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REPORT OF THE HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY AND
THE GENEVA LIBRARY, 1963

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A. Report of the Headquarters Library, 1963I. Administration

1. Following the departure of Dr. Josef Stummvoll upon expiration of his contract in January 1963 the Deputy Director served as Acting Director of the Library during the balance of the year.

2. As a second step along the path of development of the Library's services laid out in 1959,^{1/} the Library's manning table for 1963 was increased by three professional and two clerical posts to provide a total establishment of ninety-nine (as against a projected eventual requirement of 125).

3. The funds allotted for books, periodicals, binding and contractual services were reduced, however, from \$101,000 provided in 1962 to \$96,500 for 1963, upon the suggestion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the co-operation of publishers could be enlisted with the assistance of Member Governments to secure free copies of their publications.

4. This suggestion was pursued in 1963 with the assistance of the Information Centres of the Office of Public Information, and as a result the number of books received as gifts during the year rose to 3,800 from a figure of 2,300 in 1962 while the number of books purchased declined to 5,200 as against 6,100 in the previous year. Unfortunately, however, the overall quality of the year's accessions, and particularly their linguistic and ideological balance left something to be desired, by reason of the wide disparity in publishing practices between one country and another and the varying success of Governments in prevailing upon publishers to contribute their products.

5. In view of the difficulties encountered in filling newly-authorized posts at the junior professional level serious thought was given to the development of an in-service training programme in the basic techniques of librarianship. By this means General Service staff who are thoroughly experienced in the procedures which are peculiar to this Library might add to their skills an acquaintance with the principles of bibliography, cataloguing, indexing and reference work which underlie those procedures. If successful, such a programme would result in the creation of a semi-professional cadre of library technicians such as constitute a considerable portion of the staffs of many European libraries.

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, documents A/4231, A/4252 and resolution 1354 (XIV).

See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 56, document A/4545.

II. Acquisition and organization of material

6. Efforts were continued towards the eventual doubling of the collections as stipulated in the Secretary-General's report on the Library in 1959, resulting in increased activity in the Acquisition Section. There was a slight increase over 1962 in the number of books received (10,300) in spite of the fact that the budget allotment for Library acquisitions was lower than in 1962 and in spite of the continuing increase in book prices. This was achieved through the expansion of the gift and exchange programme, in particular in the area of government publications. About fifty per cent of the total number of books received were obtained by gift or exchange. The rate of increase of the collections was, however, below what it should be to bring them to 400,000 volumes within a reasonable period.

7. The gift and exchange procedure was also used increasingly in the acquisition of serials. Out of 465 new government serial titles added, only nine were purchased, six were acquired by exchange and 450 were obtained free. Out of a total of 421 new non-governmental serials acquired, 302 were obtained by gift and exchange, and only 119 by purchase.

8. The decision to let the Regional Economic Commissions conduct their own acquisition operations resulted in some decrease in the workload of the Acquisition Section. However, this decrease was more than offset by a considerable increase in non-library orders for technical assistance and Special Fund projects (5,246 non-library titles were searched as against 2,980 in 1962).

9. Progress was made in improving, simplifying and reorganizing records and procedures. Thus, the outstanding orders file was reorganized to permit better control over outstanding orders, evaluation of dealer performance, and more systematic claiming. The newspaper file was completely reviewed. A number of new procedures were set up to assure uniformity and continuity in the processing of serials, including procedures for withdrawals, disposal of duplicates, and handling of special serial materials. Two projects, the establishment of new records for unfinished works and a review of standing order records for serials and periodicals, were begun but not completed.

10. The efforts to improve the collections continued, particularly in the field of serials holdings. A special staff committee began to review the holdings of non-governmental periodicals. The committee will recommend retention schedules, or withdrawals in cases where the publication is no longer of interest. The Serials Committee, a standing staff committee, continued its efforts to control serials holdings by deciding on acquisition of new serial titles, establishing retention schedules, and deciding on withdrawal or retention of serials which are no longer available for various reasons. In the Acquisition Section, the professional staff

of the Section formed a committee on bibliography for the purpose of reviewing the bibliographical collection and bringing it up to date.

