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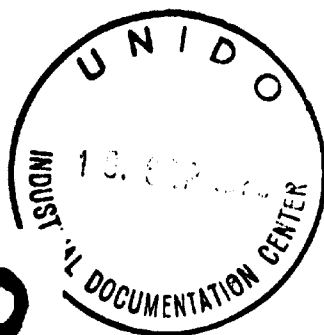
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**Seminar on Industrial Information
(for the ECAFE and ECA regions)**

Tehran, Iran, 14 - 25 September 1970

**INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES AND
THEIR PART IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION** 1/

by

**THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

Organised in co-operation with the Iranian Government

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0. INTRODUCTION

In view of the rapid development of the documentation activities of international and national organisations, international co-operation in the field of documentation has become a necessity.

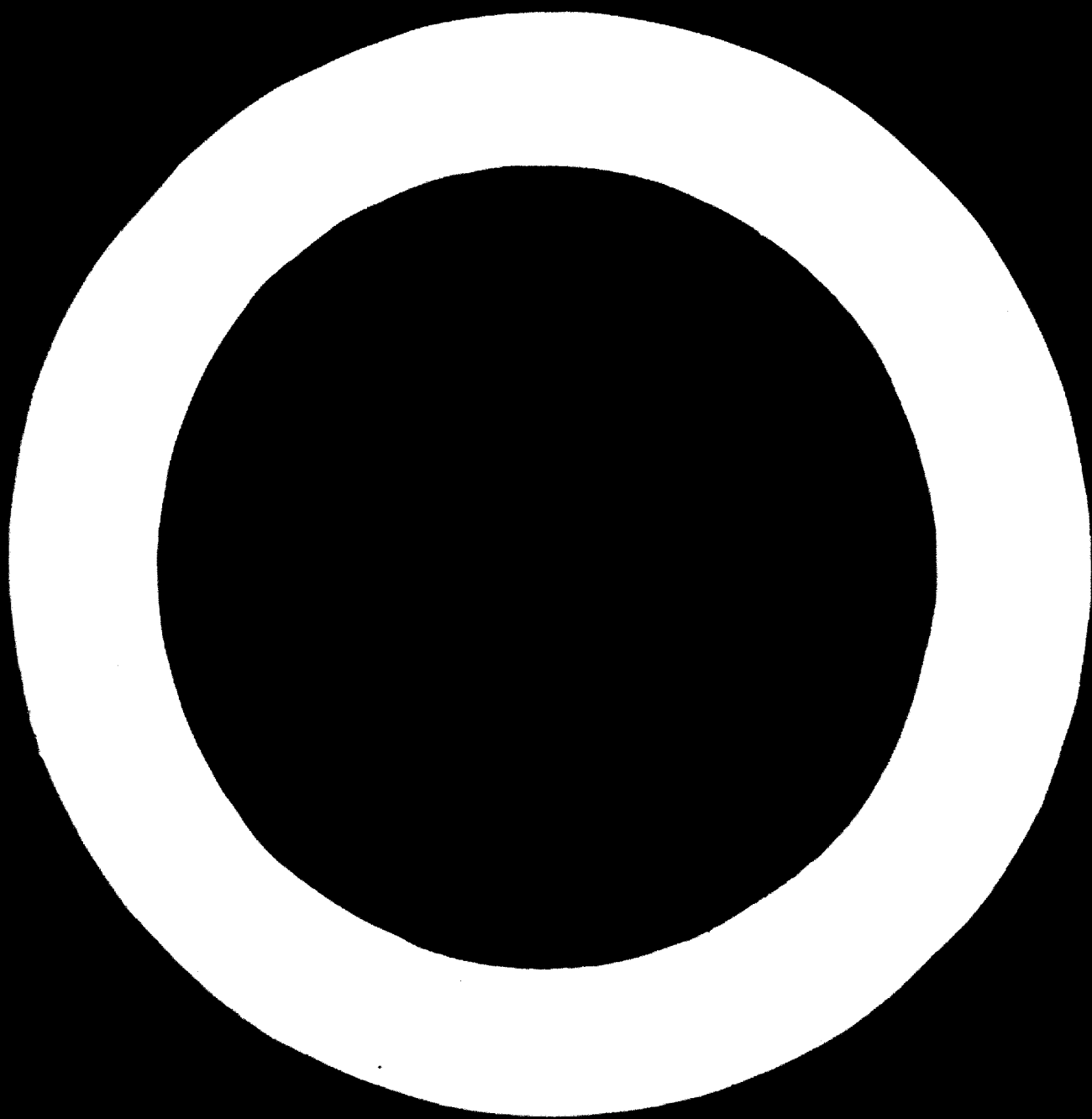
International co-operation means, in general terms, exchange of information in various forms, standardisation and unification of methods and technology, and the division of labor among international and national organisations active in documentation.

