

In the case of a serious accident, a radiological emergency staff is summoned at an emergency control centre. Primary reliance for dose evaluations is placed on the Hanford personal dosimeter and analysis of blood, etc. The Hanford dosimeter contains film and glass to measure beta, gamma and X-ray exposure, metal foils which react to neutron radiation, and a photograph of the wearer to ensure that he is wearing the correct dosimeter. Thus, the dosimeter which is worn as a matter of daily routine is also capable of registering an accidental high-level exposure. To identify a film positively with the wearer when it is being processed, the film is perforated with the wearer's identification number. A set of calibration films which have been exposed to various gamma ray levels is continuously maintained, and these are processed with the dosimeter film. These calibration films eliminate variables in film processing such as developing time and solution strength, and save time by allowing the film to be read while it is still wet.

Although the symposium brought to light many differences of detail in the procedure and equipment used in different centres, there was complete agreement on the main lines of approach. A number of speakers considered, however, that further investigation and research was desirable in order to arrive at the best possible system.

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## THE IAEA AS A PUBLISHER

One of the largest publishing enterprises in Vienna has developed in the Agency, incidental to its function of disseminating scientific information. The Agency recently completed its sixth year of scientific publication of literature dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Quite early in the history of IAEA, this work grew to considerable dimensions. In 1959 the programme consisted of two volumes in the Proceedings series, one in the Safety series, and four Technical Directories, making a total in that year of 18 000 books, in addition to those prepared for free distribution. In the following year, as Agency meetings and other activities developed, the list was much longer consisting of six volumes in the Proceedings series, two in the Safety series, two in the Technical Directory series, eight in the Review series, two in the Bibliographical series, three panel reports, one volume in the legal series and the first issue of "Nuclear Fusion". The total number of volumes sold was 24 000, in addition to the large number for free distribution. Thereafter, there was some difficulty in keeping up with the expanding demands, and some arrears of contract printing began to accumulate. It was therefore decided to introduce internal printing



Editing the proceedings during an IAEA symposium

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*Typesetting the edited material, in the form of originals for multiple reproduction*





Artwork

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Preparation of films and printing plates. Originals from the typesetting unit are photographed and mounted; from these, offset plates are prepared





Offset printing (large format)

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Offset printing (small format)



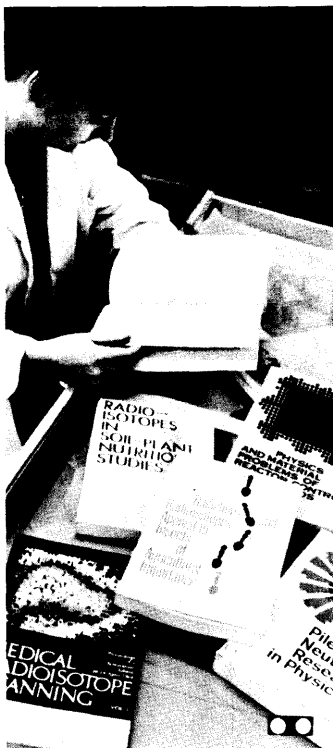
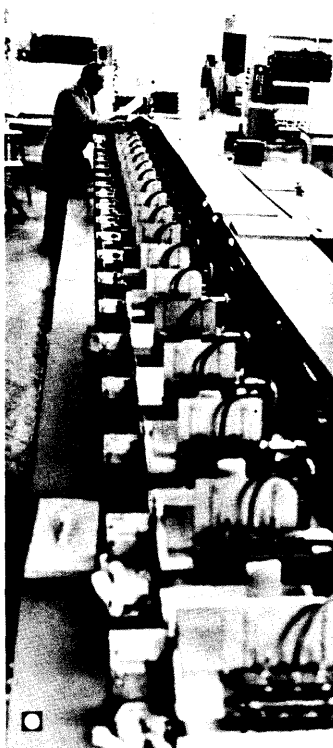


Part of the bookbinding unit

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Bookbinding. Collating single sheets and "signatures" on a rotating table. (A signature is a large sheet of paper from which 8 or 16 printed pages may be produced).





● Collating machine for single sheets, with attachment for automatic stitching.

●● Finished products

of Agency publications. The adoption of the "cold type" method in 1962 led to considerable savings and faster production. During 1963, printing and binding equipment was installed which rendered the Agency independent of contractual services. Current policy is to print and bind internally all IAEA publications except the journal, "Nuclear Fusion",

Average annual production now consists of about twenty volumes of the proceedings of scientific meetings, six technical directories (the Directory of Nuclear Reactors has been published in its fifth edition), several bibliographies and numerous technical reports. The two scientific journals,



Packing for the post

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Despatch to 90 Member States





Storage and stocks

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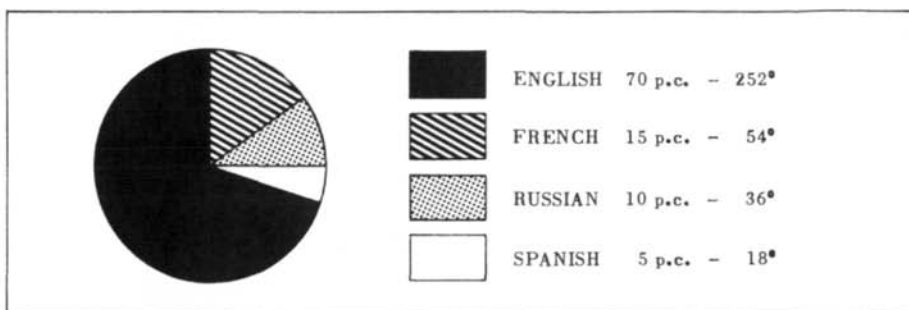
"Nuclear Fusion" and "Atomic Energy Review" are supplemented by the "IAEA Bulletin", which describes the Agency's work in more general terms. In addition, a List of References is produced giving documentation on nuclear literature received from Member States, and a List of Conferences gives information on meetings of interest organized all over the world.

Some publications are issued in multilingual form; others as separate volumes in each of the four working languages of IAEA - English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The publications programme at present covers the application of nuclear energy to subjects in the following fields:

- Biology, medicine and agriculture;
- Health, safety and waste disposal;
- Physics, plasma physics and electronics;
- Chemistry, geology and raw materials;
- Reactor physics and reactors;
- Industrial applications;
- Economics;
- Law

The significance of IAEA publications to the scientific world has been shown by the number of reviews - some 2 000 - which have appeared in about 500 scientific journals. The speed of publication and the quality of presentation have received favourable comment.



Information received from Member States and issued by the Agency, according to language.

As one of its functions in the dissemination of information, the Agency supplies a considerable number of publications to Member States free of charge. There is in addition a world-wide network of sales agents and book-sellers. Various depository libraries in Member States also receive free copies for the benefit of local scientists, professors and students, and a number of well-known libraries receive Agency publications under exchange arrangements. The publications are also listed in various abstracting services, such as Chemical Abstracts, and Nuclear Science Abstracts. They are held in the libraries of other United Nations organizations, notably the United Nations Information Centres.

Notwithstanding the obligation of the Agency to supply free copies, the production of publications is becoming increasingly self-supporting through revenue from sales, which amounts at present to approximately \$100 000 annually.

One of the most encouraging features in IAEA publishing activities, however, is the marked trend of increasing interest, and contributions from outstanding scientists to Agency publications. These people contact other workers in their particular fields through Agency information media.

An up-to-date Agency catalogue is available free of charge on request. A list of IAEA sales agents appears at the end of this Bulletin.