11. In the Catalogue Section the number of titles catalogued remained at the high level established in 1962 (1961: 4,700; 1962: 6,037; 1963: 5,419). There was a marked increase in the number of volumes shelved from 11,343 volumes in 1962 to 17,441 volumes in 1963. The continuing high volume of transfers between collections involving changes on catalogue cards and consequent refileing, and the fact that the use of Flexowriters makes it possible to provide catalogue cards shortly after a book has been catalogued, account for the increase in the number of cards filed from 26,316 in 1962 to 43,783 in 1963. On the whole it can be said that 1963 was a satisfactory year for the Catalogue Section. Adequate staffing and well established procedures, combined with full use of available technical facilities, made it possible to process materials and file catalogue cards speedily.

III. Reference Services

12. In terms of number of queries directed to the reference services the level remained about the same as in 1962.

13. The Economic and Social Affairs branch library was once more reduced in space, this time to such degree that it can no longer attempt to serve the larger interests of the Department. It has become a purely statistical collection of government documents used almost exclusively by the Statistical Office. Consequently, the staff was reduced, all monographs and periodicals were removed and the main library took over the reference and circulation services.

14. As a result of the reduction in scope and function of the Economic and Social Affairs library and the dissolution of the Trusteeship Library (See Report of the Headquarters Library ... 1962. ST/LIB/11) demands for reference service formerly performed by these two units were channelled to the General Reference Section and were felt rather heavily at times of sessions of various United Nations organs, such as the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, and the Special Committee on Implementation of Declaration of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples. The General Reference Section was also called upon more frequently than in the past to provide selective reading lists and assistance in compilation of bibliographies on subjects like disarmament, Mongolia, sociological surveys, international rivers, the Inter-American Court of Justice, and for the United Nations Juridical Yearbook.

15. The Map Collection was heavily used for information regarding place names, frontiers, areas of international conflicts and incidents, flags, national anthems, etc. The Map Librarian provided substantial assistance in preparation of the Flag

Book of the United Nations.

16. The Documents Reference Section continued to service requests to consult and borrow League of Nations publications and the rapidly growing collection of publications of the United Nations and related agencies, to maintain the index-catalogue of this collection, to prepare material for binding, and to pass on claims from depository libraries. A large proportion of the non-official users of the Library had recourse to this Section.

IV. Loan Services

17. The loan services were as active as last year, some 105,000 volumes having been lent out. The control of loans was much improved by the introduction of a simple double card system and the recalling of overdue material, although not systematic, was carried on throughout the year. For operational reasons it was found more practical to separate the loan of United Nations materials from the General Loan Desk and attach it to the Documents Reference Section.

18. The interlibrary loan activities increased notably not only in view of the growing demand in the Secretariat for highly specialized material in technical fields but also because the outside libraries began to draw more than in previous years on the resources of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

19. The Periodicals Reading Room was much sought out, especially during lunch hours, for professional and recreational reading. Demands for reference and loan service have increased considerably since the transfer of all periodicals from the Economic and Social Affairs branch library. Similarly, the ever growing circulation of periodicals and newspapers, though not initiated in this area, results in increasing requests for tracing of circulating issues and for recalls.

20. The adjacent Audio Study Room with its special equipment and growing collection of tapes, recordings and text-books was much in demand, so much so, that at times the booths had to be reserved in advance. The circulation of records and textbooks was very heavy.

21. At the request of the Examination and Training Section, the Periodicals Reading Room was made available for the evening language classes four times a week. On those days the Audio Study Room was also kept open and manned by the Library staff.

V. Bibliographical services

22. The Bibliographical Style Manual (Sales no. 63.I.5), which has been several years in preparation, was completed and published. Although the manual mainly was intended as an aid to Library and Secretariat staff members in compiling bibliographies, it apparently also filled a need outside the Organization since the

first printing was sold out in a few months and a second printing had to be provided during the year.

