UNESCO/CUA/5
PARIS, 15 December 1950

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

GENERAL REPORT

of the

CONFERENCE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES

Unesco House, Paris

7 - 10 November 1950.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Timetable of the Conference.............................. 1.
Final Act.................................................. 2.
Supplementary resolutions.............................. 15.
Annexes:
1. List of delegates and observers.................... 1.
2. List of documents submitted to the Conference..... 10.
TIMETABLE OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services was held in Paris, Unesco House, from 7 to 10 November 1950.

The majority of the members of this Conference were delegates of national working groups established in various countries in connexion with the Unesco/Library of Congress Survey of Bibliographical Services. Out of 41 groups, 31 were represented at the Conference by 53 persons. Seven countries, which had not yet formed national groups, sent either delegates or observers.

Sixteen international organizations were also represented; and four experts invited by Unesco in their private capacities brought the total of persons attending up to 81.

The Conference was opened by Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of Unesco, who, after welcoming the delegates, went on to speak of the general purposes of bibliography and the specific aims of the Conference.

The Conference officers were:

Mr. L. BRUMMEL, Chairman (Netherlands)
Mr. T. KLEBERG, Vice-Chairman (Sweden)
Mr. F. C. FRANCIS, Rapporteur (Expert)

On the first day, the Conference sat in plenary session. It adopted the provisional agenda and the rules of procedure with an amendment for the elimination of the words: "and committee" in Article 28.

Members of the Unesco Secretariat introduced the main documents: Mr. E. J. Carter, Head of the Libraries Division, presented the Survey of Bibliographical Services carried out by Unesco and the Library of Congress. Its results are contained in two volumes: the first is the report of the Library of Congress; the second deals with the work of national groups, and contains a short review of international activities*.

Mr. H. C. Campbell, Head of the Bibliographical and Documentation Section, presented the Working Paper prepared for the Conference by Mrs. Denise Ravage (UNESCO/CUA/3). There was a general discussion of this paper.

The Conference then split into two sub-commissions, whose work occupied the second and third days.

The first sub-commission was composed of 32 persons representing nearly all the participating countries, or at least all the major geographical regions. It dealt mainly with national bibliographical problems, taking Chapters I, IV, and III (in part) of the working paper as the basis of its discussions. Mr. McColvin (United Kingdom) was elected chairman and Mr. Tveteraas (Norway) appointed rapporteur.

The second sub-commission dealt with international bibliographical problems, and in particular with the constitution of an international bibliographical Council (Chapter V of the working paper). Mr. Etienne Vauthier (Belgium) was elected chairman and Mrs. Briet appointed rapporteur.

The Steering Committee, composed of the officers of the Conference and its sub-commissions sat on the second and third days to co-ordinate the work of the sub-commissions.

On the fourth and last day, the resolutions submitted by the sub-commissions and revised by the Steering Committee were discussed and voted upon in plenary session. The Final Act of the Conference, which is appended, has a preamble, 14 resolutions and 1 annex. Four supplementary resolutions, the text of which is given below, were also adopted.

**FINAL ACT**

**PREAMBLE**

The International Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services, representing the working groups within the governments of 34 Member States, 2 non-Member States, 2 occupied areas, as well as the Secretariat of the United Nations, 2 Specialized Agencies, 13 international governmental and non-governmental organizations, in addition to observers from other interested organizations, met in Paris at the invitation of the Director-General of Unesco from 7 to 10 November 1950.

The Conference was the culmination of a long series of actions undertaken by Unesco in the field of bibliography, commencing with the earliest establishment of the Organization.
Even before its establishment, those who were consulted regarding its programme agreed in emphasizing responsibilities in this field. Beginning with the Second Session in 1947, and annually since then, the General Conference of Unesco has given instructions to the Director-General to conduct studies and to make preparations preliminary to such a Conference as this. In immediate preparation for this Conference, the Library of Congress of the United States, under contract to Unesco, produced a report on the present state of bibliographic services and the possibilities for their improvement. This report has been studied by carefully selected and representative working groups in 41 countries; 35 reports of these studies have been received by Unesco, and 27 of them have been abstracted and presented to the Conference in a document prepared by the Secretariat. In addition, a separate working paper has been prepared for the Conference under the sponsorship of Unesco.