The organisation of the United Nations play an eminent rôle in documentation and in the international co-operation in this field. Their co-operation is carried out by the following methods :

- regular exchange of information on their programmes in the field of documentation, including detailed reports on their achievements ;
- standardisation of advanced documentation process ;
- making unified suggestions regarding kinds of equipment for the mechanisation and processing of documentation ;
- drawing up, in co-operation with interested organisations, specifications and standards for the organisation and operation of documentation centres in developing and developed countries ;
- continuing efforts to obtain compatibility in the indexing of documents produced by international organisations and standardisation in the reproduction and distribution of such documents.

One of the most important contribution of the United Nations organisations to international co-operation in documentation is their documentation services which enable all countries to draw upon information resources available within the UN organisations. These information sources are especially important for the developing countries for which the access to all this information provides from support for their economic and social development.

This document aims to give to the participants to the Inter-regional Workshop on Industrial Information (Teheran, 14-25 September 1970) a short description of the main documentation and information activities of some of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, based on contributions of the interested organisations and on literature sources listed in the Bibliography (Chapter 9).



1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

1.1 GENERAL

The International Labour Organisation was founded in 1919 by the Peace Conference at the end of the 1st World War and it was attached to the Society of Nations. In 1946 it became a Specialised Agency of the United Nations.

The purpose of the Organisation is to contribute to universal and lasting peace through the promotion of social justice. Its aims include the promotion of full employment, of training facilities, of a just sharing of the fruits of progress in wages and working conditions, of social security measures, of occupational safety and health, and of educational and vocational opportunity.

1.2 ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Information is disseminated through reports to and discussions at the general Conference, tripartite regional conferences, and committees for different industries, and through other meetings. Much information is also provided by the different technical units of the Office on subjects within their different fields, in answer to direct request or in connection with international technical co-operation projects in all parts of the world.

Information is also disseminated through publications. Apart from monographs on a variety of subjects, there are regular periodical publications, issued in English, French and Spanish. The texts of the more important laws and regulations affecting conditions of labour, social security, etc., are issued in the two-monthly Legislative Series. Labour statistics are provided in a quarterly Bulletin of Labour Statistics, and on a wider variety of aspects, in the Yearbook of Labour Statistics. Articles, bibliographies, abstracts on certain subjects (e.g. automation, labour law jurisprudence) and information notes are published in the monthly International Labour Review.

A specialised information service (CIRP) issues on a subscription basis abstracts of material relating to vocational training, as well as a quarterly review and occasional monographs.

An international occupational safety and health information centre (CIS) set up in conjunction with ECSC and WHO, provides subscription services including abstracts, information sheets and bibliographies.

Most library and documentation services for the ILO are provided by the Central Library and Documentation Branch of the Office's Research and Planning Department. The Branch is responsible for providing a centralised organised collection of international coverage of current and historical published materials and other forms of documentation on labour matters to meet the needs of the Office. Service is also provided to scholars and other outsiders having a genuine need for use of the materials, and co-operation is maintained with other libraries in the Geneva area.

The Branch's collections may be roughly divided into 300,000 books, 500,000 issues of periodicals and newspapers and 1,000,000 U.N. and other international agency documents. Some 8,000 books and 200,000 issues of periodicals and newspapers and 150,000 international documents are added to the collections each year.

The main publication of the Branch is International Labour Documentation (New Series), which has been issued since the beginning of 1965. This bulletin appears weekly and announces new books, pamphlets, periodical articles and international organisations documents received in the Branch. Items are analysed in depth by means of a system of co-ordinate indexing which has been designed in the ILO. All information analyzed has been prepared in machine-readable form, which makes possible the preparation of a complete range of reference tools through use of a computer. To date over 800 bibliographical reference lists on various subjects have been prepared from the machine-readable record.