23. Although more bibliographies in response to specific requests were prepared in 1963 than in 1962, the principal bibliographical task remained the bibliographical control provided by the Index Section of the documentation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

24. The increase in the volume of documentation continued to rise notably during 1963. Thus 164,000 pieces were received during 1963 against 96,000 in 1962. To provide bibliographical control of these documents, 354,000 unit cards were produced against 207,000 in 1962. This increase was due in part to documentation produced by a number of conferences held under the United Nations auspices, in part to a more analytical indexing approach, and in part to the need for more entries caused by the expansion of Membership of the United Nations and the resultant increased number of interventions in debates. The figures given above are a better indicator of the increase in the workload than the number of document titles indexed, which remains fairly constant.

25. Beginning with the January 1963 issue of the monthly United Nations Documents Index several changes in content and style were introduced. The most noticeable change was the exclusion of the documents and publications issued by the specialized agencies. This was a step backwards in the long-range effort to provide complete bibliographical control of documentation within the United Nations family. However, the projected French version of the Index made this curtailment necessary, since it is not feasible to produce at one central point indexes in both English and French to the entire documentation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The volume and complexity of the documentation and the fact that those specialized agencies which hitherto had submitted indexing copy in English could not do so in French as well make the task inordinately expensive in terms of manpower.

26. In any case, there was a certain amount of overlapping of effort, since several agencies produce and publish their own indexes. It is felt that if these indexes were distributed more widely and if the specialized agencies which do not now produce their own indexes would do so, a decentralized system following a uniform overall pattern but pliable enough to suit the special needs of each agency would be more useful than an imperfect combined effort.

27. An important technical change was introduced in the subject index section of the Index where references now are made directly to the symbols of the documents rather than, as previously, to checklist entry numbers. The subject index thus becomes a direct guide to the documents and can be used independently of the checklist when that is more convenient.

28. All established series of bibliographies and indexes were continued (see Annex II, Bibliography).

VI. External relations

29. The Library was represented by various of its Officers at the Second International Meeting on Bibliography (UNESCO) in Paris, at the annual Conference of the American Library Association in Chicago and at a meeting in Michigan of the International Association of Law Libraries.

30. Brief periods of in-service training were provided to Mr. Jalal Zuwiyya (Lebanon) and Mr. Boso Osekre (Ghana).

31. Assistance was rendered to some 740 outside research workers, post-graduate students and scholars who were admitted to the Library for varying periods of time to conduct their studies and to use materials not available elsewhere.

32. Many groups of librarians, students and others visited the Library, among them eighty young librarians from the United Kingdom, one hundred members of the Women's National Book Association, 150 staff members of the New York Public Library, smaller groups of students from Columbia, Indiana, Syracuse and other universities and colleges, and a delegation of distinguished prelates of the Russian Orthodox Church.

33. Individual visitors included Dr. Jorge Aguayo of the Pan American Union Library; Mr. Rusdy Akib from Indonesia; Mr. H. Amatsuchi, Chief, Science and Technology Reference Section, National Diet Library of Japan; Mr. J. Evald Andersen, head of the municipal school library system, Copenhagen; Dr. Klara Aranne, Assistant Librarian of the Knesset, Israel; Professor Smilja Avramov from the University of Belgrade; Mrs. Elvira Bongco from the United States Information Agency in the Philippines; Professor S. N. Bratus of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Dr. Francis Alberto Casadio from the Italian Society for International Organizations; Hon. Malcolm P. Crisp, Supreme Court Justice from Tasmania; Mrs. DeVilliers, Librarian of the University of South Africa; Mr. K. Howard Drake, Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London; Mme Josef Duprat, Chief Librarian of the Museum of Natural History, Paris; Mr. P. N. Gour, Librarian of the Bihar State Central Library, India; Mr. Gordon D. Hazeldine, Librarian of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi; Mr. George F. Henderson, Government Documents Librarian, Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario; Mr. H. Holdsworth, Librarian, University College, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika; Mr. H. Izant, WHO Librarian; Miss Emiko Jajiura, Librarian of the Foreign Newspaper Correspondents' Library in Tokyo; Hon. Philip C. Jessup, Justice of the International Court of Justice; Mr. S. M. Kamaldeen, Deputy Librarian, Colombo Public Library, Ceylon; Mr. and Mrs. Kent from the American University, Beirut; Dr. Erik Knudtzon, Chief Librarian, The King's Medical Institute