This Conference,

Having regard (i) to rapidly increasing mass of recorded and unrecorded material now at the disposal of mankind,

(ii) to the grievous lack of bibliographic services available in many fields,

and (iii) to the duplication of effort in research and in many branches of human endeavour brought about by this lack,

Further being conscious of the need to evolve new techniques both in making recorded knowledge available and in exploiting all other sources of vital information,

and being convinced that in this sphere the bibliographer can play a decisive rôle in the betterment of the services available to research in all fields of knowledge and hence to mankind in general,

and appreciating both that the basis of sound bibliographic service is to be found in the work of individual nations and that for its proper development, it is also necessary to look beyond national boundaries and to develop close co-operation between the nations

makes the recommendations below and requests the Director-General to take the appropriate action, in each case, to bring them to the attention of the Government of the Member States.
RESOLUTIONS

1. National Planning Bodies

In every country there should be established a recognized planning organization concerned (i) to promote the development of bibliographical and information services, (ii) to stimulate research in the field of bibliographic methodology and to serve as a clearing house of information about research completed and research in progress in this field, (iii) to co-ordinate effort, and assist in the determination of priorities, and (iv) to act as a link with international bodies concerned with the planning of bibliographical and information services.

The nature of the National Planning Body will be determined by national circumstances. It will surely be either (i) a governmental agency, possibly closely related to the National Bibliographical Centre, or (ii) a Committee established by such voluntary organizations as the national associations of librarians and documentalists and the national associations representing users of bibliographical services (e.g. scientists, sociologists, etc.). If the former, the close collaboration of librarians, documentalists and users of bibliographical services is essential; if the latter the governmental or other agencies responsible and especially the Unesco National Commissions, must fully recognize the status of the Committee, if its work is to be effective. In either case, the National Planning Body should be constituted on a permanent, continuing basis, and should maintain close connexion with the Unesco National Commissions.

2. Bibliographical Publications

All Member States should be asked to give early consideration to the publication of current national bibliographies and lists, as enumerated below, wherever such do not already exist:

(i) A General National Bibliography of all books and pamphlets published and on sale in each country, regardless of the language in which they are written, and preferably including published theses and academic publications, and government publications of public interest.

According to local conditions, these three categories of publications might be published in separate Bibliographies.

(ii) A Bibliography of books and pamphlets published but not on sale.
(iii) An Index to important articles in periodicals, including newspapers.

(iv) A Bibliography of maps and atlases.

(v) A Bibliography of musical works.

(vi) A List of audio-visual materials.

(vii) A Bibliography of unpublished theses and academic publications.

(viii) A Bibliography of local government publications.

(ix) A Directory of periodicals and newspapers currently published.

(x) A Directory of publishers and booksellers.

(xi) An Indexed Directory of learned societies, institutes, libraries and other related organizations.

Consideration should also be given to the publication of select lists annotated or otherwise, of books and articles of periodicals.

In many countries it will be possible and desirable to combine in one Publication two or more of the above items.

National needs will determine the order in which to initiate any of the above-mentioned publications not already in existence. Nevertheless all countries are urged to provide, as an immediate minimum, the General National Bibliography (item (i) above).

Special attention should be given to the speedy preparation and publication of National Bibliographies.


(i) Every General National Bibliography should enable items to be traced quickly by subject, by author, and where desirable by title.

In this connexion the importance of the prompt appearance of Annual Indexes is particularly stressed.
Decision whether the subject shall be indicated by the use of alphabetical subject headings or by systematic classification - and, in the latter case, by which system of classification - should be determined by prevailing national usage.

In the General National Bibliography, and also in other bibliographical publications, especially in select annotated lists mentioned in 2, the titles of works or articles in periodicals in the less widely used languages may often with advantage be accompanied by translations of these titles into English, French or another widely used language.


Each country should determine, according to national circumstances, the best method of ensuring the publication of the General National Bibliography and/or other national bibliographies and lists enumerated above.

The following methods are suggested for consideration:

(i) Publication by a national library or similar institution.

(ii) Publication by an appropriate organization of book publishers working in close collaboration with the national library or similar institution.

(iii) Publication by an organization established for this express purpose or by an existing organization (such as a library association) undertaking this task on behalf of the national interests.

National circumstances, such as the extent of the output of books, etc., and the extent of the market for each bibliography, must determine the financial basis to be adopted. In some instances it will be possible to recover the cost from sales but where this is not the case the government concerned is urged in the national interest, to provide any necessary financial assistance by way of continuing grants and/or subsidies to cover initial expenditure.