Library and documentation service of the International Institute for Labour Studies are performed by the Institute's own Library, the purpose of which is not to duplicate the ILO Central Library and Documentation Branch, but rather to make certain categories of books more readily available to participants in the Institute study courses and for the particular research needs of the Institute staff.

The Public Information Branch of the Editorial and Public Information Department is responsible for making the objectives and activities of the International Labour Organization better understood and known to the public. Its programme is carried out in the closest possible collaboration with other ILO services and with other members of the United Nations family.

In addition to providing the usual services to representatives of information media, the Branch issues press releases from time to time, a series of information bulletins in a wide number of languages and an illustrated magazine ILO Panorama. It publishes brochures on various aspects of ILO activities. It maintains a film and photo library and distributes a

number of individual films for non-commercial showings. It publishes the final reports on projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund Sector) for which the ILO is operationally responsible.

1.2.1 INTEGRATED SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION SERVICE (ISIS)

To date, this system has been used to record, display and retrieve information about documents. At present (mid-1970), nearly 40 000 bibliographical records exist on magnetic disk and are being used to generate a variety of printed indexes and for document retrieval. A master cumulative index to all documents analyzed in the five-year period from 1965 to 1969 has been prepared and will be published in late 1970. Interrogation of the file is done in conversational mode on-line via visual display terminals. Search results are printed out instantly on a tele-typewriter or on the computer's high-speed printer.

Bibliographical records consist of a physical description of the document (date and language of publication, title, author, report number, and so on), together with a subject abstract written in natural language. The abstract contains in the running text one or more tagged descriptors chosen from the Aligned List of Descriptors. The documents selected for recording in the system include new books received in the library, a selection of important journal articles, internal documents, technical reports or any other type of document deemed important enough to record. A current-awareness bulletin, International Labour Documentation, containing some 150 bibliographical records is distributed weekly to 1 300 recipients, ILO research staff or other libraries and research institutes. A separate Bristol edition is cut up to make catalogue cards which are filed in two locations in Geneva, forwarded to the Union Catalogue housed in the National Library in Berne, and also supplied on request to ILO researchers wishing to keep their own manual files.

Although many searches for information can be satisfied by consulting either the printed indexes or the manual files of catalogue cards, more complex searches require the use of the computer. Search questions are formulated on a visual display terminal, linked to the ILO computer. The simplest strategies permit searches by combinations of descriptors, language and date of publication in Boolean expressions of ands, ors, or nots. As each new element is typed on the terminal keyboard, the computer responds by displaying on the TV screen the number of records containing that element, together with the total number of "hits" (matches) with previous elements requested. At any point in the formulation, the user may ask to see a few bibliographical records displayed on the screen. In this way the search strategy can be modified if it is felt necessary to bring out more or fewer answers. The computer may also be asked to conduct a "free text" search for any string of characters, such as a word, group of words, journal title, etc., appearing anywhere in the bibliographical record.

In a large number of cases the search may be dealt with entirely on the terminal. If, however, the user requires the printout of a bibliography, he can instruct the computer to record the question and printing is done on the high-speed printer in batch mode at designated hours during the day. Nearly 2 500 such subject bibliographies have been prepared on the computer.

2. FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

2.1 GENERAL

The Food and Agriculture Organization, a permanent specialised agency of the United Nations, came into being on 16 October 1945 with the signing of its constitution at a conference held in Quebec, Canada. The FAO's main objectives as expressed by the founder nations are "to raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under the respective jurisdiction of the member governments ; secure improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products ; better conditions of rural populations ; thus contribute towards and expanding world economy. To help members reach these goals, FAO provides information and advice to its States members on all aspects of the production of agricultural products, fisheries and forestry, including appraisals and forecasts of production and consumption.

2.2. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The foundations of the FAO Library, which is now one of the largest international libraries in the world, were the world famous collection of the International Institute of Agriculture, absorbed by FAO in 1946 and the comparatively modest reference library in the FAO temporary headquarters in Washington. The real development of the FAO Library began in Spring 1951, after the headquarters of the Organisation was transferred to Rome. The main function of the FAO Central Library, named after the founder of the International Institute of Agriculture, the David Lubin Memorial Library, is to provide all such library services as are needed by FAO's staff at Headquarters and in the field in carrying out its programme of work and to be of assistance to member States and their institutions with library services in the subject fields of the Organisation.