Library in Stockholm; Professor Mikhailov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Mr. Abdul Mosid, Librarian of the University of Karachi; Mrs. Htin Ni from the United States Information Agency in Burma; Miss Irene Norman from the United States Information Agency in New Zealand; Mr. Adolphus G. T. Ofori, Deputy Director of the Ghana Library Board; Mr. Götte Petterson, Librarian at the Stockholm Public Library; Miss E. J. Robinson, Deputy University Librarian, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand; Mr. Karl Schädler, IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Afrika-Studienstelle, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany; Professor Sevostianov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Miss Shastri Shrastha, Central Library, Kathmandu, Nepal; Mr. Kalervo Siikala, Secretary-General of the Finnish National Commission for UNESCO; Mr. George K. Thompson, Chief of Documentation Services, ILO; Miss Jean Walker, Librarian of the University of Singapore.

ANNEX I

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

A. Acquisition

1. Books and pamphlets received (titles)		
a. By purchase	5,269	
b. By gift	3,872	
c. By exchange	<u>1,247</u>	
	Total	10,388
2. Documents and serials received (pieces)		
a. Government documents	78,269	
b. United Nations documents	130,905	
c. Specialized agencies documents	33,276	
d. Newspapers, periodicals, etc.	<u>109,241</u>	
	Total	351,691
3. Maps added		4,572

B. Processing

1. Titles catalogued		
a. Books and pamphlets	4,373	
b. Serials	<u>1,046</u>	
	Total	5,419
2. Volumes shelflisted		
a. Books and pamphlets	6,174	
b. Serials	<u>11,267</u>	
	Total	17,441
3. Binding (volumes)		4,537
4. Withdrawals (volumes)		3,375

C. Service

1. Reference queries		
a. Main Library	80,244	
b. Departmental branches	<u>19,325</u>	
	Total	99,569
2. Loans		
a. Main Library	44,336	
b. Departmental branches	<u>60,599</u>	
	Total	104,935

D. Bibliographical activities

1. Bibliographies compiled (including issues in series)	146
2. Periodical articles indexed	1,980
3. Documents indexed	
a. United Nations documents	7,766
b. Specialized agencies documents	515
c. <u>Treaty Series</u> volumes	<u>78</u>
Total	8,359

ANNEX IIBIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1963

. Publications relating to documents of the United Nations and specialized agencies

Index. In Judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, numbers 71 to 86, 1958-1962. 1963. (AT/DEC/71 to 86) p. 143-155.

Index. In Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter. Table of contents and index (volumes 1-5). 1962. (ST/TRI/SER.A/15, Index) p. 5-60.

Published in 1963. Published also in French and Spanish in 1963.

Indexes to proceedings:

Economic and Social Council, 34th session. 1963. vi, 49 p.
(ST/LIB/SER.B/E.25)

Economic and Social Council, 35th session. 1963. vi, 19 p.
(ST/LIB/SER.B/E.26)

General Assembly, 4th special session and 17th session. 1963. vi, 175 p.
(ST/LIB/SER.B/A.13)

Trusteeship Council, 30th session. 1963. vi, 8 p. (ST/LIB/SER.B/T.24)

Recueil des traités. Index cumulatif no. 3 (volumes 201 à 300). 1962.
viii, 483 p.
Published 1963.

United Nations documents index. Vol. 14, no. 1-12, January-December 1963.
(ST/LIB/SER.E/174-181, 183-186)

United Nations documents index. Cumulative index. Vol. 13, 1962. vii, 221 p.
(ST/LIB/SER.E/182)

2. Other publications (titles marked x are for internal distribution only)

Angola; a bibliography. 1963. 11 p. (ST/LIB/10)

x Apartheid; a selective bibliography on the racial policies of the Government of South Africa (since June 1962). 1963. 5 p.
Hectographed.

Bibliographical style manual. 1963. vi, 62 p. (ST/LIB/SER.B/8)

x Bibliography on consular relations. 1963. 8 p.
Hectographed.

x Dated list of publications received; ESA Statistical Collection. Nos. 1-103, 1963.
Hectographed.

x Economic and social development plans: Africa, Asia and Latin America. Preliminary issue. August 1963. 21 p.
Hectographed.

x The Inter-American Court of Justice; a bibliography. 1963. 2 p.
Hectographed.