Wherever such an institution does not already exist, governments are urged to consider the desirability of establishing a National Library, one of the functions of which would be to assemble and preserve at least one copy of every book and other publication published in the country. The word 'publication' as
used in this connexion is to be interpreted so as to include all the material enumerated in Section 2 above.

6. Legal Deposit.

Unless such provisions already exist, or unless some satisfactory arrangement is already in operation whereby copies of books and other publications are deposited in the National Library or elsewhere, governments are strongly recommended to adopt a law securing the obligatory deposit, in the National Library or elsewhere, of at least one copy of every book and other publication published in the country. Otherwise, it is impossible to ensure that all these books, etc., are preserved for the benefit of the future, while the preparation of complete national bibliographies will be rendered difficult. It is further recommended that a clause be included in such a law prescribing adequate penalties for non-observance.

7. Inter-Library Co-operation.

If bibliographical services are to be fully effective, they must be supplemented by agencies able to indicate where required books; etc. may actually be found. Consequently there should be in each country, at the National Bibliographical Information Centre or elsewhere, a recognized centre of information regarding the resources of libraries and other sources of information and the location of specific books, etc., and equipped with any necessary union catalogues.

The development of schemes for co-operation between libraries, embracing facilities for loan and consultation, and the supply of photo-copies, is a necessary corollary.


Each nation is urged to designate an appropriate institution as a National Bibliographical Information Centre which will serve:

(i) As the recognized Centre for all requests, not met elsewhere, for bibliographical information regarding the books and other recorded materials of its own and other countries.

(ii) To put enquirers, when necessary, into touch with other (e.g. specialized) sources of bibliographical information.

(iii) As the centre for international bibliographical enquiries.

It will, unless national circumstances dictate otherwise, be advantageous if the National Bibliographical Information Centre is maintained at, or in close
association with, the National Library or the national agency responsible for inter-library lending.

9. Specialized Bibliographical and Information Services.

It is recognized that National Bibliographical Information Services must be accompanied by, and work in close co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies designed to meet the particular needs of those concerned in various specialized fields of activity. It is necessary, in some fields more than others, that bibliographical publication, information service and expert staffing should be fully integrated into the research and other activities of subject specialists.

For example the formation of Central Scientific Information Services will be useful in some countries. These Central Scientific Information Services will perform in relation to the natural and applied sciences functions similar to those which the National Bibliographical Information Centres will perform in relation to the general field. They will, in turn, be associated with the yet more specialized agencies concerned with the bibliography etc., of the various branches of science, and they will also act as the national point of contact with the Central Scientific Information Services of other countries and with international scientific organizations. Similar specialized services may with advantage be developed in relation to such other fields as the social sciences, music etc.

In all cases it is urged that attention should not be limited to published material but should embrace also (i) sources of unpublished information and (ii) research projects, including doctoral dissertations in hand or planned. Moreover, these specialized centres should either provide, or be able to put prospective users in touch with, services for documentary reproduction, etc.

In view of the success of the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference, held in the United Kingdom in 1948, in fostering the development and use of the bibliographical services in the United Kingdom, the Conference recommends to the Director-General of Unesco the desirability of using the influence of Unesco to encourage learned societies in all subject fields to hold similar conferences elsewhere.


The success of all schemes for bibliographical service and for the development of library and information services depends on the existence in every country of sufficient well qualified and experienced bibliographers, librarians and documentalists. Consequently, where adequate facilities for professional training do not already exist, the establishment of appropriate library schools and other facilities for professional training is an essential first task.
It is most important that bibliographers should be enabled to study the work done in this field in other countries, and governments are urged to extend the maximum possible facilities for international study, travel and discussion. The fullest attention to this need should be paid in the Unesco Exchange of Persons and Technical Assistance Programmes. In connexion with these programmes, the Conference notes with satisfaction that all expenses of recipients of scholarships are provided.
11. **Permanent International Advisory Committee on Bibliography.**

The Conference recommends to the Director-General that the Committee of Experts provided for in the Unesco programme 1951 should become a Permanent International Advisory Committee on Bibliography. The Secretariat of this Committee would be provided by Unesco which should be given the means, both in staff and funds, of performing this new task.

12. **Terms of reference of the Committee.**

The Conference proposes that the terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows:

1. In conformity with Resolution 4.531 adopted at the Fifth Session of the General Conference at Florence, to examine and resolve with the appropriate organizations "the problems of the international co-ordination of bibliographical work."