2.2.1 THE FAO DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

FAO's experience of more than 20 years in technical assistance and other work in the food, agriculture and development fields is now indexed and stored in the memory banks of a computer. With the aim of avoiding time-consuming searching for information and costly duplication of effort - as where a field project manager may be working in the dark, unaware of methods used by others who have tackled problems similar to his own - the Documentation Centre quickly tracks down the documents containing technical, economic and social facts and figures for FAO staff, member governments, international agencies and groups, and interested individuals.

This is achieved through co-ordinate indexing of all FAO documents based on a list of descriptors, Key words and specifiers with which document synopses are prepared and fed into the computer together with the bibliographical description. The sequence of operations carried out by the Centre is illustrated by the attached flow chart.

The Centre's information retrieval system constantly stores references on the Organisation's latest publications, periodicals and documents. In storing information from unpublished documents that might otherwise be lost or unknown the Documentation Centre goes beyond the normal indexing systems that limit themselves to printed works.

The Centre issues a monthly bulletin, FAO Documentation - Current Index (with semiannual cumulative issues), which lists, abstracts and indexes recently issued publications and documents. The bulletin is available free of charge, on request.

The Centre has also embarked on a series of Special Indexes, covering in turn all FAO subjectmatter fields for the period 1945-66. Each Special Index contains several thousand bibliographical entries, with cross references by subjects and authors.

When the indexes identify a document or publication as containing information that is being sought the information can be provided through one of two channels. If the document or publication is freely available, it will be provided through FAO's Publications Distribution and Sales Section. If the document is scarce (many exist only in single copies) the Documentation Centre can provide a microfiche copy in the COBATI standard format (105 x 148 mm.) (now adopted by all UN agencies) containing up to 60 pages of the document. Enlargements (hard copy) can also be provided on request.

In addition, a "Question and Answer Service" forming an integral part of the FAO Documentation Centre, supplies users upon request with selected bibliographies on specific topics.

2.3 PUBLICATIONS

FAO Documentation - Current Index (monthly, with semi-annual cumulation) ;

Special indexes : Forestry (1945-66), 656 p.
Plants (1945-66), 606 p.
Animals (1945-66), 408 p.
Nutrition (1945-66), 372 p.
Rural Institutions (1945-66), 320 p.
Statistics (1945-66), 371 p.
Commodities (1945-66), 297 p.
Economic Analysis (1945-66), 280 p.
FAO/UNDP Project Reports and Documents, Vol. 1, 2 and 3.
Fisheries (1945-66), 2 vol., 1 114 p.

3. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

3.1 GENERAL

The World Health Organisation, a specialized agency of the United Nations designed to further international co-operation for the improvement of health conditions throughout the world, was established in 1946. The anniversary of the establishment of WHO on 7 April is celebrated in many countries as World Health Day. The precursors of WHO were the International Office of Public Health in Paris, dating from 1907, and the Health Organisation of the former League of Nations, set up in 1923. From these organisations, WHO has inherited various international duties such as epidemic control, quarantine measures and the standardization of drugs. But compared with these organizations, WHO is undertaking much broader aims and objectives, the principal of which, as determined in the First Article of its Constitution, "shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". WHO has as its major activities the direction and co-ordination of international health work ; advice and assistance to individual States in the improvement of their health services and a wide range of technical services. In recent years, the activities of WHO covered a wide range of measures and arrangements : a global malaria eradication campaign, and similar campaigns, particularly in the developing countries, against tuberculosis, venereal and virus diseases and leprosy ; assistance to various countries in the field of community water supplies ; measures against air pollution ; work in vector control and insecticide resistance; assistance in the planning, running and developing of laboratory services and blood banks ; improvement of nursing services ; assistance in various type of maternal and child services ; work in health protection and promotion (research in cancer and cardiac-vascular diseases) ; assistance for the organisation or improvement of rehabilitation services for physically handicapped children and adults ; professional education and training, especially in the newly independent countries, etc.