Library services and collections. 1963. 6 p.
Also issued in French and Spanish.

List of libraries and Information Centres receiving United Nations material.
1963 [69] p. (ST/LIB/12)
Title and text in English, French and Spanish.

List of selected articles. No. 26. March 1963. iv, 37 p. (ST/LIB/SER.C/26)
No. 27. September 1963. iv, 63 p. (ST/LIB/SER.C/27)

New publications in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library. Vol. 14, no. 1-12, January-
December 1963. (ST/LIB/SER.A/161-172)

Report of the Headquarters Library and the Geneva Library, 1962. 1963. 16 p.
(ST/LIB/11)

x Selective bibliography on the law relating to the utilization and use of
international rivers (excluding navigation). 1963. 9 p.
Hectographed.

—Supplement. 1963. 2 p.
Hectographed.

B. Report of the United Nations Geneva Library, 1963

Introduction

34. Since this will be the last report submitted by the present Chief Librarian, Mr. Breycha-Vauthier, who thirty-five years ago was associated with his predecessor in assisting the eminent statesmen and librarians who made up the Library Planning Committee to formulate a policy from which the Library has since benefited, it may be useful at this juncture to recall some of the essential conclusions of this Committee.

35. As a consequence of the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. the Library has a twofold aim and is fulfilling two distinct functions. In the first place it serves as a central library for the United Nations and specialized agencies as well as delegations, experts and journalists, by making available to them the documentation required for their work. In the second instance, it is open to the many professors, students and specialists interested in international problems since, as stated on its commemorative tablet, it serves "as a centre of international research and an instrument of international understanding".

36. Fears originally expressed that the service thus rendered to the Organization might suffer from this extension proved groundless. On the contrary, the Organization benefited from the fact that the Library, having obligations to the public, was the only large international library during the war which did not close its door to the public and which continued to collect and make documentation available to interested persons.

37. Sound professional standards are essential in a library and it must be stressed that being open to a wide public qualified personnel were attracted to it. This service to the public, however, creates obligations for the Library and in this connexion the space problem, stated in greater detail in the Annual Report for 1962, should not be forgotten.

38. Mention should be made of two of the essential activities which have strengthened the Library's position in the world:

(a) The Library's monthly bibliographical publications which are now in their thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh year respectively. They are widely appreciated, with an unbroken tradition and are in fact the only United Nations publications covering this wide period.

(b) Collaboration with the International Federation of Library Associations, of which the present Chief Librarian, after having been Associate Secretary since 1929, is at present Treasurer and a member of its Executive Board. The favourable exchange figures

of the Library are due in some measure to such good relations and it can be said that the completeness of collections for countries where political issues made relations difficult from time to time, for example, the USSR, Germany, and Italy in the days of the League of Nations, and Spain in more recent times, were in these critical periods mainly due to the replacement of official relations by unofficial relations, such as the International Federation of Library Associations provided.

39. It is regretted that it has not been found possible to find amongst the present library staff a successor willing to accept a leading function in IFLA, but a provisional solution has been found which might make it possible to continue some time this most useful and established tradition.

40. Amongst other useful relations developed, those with the Geneva Library School, the only library school in Switzerland and recognized by UNESCO, should be mentioned. Not only have useful bibliographical instruments such as catalogues, etc. (submitted as diploma works) benefited the Library but unpaid library students are accepted for training in working methods of this important international library; in exchange for this training they render useful services and recruiting, especially in times of emergency, is sometimes made easier through these contacts. It is also important that since the Chief Librarian started his teaching in the Library School twenty-five years ago, and since his colleagues have developed it, many generations of students are now aware of the functioning of this Library and make our work and needs known in their institutions. It is gratifying to note that the contacts with the School will, after retirement of the Chief Librarian, be continued by the Chief Cataloguer.

I. Administration

41. In 1963 the sum of \$24,000 was allotted from the United Nations budget and \$17,500 from the Rockefeller Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps, binding and library equipment.