2. To act as a consultative council on all matters pertaining to bibliographical publications prepared or published by Unesco, by the United Nations, by Specialized Agencies other than Unesco.

3. To maintain relations with international or regional non-governmental organizations and with inter-governmental organizations other than the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which are concerned with the organization of bibliographical services within certain fields.

4. To consider the various subjects and specialized fields in which there is at present no international bibliography.

5. To establish regular relations with the national bodies mentioned in Resolution No. 1, charged with the development and co-ordination of bibliographical services in their countries, and to stimulate bibliographical activities in the various countries.

13. **Composition of the Committee.**

The Conference recommends to the Director-General that the Committee be representative of those international bodies which have a special interest in and responsibility for general bibliographic matters, including especially the International Federation of Library Associations, the International Federation of Documentation and the International Standards Organization. The Committee should also include representatives of other committees set up by Unesco and concerned with bibliographical matters, such as the Provisional Advisory Committee
on Science Abstracting, the Provisional Committee for Co-ordination of Documentation in the Social Sciences, and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. It should also be representative of the bibliographical activities and interests of areas such as Latin America and Asia, if not otherwise represented. The Conference also recommends that the Director-General invite representation on the Committee in addition to the members originally provided for, from the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

In order to promote continuity in the work of the Committee, the Conference recommends that each representative group or area be permitted to send to the meetings of the Committee, at its own cost, an additional non-voting member.


The Conference recommends to the Director-General that at its first meeting the Committee examine and decide what are the urgent tasks to be undertaken immediately.

The Conference suggests the following as being the most important:

(1) The preparation and the publication, under the sponsorship of Unesco, at the earliest possible moment, of a manual or manuals on the creation and operation of national bibliographical services.

(2) The creation by Unesco, as a pilot-project, of a national or regional bibliographical centre in a country or region where such a centre might serve as a pattern.

(3) An enquiry, directed by Unesco, into existing comprehensive (international) subject bibliographies, covering all countries but limited in the first place to one subject or group of subjects; these bibliographies, where adequate, to be made available internationally.

(4) The preparation and publication, under the sponsorship of Unesco, of an international guide to national centres of bibliographical information.

A list of long-term tasks recommended by the Conference for the consideration of the Permanent International Advisory Committee is given in the Annex below.
ANNEX

Long-term tasks in international bibliographical co-ordination.

The tasks recommended for immediate consideration by the Permanent International Advisory Committee on Bibliography represent those matters to which the Conference believe first priority should be given. The Conference has, in addition, considered the matter in terms of a much longer period. After study of the recommendations prepared for it by working groups in a large number of countries, and after much thoughtful consideration given to the subject, the Conference has drawn up the following list of tasks which in its view must eventually be performed at the international level in the field of bibliography.

1. To serve as a centre for the exchange of information and ideas between the National Planning Bodies recommended in Resolution No. 1 above.

2. To serve as a clearing house of information concerning major bibliographical activities, both national and international.

3. To sponsor and co-ordinate when possible and in any case to report on research into the technical problems of bibliography and documentation and into the quality and defects of existing services.

4. To sponsor a programme of training in bibliographical techniques, by means of consultation, by exchange of persons and by means of the Regional Centres maintained by Unesco.

5. To publish a review or record of national bibliographical activities, and possibly also other records of bibliographical information.

6. To encourage, as a first priority, the production and improvement of national bibliographies, and with this object in mind, to publish a manual of instruction in their preparation.

7. To encourage the establishment of national and other bibliographical centres, and to this end to publish a manual for their establishment and guidance.

8. To initiate and control the operation of pilot-projects within the field of bibliography.

9. To co-ordinate activities aimed at standardising bibliographical techniques, e.g. bibliographical description and presentation, cataloguing, indexing, classification, preparation of abstracts, synopses, etc.
10. To prepare and publish other manuals of bibliographical work, in addition to those already specified.

11. To investigate the possibility of establishing a clearing house for the exchange of bibliographical information, e.g. national bibliographies, international subject bibliographies, catalogue cards, abstracts etc.

12. To prepare plans for the preparation and publication at frequent (monthly or quarterly) intervals of annotated lists of new periodicals and other serial publications.

13. To co-ordinate efforts in order to solve bibliographical problems resulting from differences of terminology or of language.

