them.

Facing a stream of people with such strange ideas, library staff can sometimes become impatient. However, one impatient reply to a hesitant enquiry from someone who has never before seen a library can discourage that person from using the library again. It is important, therefore, that all library assistants should be patient and polite to anyone who is obviously on their first visit. After a few weeks of training, some assistants seem to think they know everything about the library and become impatient with less knowledgeable readers. This is a serious problem, and it is important to ensure that all library assistants are given adequate training in library usage.

Of course, there are many other problems that library assistants face. For example, some readers are rude to the assistants, while others are completely unaware of the library rules. It is important to ensure that all library assistants are given adequate training in dealing with these situations. Overall, it is important that all library assistants are given adequate training in all aspects of library work, and that they are encouraged to be patient and helpful to all readers.
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IN BRIEF

The Zimbabwe Publishing House (ZPH) and PADIS (Presidential Advisory Committee on Documentation and Information Services) have announced the appointment of Dr. F. P. Matipano as Deputy Director of the National Archives in Zimbabwe. Dr. Matipano was previously a researcher and Academic Historian at the University of Zimbabwe, where he has been active in research and publication.

A joint PADIS/SADEX (Southern African Development Exchange) meeting was held in Harare from 22-26 February 1982. The meeting was attended by delegates from Southern African Governments and organisations such as SWAPO, PFUE (Preliminary Federation of U.S. East Africa), and NAM (Namibia). The meeting was aimed at preparing the ground for the establishment of the Southern African Documentation and Information System (SADIS), a regional information network.

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New History Books

- Struggle for Zimbabwe, by David Martin, 150 pages.
- Great Zimbabwe: Described and Explained, by Peter Garlake, 40 pages.
- Battlefront Namibia, by John Ya Otto, 170 pages.
- Education for a National Culture, by Ngugi Wa Thiongo, 240 pages.
- Petals of Blood, a novel by Nquai Wa Ngangi, 230 pages.
- Coming of the Dry Season, a novel by Charles Mungoshi, 160 pages.
- Prison, a novel by Hugh Lewin, 170 pages.
- The Struggle for Zimbabwe, a novel in Shona by T. Makura and V. M. Makura, 160 pages.
- The Struggle for the Land, a novel in English, by Solomon M. Mutswairo, 230 pages.

New History Titles

- Zimbabwe: A New History, for upper primary level readers, offers a different interpretation and choice of content to any history book previously published — truly Zimbabwe's story.
- Education for a National Culture, by Ngugi Wa Thiongo, 240 pages.
- Petals of Blood, a novel by Nquai Wa Ngangi, 230 pages.
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The new History titles provide a fresh perspective on Zimbabwe's history, offering a different interpretation and choice of content to any history book previously published. These titles are suitable for upper primary level readers and are available in both English and Shona.

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