42. Mr. Alvarez, temporary assistant for government documents cataloguing, left to take up a post as librarian of the International Institute for Labour Studies and was replaced by the transfer from Headquarters Library of Mr. Martowidjojo; Mrs. Polite was also transferred from the Headquarters Library to take up her post as Assistant Librarian at the Loan and Reference Desk.

43. Two upgradings from P2 to P3 were allowed together with one additional P1 post.

44. The year as a whole was marked by prolonged sickness of professional staff -- three reading room assistants accounted for a total absence of sixteen months

over the year.

II. Acquisition

45. In 1963 acquisitions numbered 11,508 books (1,913 by purchase and 9,595 by gift and exchange), 71,075 issues of periodicals and newspapers, 101,056 Government documents and approximately 127,786 United Nations and specialized agencies documents, making a total of 299,917 pieces. The undermentioned table shows the pattern of acquisitions over the past six years, from which it may be seen that the most appreciable increase in acquisitions occurred in Government and United Nations and specialized agencies documents.

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Books	11,508	10,091	9,752	11,656	9,662	10,870
Periodicals and newspapers	71,075	71,829	73,667	73,657	70,419	69,307
Government documents	101,056	95,418	95,219	89,729	85,197	79,202
United Nations and specialized agencies documents	127,786	111,798	84,370	91,065	81,340	91,850

46. Claims for official publications of Member States of the United Nations and constant reminders for publications not received or letters not answered again burdened this unit, but the above-mentioned figures for government documents acquisitions show the excellent results of this time consuming effort.

47. The donation of the documentation exhibited at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology constituted one of the largest single gifts received by the Library since 1946; although much of the material was duplicate or of such a technical nature as to be of very limited use to the United Nations, and was consequently distributed to specialized agencies' libraries, a total of some 1,000 volumes was retained.

III. Organizing and servicing of material

48. Library holdings at the end of 1963 number 600,322, an increase of 16,490 over 1962.

49. Preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology already begun in 1962 developed in the early months of the period under review, in readiness for the exhibit of scientific and technical literature; this exhibit comprised some 6,000 books and articles provided by the governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, the Republic of the Sudan, Switzerland, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, together with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Atomic

Energy Agency, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It was open throughout the day on each working day of the Conference in Room 15, where reading room facilities were available. United Nations librarians were in attendance and some exhibitors provided their own librarians to deal with inquiries concerning their own exhibits; some exhibitors also supplied a limited number of catalogues of the publications and articles displayed for interested participants. The Secretariat Reproduction Unit equipped to reproduce the material exhibited was also available to participating delegates and interested persons. Many participating governments presented this material to the United Nations Geneva Library at the close of the Conference: duplicate material, or material of a highly specialized nature and unlikely to be of direct interest to the United Nations, e.g. medical research, health sanitation, technological policies, engineering, fauna and flora, crop protection and geology, was distributed to libraries of the specialized agencies of the United Nations family, the greatest proportion being sent to the Library of the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa.

50. Participating governments bore the cost of shelving and the furnishing of some common services, e.g. temporary assistance, etc. It is estimated that more than 4,000 people visited the exhibition, mainly delegates, journalists, and United Nations Secretariat officials. Requests for reproduction by photographic means of books on display outweighed those of a more academic nature, but questions concerning the teaching of mathematics, aerial photography and communications in Africa were well to the fore. The Executive Secretary of the Conference particularly expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Deputy Chief Librarian, Mr. Field, who, in collaboration with the Director of the Office of Information, was responsible for the organization of the exhibit; in his letter of appreciation he stated that the display was undoubtedly one of the outstanding features of the Conference and that the satisfaction and pleasure expressed by all who visited the exhibition must indeed have been a satisfying reward to the Deputy Chief Librarian.

51. At its 419th meeting (6 March 1963) the Publications Board again considered the publication of the Geneva Library's Monthly List of Books Catalogued and Monthly List of Selected Articles; it was suggested by the Acting Director of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library that savings might be achieved in the printing programme if the Geneva publications were changed from letterpress printing to photo offset for both lists. These proposals were transmitted to the Director of the European Office and at a subsequent meeting between the Deputy Director, the Chief of the Documents Division and the Librarian and Deputy Librarian, the Chief of the Documents Division stressed that, for technical reasons, such a change was not possible and that the status quo should be maintained.