14. To foster the development of union catalogues and the publication of national "lists of best books".
SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS

The Conference also issued the following recommendations:

1. **Dissemination of tables of contents of periodicals.**

   To assist in the dissemination of tables of contents of periodicals, and for this purpose, to recommend the I.S.O. and the national bodies mentioned in Resolution No. 1 of the Final Act, to urge the editorial boards of periodicals to print their tables of contents in a manner designed to facilitate photographic reproduction, i.e.: (1) to print them on a page other than the cover in cases when the colour of the latter makes it difficult to photograph it; (2) to indicate, in the table of contents, the title of the periodical and the date of publication.

2. **African bibliography.**

   The problem of African bibliography is different from that of other large regions where there may also be significant gaps. The presence of many non-self-governing territories results in most of the publications appearing in the national bibliographies and lists of government publications of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. In addition there are subject bibliographies (monographic and periodical) ranging over the broad field of African studies. They are produced by such organizations as the Institut Royal Colonial Belge, the Royal Empire Society, the Imperial Institute, the Ministère de la France d'outre-mer, etc. They overlap, neglect important subject fields, and are in no way co-ordinated. *

   The present position is very unsatisfactory, especially as research and interest in African affairs have greatly increased in recent years. It is recommended that the Permanent International Advisory Committee on Bibliography should place this subject on its agenda. The following are possible procedures:

* An important survey of the position appeared in "AFRICAN AFFAIRS" (Vol. 48, p. 63-72, January 1949: Hughes, H.G.A. The bibliography of British Africa and the co-ordination of African studies. Hughes makes a number of short-term proposals, including standardisation of subject and regional classifications, exchange of bibliographic information, production of new current bibliographies, and cumulation of existing bibliographies.
(a) A pilot project for a bibliographical centre to study the bibliographical problems of Africa south of the Sahara might be set up. This centre could work in close collaboration with the proposed Information Centre on African Affairs to be established by the South African Institute for International Affairs in Johannesburg.

(b) An expert or a small group might be commissioned by Unesco to make a survey which could be used as a working paper for a meeting at governmental level of the countries concerned. It might even be possible to hold a conference along the lines of the recent Regional African Scientific Conference, though on a smaller scale. Alternatively an advisory Committee of experts might be convened.


(i) As revealed by the reports submitted by national working groups in Latin America, the lack of uniform standards, continuity and co-ordination has constituted a serious handicap to bibliographical development. Because of the similarity of their language, history, cultural development and problems, it seems highly desirable that countries in this area should engage in co-operative bibliographic activities. Considering that Unesco has recognized this community of interest and problems by the establishment of two regional centres - one in Montevideo, Uruguay, for the purpose of facilitating scientific and cultural exchange, and another in Cuba, entrusted with the responsibility of stimulating all the various phases of its programme in the Western Hemisphere - it seems eminently desirable that a specialist in library services and bibliography be appointed to serve as consultant on these matters on the staff of the regional centre at Havana.

The Conference therefore requests the Director-General to study the possibility of making such an appointment.

(ii) As another means of bringing the significance of this Conference to the attention of interested persons and institutions in Latin America, the Conference recommends that the records of this Conference be made available in Spanish and possibly in Portuguese.
ANNEX

1. LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Afghanistan.

Mr. Abdul Ghafour CHARAR
First Secretary, Royal Afghan Embassy, Paris.

Australia.

Mr. C.A. BURMESTER
Liaison Officer, Commonwealth National Library, London.

Austria.

Dr. Josef STURMVOIHL
Director-General Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna.

Dr. Alois KISSEL
Assistant Director-General Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna.

Dr. Herbert HUNGER
(alternate), State Librarian, Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna.

Belgium.

Mr. Etienne VAUTHIER
Chairman, Belgian Bibliographical Committee,
Keeper, Printed Books Section, Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels.

Mr. Georges LORPHEVRE
Secretary-General, Association belge de documentation, Brussels.

Bolivia.

Mr. Pablo DERMIZAKY
Acting Chargé d'affaires, Bolivian Embassy, Paris.

Brazil.

Mr. Rubens BORBA DE MORAES
Director, United Nations Information Centre, Paris.
ex-Director, National Library Rio de Janeiro.
Canada.

Dr. Jean Lunn
Rapporteur, Canadian bibliographical working group, Ottawa.
Chairman, Reference Section, Canadian Library Association.