Much of WHO's work is done in collaboration with other organizations : the Food and Agriculture Organisation, Unesco, the International Labour Organisation and others. In the study of both beneficent (radio-isotopes) and maleficent (effects of fallout) aspects of atomic energy, WHO is collaborating with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Membership of WHO numbers 128 States and three associate members. Its legislative organ, the World Health Assembly, which meets at least once a year, elects the members of the Executive Board. The secretariat, headed by the Director-General, is in Geneva. Besides the secretariat there are six regional committees and offices composed of representatives of the members in each region (for Africa in Brassaville, Eastern Mediterranean in

Alexandria, Europe in Copenhagen, Western Pacific in Manila, South-East Asia in New-Delhi and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in Washington, D.C.).

5.2 ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The main periodicals of WHO are : Bulletin of the World Health Organisation, WHO chronicle, International digest of health legislation, Weekly epidemiological record, World health, Technical report series, etc.

The need for an adequate library and documentation service, as an essential adjunct to the technical work of the Organisation, was recognised from the earliest days of the World Health Organisation, and it was in December 1946 that the first books and periodicals were acquired and initial arrangements made to deal with urgent library requirements. The first issue of the monthly Library acquisitions appeared in May 1947 and reported that the WHO Library comprised 111 volumes and received fifty-seven current periodicals.

From these beginnings, the WHO Library has grown rapidly, its collection keeping pace with the expanding technical work of the Organisation. Today, thanks in part to the inheritance of the Library of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Paris, one of the forerunners of WHO, it contains over 90 000 volumes, in addition to large collections of mimeographed documents and official government reports. Although a representative collection is maintained of modern works in several languages on most branches of medicine, special emphasis is placed on public health, communicable diseases, environmental sanitation and the other medical specialities of particular interest to WHO. A special feature is the large international collection of current medical and scientific periodicals, of which over 8 000 are received regularly, approximately 1 400 being in exchange for WHO publications.

The growth in size of the Library has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the services offered and in the use made of them. For example, in 1950 the number of items lent, including the circulation of periodicals, amounted to 89 868 ; by 1969 it had risen to 90 577. In 1950, 158 volumes were lent to other libraries ; in 1969, 4 815. The original conception of the WHO Library as a small working collection designed primarily for the use of the WHO secretariat has had to be adjusted to the fact that it is now one of the larger collections of current medical and public health literature in Europe and is called upon more and more for loans to other libraries and for the supply of microfilms and photocopies of literature not easily obtainable elsewhere. Between 10-12 000 exposures are made monthly on the WHO Library's Xerox 780 photocopy machine and supplied mainly to Regional Office and field staff but also to Swiss libraries in lieu of interlibrary loans.

A distinguishing feature of the work of WHO is the Library's use as a training centre for medical and scientific librarians. Since 1950, WHO fellows from various countries have spent periods of from one to twelve months studying its routines and techniques and participating in its daily work. From time to time short-term refresher courses are organized. In 1966, for example, a 6-week intensive course was held in Geneva for 12 medical librarians from 7 Middle Eastern countries. Lectures in the morning were followed by practical work in the Library during the afternoon.

Much of the special difficulty of providing a documentation service in WHO arises from its regional structure. In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, there are WHO regional offices in Alexandria, Brassaville, Copenhagen, Manila, New Delhi, and Washington, as well as teams operating in remote areas all over the world. More than two-thirds of the technical staff are thus working away from Geneva, many far removed from the most rudimentary form of medical library.

In 1949 the WHO Library began regularly indexing by subject the articles in medical and scientific periodicals that were of potential interest to WHO technical staff. The contents of approximately 1 200 periodicals are regularly scrutinized and about 1 000 articles are selected each month. From a typed transparent masterslip, which contains a full bibliographical reference and a subject heading based on those in use in Index medicus, cards are prepared by a cheap photographic process for weekly distribution to WHO technical staff at headquarters and in all regional offices. The indexing, it should be noted, is extremely selective, not only with regard to subject but also to aspect, the public health rather than the clinical viewpoint being emphasized. To the provision of these slips is added a photocopying service, so that staff at the periphery of the Organisation may be supplied as rapidly as possible with the technical literature they require.