52. Open shelf space for basic textbooks and desk space for readers has now reached a crucial stage and a proposal for the construction of a gallery and additional book shelves in the Legal and Political Reading Room, where during the spring and summer months four or five members of the Foreign Service Group share one desk, was submitted to the administration. It was proposed that the cost of this alteration should be borne from the accrued interest of the Rockefeller Endowment Fund; although these funds are available it was suggested by Headquarters Administration that this proposal be resubmitted on the 1965 Budget Estimate.

53. It has not been possible to find qualified temporary assistants to continue the revision of the List of Periodicals; this list, which was originally published in 1938, is now so defaced with erasures and annotations that consultation is extremely difficult. The gift of \$5,000 from the 20th Century Fund "made as a grant to the United Nations Library in Geneva in recognition of the help and hospitality offered to Dr. Dewhurst and his staff whilst they were working on the 20th Century Fund's study of Europe's needs and resources" and which had been earmarked for the revision of the periodicals list is virtually intact, three years after its donation. Two thirds of this project still remain to be completed and will take an estimated two years.

54. The large gift from the participating governments of the UNCSAT Conference has necessarily had its impact on the catalogue department, where the backlog, though still controllable, is at a maximum level; the department should, however, be congratulated on the way in which it keeps abreast of currently required material.

Historic collection

55. The historic collection of the League of Nations founded in 1947 is a permanent record of the multiple activities of this first world peace organization. This is the first international museum of diplomatic activities and it continued to attract numerous groups of visitors. Interesting gifts are occasionally added to this unique collection and in the course of this year special mention should be made of the gift of a portrait of Nicholas Titulesco, Foreign Minister of Romania, the Romanian statesman who twice presided over the League of Nations Assembly. The gift was handed over by George Macovesco, Romanian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, and accepted in the course of a solemn ceremony by the Director of the European Office.

56. The museum also collects important documents pertaining to those United Nations activities which continue the League of Nations work. In this field the refugee has its special place and the one millionth golden record of the "All Star Festival" was handed over by the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees to the Director of the European Office and deposited with the museum.

Peace Collection

57. The Library and Archives of the International Peace Bureau were handed over by the Swiss Federal Council to the Library and are now available on the basis of provisional rules. This important material pertaining to the largest peace organization preceding the League attracts more and more interest. While this collection has to be kept according to the arrangements agreed upon as a special unit, it is recommended that cataloguing and listing of material should be carried out in order to make access more easy. Some 20,000 mainly unpublished letters and documents which make up the Peace Collection furnish valuable material for exhibits and items are put at the disposal of interested bodies either in original or in photostat copies.

The League of Nations Archives

58. The Archives of the League of Nations were transferred by virtue of a decision of the Secretary-General to the Library in 1958. Provisional rules for consultation were established five years ago and have given satisfactory results. Hundreds of demands have been satisfied and the Library has thus put at the disposal of scholars all over the world material which allows them to study this essential period for the history of international organizations in a way better than has hitherto been the case. The present rules are, however, only provisional and though they give every satisfaction scholars have sometimes raised the problem which is also in the minds of the administration, namely that a general plan of classification of this material would make these collections more readily accessible. The institution of a small working group composed of ex-League of Nations officials would be necessary in order to find practical solutions and it would be expedient to set up such a representative body while it is still possible. Such a body should determine those archives which the United Nations, for political reasons, should withdraw from public consultation.

IV. External relations

59. As in previous years, close collaboration was maintained with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the Libraries of the specialized agencies.

60. The Chief Librarian again surveyed the organization of the Library of the Food and Agriculture Organization and submitted his final report to the Director General of that body in November. The Deputy Librarian was interviewed by the eminent American author Robert St. John and a recorded talk on the Geneva Library was subsequently broadcast in the United States. The Deputy Librarian was also televised during the UNCSAT Conference with the collection of scientific and technical literature for the Japanese Television Services.

61. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Haile Selassie visited the Library with

his suite; His Majesty expressed great satisfaction at finding up-to-date copies of the official gazette of Ethiopia (Negarit Gazeta) in the Library's collections. Mr. Wahlen, Federal Councillor (Foreign Minister) and Mr. Duchemin, President of the Conseil d'Etat Genève visited the Library on the occasion of the presentation of the Nansen award and a small exhibit was displayed in the historical collection of the League of Nations.