Ceylon.

Mr. K. Selliaiah
Librarian, Jaffna College Library, Vaddukkodai, Ceylon.

Cuba.

Mrs. Maria Teresa Velazquez
University Library, Havana.

Denmark.

Mr. Knud Larsen
Director, Handelshøjskolens bibliotek, Copenhagen.

Mr. Arne Møller
Director, Danmarks Tekniske Bibliotek, Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic.

Mr. Pedro Arturo Espallat

Ecuador.

Dr. Alfredo Chavez
Chairman of the Ecuador Working Group, Director, Biblioteca,
Universidad Central, Quito.

Finland.

Mr. Nils Lund

France.

Mr. Julien Cain
Chairman, French Bibliographical Commission, Chief Administrator,
Bibliothèque Nationale, Director, Services des Bibliothèques de France,
Paris.
Mr. G. KERSAINT  
Editor, Bulletin analytique du Centre national de la Recherche scientifique, Paris.

Miss Paule SALVAN  

Miss Noelle MALCLES  
(Alternate), Librarian, Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, Paris. Professor of Bibliography (Diplôme supérieur de Bibliothécaires)

Miss Madeleine GOUVERNEUR  
(Observable), Head of the Bibliographical Service, Librairie Hachette, Editor, "Biblio", Paris.

Mr. David DJAPARIDZE  
(Observable), Library, Ecole nationale des Langues orientales, Paris.

Germany.  
Dr. TILMANN  
Chairman of the German Working Group, Staatsund Universitäts Bibliothek, Hamburg.

Dr. Johann BINDER  
Deputy Librarian Staats-und Universitäts Bibliothek, Frankfurt.

Greece.  
Mr. Georges KORNOTOS  
Keeper of Manuscripts, National Library, Athens.

Honduras.  
Mr. Antonio VIDAL  
Honduras Legation, Paris.

Israel.  
Mr. Haim BAR-DAYAN  
Director, Library and Librarianship Division, Ministry of Education and Culture, Jerusalem.

Italy.  
Mrs. Anita MONDOLOFO  
Director, Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence.
Miss Olga PINTO
In charge of Bibliography and Library Science at the University of Rome,
Head, Centro nazionale informazioni bibliografiche, Rome.

Japan.

Mr. T. ICHIKAWA
Director, International Affairs Division, National Diet Library, Tokyo.

Mr. H. OKADA
Director, Accession and Processing Division, National Diet Library, Tokyo.

Luxembourg.

Mr. Jean Aimé STOLL
Libraries Division, Unesco.

Mexico.

S.E. Antonio CASTRO LEAL
Permanent Mexican Delegate to Unesco, Paris.

Mrs. Concha Romero JAMES
Formerly Adviser, Department of Cultural Affairs, Pan-American Union,
Washington.

Mr. Ernesto de la TORRE VILLAR
(Observer)

Netherlands.

Dr. L. BRUMMEL
Chairman, Netherlands Working Group, Director, Koninklijke Bibliotheek,
The Hague.

Dr. J.J. van der WOLK
Chief of Documentation Section, General Technical Department T.N.C. of the
Central National Council for applied scientific research in the Netherlands,
The Hague.

Dr. C. GROENEVELD
(Observer), Chief of Central Documentation Section, Koninklijke Shell
Laboratorium, Amsterdam.

New Zealand.

Miss Mary P. PARSONS
Director, United States Information Library in Paris, formerly Director,
New Zealand Library School, Wellington.
Norway.

Mr. Harald L. TVETERAAS
Chairman, Norwegian Working Group, Chief Librarian, Universitets biblioteket
Oslo.

Pakistan.

Prof. Fazal MLAHT
Director, "The Modern Librarian", Lahore.

Persia.

H.E. Dr. N. LEBHAN
Cultural Counselor, Imperial Embassy, Paris.

Portugal.

Mr. TAVARES
Chief, Documentation Service, Laboratorio de Engenharia Civil, Lisbon.

Salvador.

Dr. Julio Cesar BOTTARI
Attaché, Salvadoran Legation, Paris.

Sweden.

Dr. Tomas KLEBERG
Chairman, Swedish Working Group, Director Universitets biblioteket, Uppsala.

Dr. O. WIESELGREN
Keeper, Riksbiblioteket, Stockholm.

Switzerland.