62. Swiss Television and Westdeutsche Rundfunk, Cologne, televised the League of Nations museum.

63. Lectures were given by the Chief Librarian and the Deputy Chief Librarian to numerous groups including representatives of the Auslandsinstitut (Stuttgart), the Chinese Delegation, the United Nations Associations of Austria, Germany and the United Kingdom, and the U.S. Department of State, and to students and trainees from Dijon University, G.A.T.T., the World University Service and the diplomatic corps.

64. Amongst those who visited or spent some time in the Library, mention must be made of the following: Miss Bogardus, Federal Reserve Bank, New York; Mr. Bohte, Secretary, United Nations Association; Mr. Bordonnau, Director, National Library, Madrid; Mlle. Bouvel, Librarian, Ministry of Co-operation, Paris; Mr. Buchinger, Reference Librarian, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna; Mr. T. Chokwe, Minister of Works, Kenya; Mlle. Colomb, Bibliothèque, Faculté de Droit, Paris; M. Garrida, Directeur-Adjoint, Centre de Documentation, Paris; Dr. Hesse, Director, Bundeverwaltungsgesicht, Berlin; Prof. Jenkins, State Archives, North Carolina; Prof. Kordt, Foreign Office, Bonn; Prof. Kuczinski, University of Berlin; Prof. Salvador de Madariaga; Prof. C. Magni, Faculty of Law, Milan University; Mr. H. Maza, Director, Institute for American Universities; Miss Mercado, Librarian, Graduate School Public Administration, Manila; Mr. J. Mosiman, O.E.C.D.; Prof. Papanek, University of New York; Prof. Gardner Patterson, Director, Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs, Princeton University; Mr. G. Rocza, Chief Librarian, Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Mlle. Sellani, Attaché culturel, Algerian Legation, Berne; Mr. P. Smithers, M.P., Great Britain; Mrs. Tarr, Librarian, O.E.C.D.; Mr. Gore Vidal, Author, U.S.A.; Dr. Wessell, President, Tufts University, Massachusetts; Dr. Wilfan, Député, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; Dr. Will, University Library, Fribourg; Mr. Mitsunaga Yayoshi, Director of the Processing Division, the National Diet Library, Tokyo.

ANNEX

GENEVA STATISTICS, 1963

A. Acquisition

a. Books and pamphlets (Volumes and titles) (Exclusive of documents and other publica- tions in series)		
i. By purchase	1,913	
ii. By gift and exchange	<u>9,595</u>	
Total		11,508
b. Serial issues received (Pieces)		
i. Other than documents	71,075	
ii. Government documents	101,056	
iii. UN and SA documents	<u>127,786</u>	
Total		299,917

B. Processing

a. Cataloguing		
i. New titles catalogued		
a. Monographs	4,744	
b. Serials ^{1/}	<u>569</u>	
Total		5,313
ii. Volumes shelved		
a. Monographs	8,765	
b. Serials	<u>7,725</u>	
Total		16,490
b. Binding		
i. Volumes bound		6,804
ii. Pieces added to provisional bindings		14,840
c. Volumes discarded		356

^{1/} Serial titles received in Library:
Non-governmental and governmental
periodicals, annuals, continuations,
parliamentary documents, official
gazettes and newspapers

C. Service

a. Circulation

i. Pieces fetched for use within the Library (estimated)	6,000
ii. Pieces issued for use outside the Library	
a. to United Nations	38,474
i. WHO	1,014
ii. ILO and other specialized agencies	6,483
b. other interlibrary loans	1,156
c. to public (unofficial borrowers)	<u>9,317</u>

Total 62,444

b. Reference queries

i. In person	) Estimates	40,000
ii. By telephone		48,000

c. Photostats and microcopying (number of pages)

3,843

d. Attendance in reading rooms

31,023

e. New outside (unofficial) readers' cards issued

695

D. Bibliographic work

Monthly list of books catalogued
Cards printed

3,917

Monthly list of selected articles

6,507