Mr. Pierre BOURGOIS
Chairman, Swiss Working Group, Director Bibliothèque nationale, Bern.

Miss Lucia GRAF
Académie suisse des sciences médicales, Basle.

Turkey.

Mr. Adnan OTUGEN
Director, National Library, Ankara.
CUA/5
Annex - page 6
15 December 1950

Mrs. Ikbal ARCON
National Library, Ankara.

Union of South Africa.

Dr. Herbert COBLANS
Librarian, UNESCO
Librarian, University of Durban. (on leave of absence)

United Kingdom.

Mr. L. McGOLVIN
City Librarian, City of Westminster Public Libraries.

Mr. G. WOLEDGE
Librarian, British Library of political and economic science, London.

United States of America.

Dr. Jesse H. SHERA
Assistant Professor,
Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.
Chairman, Committee on Bibliography, American Library Association.

Mr. L. BILANCIO
(Observer) Fulbright fellow, Rome. Italy.

Uruguay.

Miss Elvira Lorena MARTINEZ
Chairman, Uruguayan Working Group,
Director, Escuela de Biblioteconomia, Montevideo.

Venezuela.

Professor Alberto Zeréga FOMBONA
(Observer), Honorary Venezuelan Delegate to UNESCO, Paris.

Yugoslavia.

Mr. Borislav BLAGOJEVIC
Director, RFF Bibliographical Institute of Yugoslavia, Belgrade.

Mr. Mirko RUPEL
Director, University and National Library, Ljubljana.

Owing to transport delays, the representatives of Japan and Greece were unable to reach Paris in time for the Conference.
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

United Nations

Mr. A.C. Breycha-Vauthier
Librarian, Geneva.

International Labour Office.

Mr. J.W. Haden
Librarian, Geneva.

International Meteorological Organization.

Mr. M. Mezin
Chairman, Bibliography and Publications Commission.

Other International Inter-Governmental Organizations.


Miss Marguerite Deriaz
Information Division.

Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Mr. E. Boem
Librarian, (temporary), Paris.

International Non-Governmental Organizations.

International Federation of Library Associations.

Dr. T.P. Sevensma
Secretary-General, Leyden.

International Federation for Documentation.

Mr. Charles le Maistre, C.B.E.
Chairman, London;
(alternate) M.F. Donker Duyvis
Secretary-General, The Hague.
International Association of Music Libraries and Museums (interim commission)

Mr. FEDOROV
Secretary-General, Paris.

Interim Commission for Co-ordination of Social Science Documentation.

Professor J. MEYRIAT
Advisor to Unesco, Social Sciences Department.

International Building Documentation Council.

Mr. Jean DELUNE
Head of Documentation Section, Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment, Paris.

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

Professor R. FANTIER
Secretary-General, Paris.
(alternate) Mr. Julien CAIN
Chairman of the Bibliography Commission of the International Committee on Historical Sciences.

International Council on Archives.

Mr. Lester K. BORN
Secretary-General, Paris.

International Council of Museums.

Miss Yvonne ODDON
Librarian, Paris.

International Statistical Institute.

Mr. N.L.C.G. Van BUTTINGHA WICHERS
The Hague.

International Standards Organization.

Mr. GIROT
Secretary of the AFNOR Documentation Commissions, Paris.

Union of International Associations.

Mr. G.P. SPEECKAERT
Secretary-General, Brussels.
EXPERTS

Mrs. Suzanne BRIET
Assistant Keeper, Department of printed books,

Mr. Werner W. CLAPP
Chief Assistant Librarian,

Mr. F.C. FRANCIS
British Museum, London.

Dr. J.D. URQUHART
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London.
2. LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE

The following documents were available to the Conference :


4. Full text of the Reports of the following countries : Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Norway, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. These reports have been mimeographed by Unesco and by the national working groups. In addition, one has been published in the Revue de Documentation. (Only a few copies of the documents mentioned in 7, 8 and 9 below are still available at Unesco. Requests for the other national reports should be addressed directly to the national working groups).

5. Original texts of reports of the other national groups. These are available at the Unesco/Library for consultation only.


10. Provisional Agenda (LBA/Conf.6/W.10).


13. **Provisional list of delegates and observers** (UNESCO/LBA/Conf.6/W.13) and **Provisional list (supplement)** (UNESCO/LBA/Conf.6/W.13 Addendum).

14. **Provisional programme of meetings** (UNESCO/LBA/Conf.6/W.14).