An alphabetical subject file of these index slips is maintained in the WHO Library for consultation by all library users. This is now restricted to the literature of the last five years, older cards being discarded annually for it may legitimately be assumed that after that lapse of time adequate reference to the article will be found in the usual printed sources available for retrospective search in medical bibliography.

The indexes to the current periodical literature described above, together with a comprehensive international collection of medico-bibliographical tools, form an essential element in the provision of a documentation service on medical and public health topics, which is available on request not only to WHO staff but also to the medical and health departments and institutions of WHO member States and to the United Nations and specialized agencies. A large number of inquiries are dealt with, ranging in scope from the identification of references to the compilation of bibliographical

surveys of available literature. In those cases where the bibliographies might have a wider application, consideration, in collaboration with the technical sections of WHO, is given to publication, and in the past few years a number of comprehensive bibliographies have been published in bilingual editions. An agreement has been signed with the National Library of Medicine in Washington concerning WHO participation in MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System), and it is expected that this will lead to easy WHO access to this large computerized information service.

In addition to providing a documentation service on the technical subjects dealt with by the Organisation, the WHO Library is responsible for the collection, maintenance and bibliographical control of the mimeographed documents and printed publications issued by WHO, not only in Geneva but in the WHO regional offices throughout the world. The WHO mimeographed documents of a technical nature are considered as working papers and are therefore distributed only within the WHO circle of technical collaborators. This does not, however, dispense with the necessity for a very detailed analytical index to their authors and contents. This is maintained on cards and combined with an index to the printed publications to cover all the mimeographed and printed output of the Organisation both at Geneva and in the regional offices.

Comprehensive analytical bibliographies of WHO publications have been prepared and published in English and French editions. These include all articles published in WHO periodicals, as well as all other WHO publications, including chapters contributed by individual authors in symposia and other collected works, grouped under subject headings, alphabetically arranged and supplemented with author and geographical indexes and a check list of publications by series. It is planned to issue such bibliographies every five years.

The regional structure of WHO has inevitably presented the library and documentation services with a considerable number of problems. Small libraries have had to be established in the regional offices, and today the WHO Library in Geneva functions as the central library of the Organisation providing a central acquisition service, supplying catalogue cards to all WHO documents and publications and all material acquired by the Library, and supplementing the local resources by loans, photocopies and assistance in dealing with reference inquiries. The central acquisition service is responsible for the supply of medical literature to the whole of the Organisation. In 1969 this involved orders and requests for 15 055 books, annuals and periodical subscriptions (i.e. 34 372 copies) at an estimated cost of \$ 200 000. The literature was sent to 511 different WHO offices and other institutional libraries (for whom medical literature is purchased by WHO on a reimbursable basis and paid for by governments) in 107 different countries. The growth in this service is constant. The purchase of medical literature

on behalf of governments for medical institutions is a recent development and involves a number of countries in Asia and the Middle East, where the local supply of medical literature is insufficient to meet the needs of the academic libraries.

The current acquisitions of the WHO Library are listed monthly in Library acquisitions which, in addition to its distribution throughout the WHO secretariat, is available on request to medical and scientific libraries throughout the world. From time to time supplements of a medico-bibliographical character are prepared and issued. One such supplement is a computer-produced list of the periodical holdings of the Library issued every year ; another is a list of the holdings of the three large international libraries in Geneva (WHO, International Labour Office, and the United Nations Library, Geneva) of annual governmental reports on public health and medical subjects ; another is devoted to a guide to the reference sources on medicine and public health in the Soviet Union. A third edition of a supplement first issued in 1958 is now in preparation. This is a list of current indexing and abstracting periodicals in the medical and biological sciences, arranged alphabetically by title, with a subject and sponsor index, giving detailed information as to publisher, price, periodicity, number of abstracts published annually, etc.

In recent years, the WHO Library has begun to mechanize some housekeeping operations, making use of the IBM 360/40 computer operated by WHO's Data Processing Unit. The first project concerned the Library's collection of periodicals. Comprehensive information on every periodical has been collected and stored on magnetic tape, creating a data base from which a great variety of outputs can be obtained, the most important being the annual List of Periodicals. This first phase of a mechanized serials system became operative in early 1970. In a second phase whose implementation is under way, the system will be extended to include the annual renewal of approximately 6 000 periodical subscriptions for the WHO Library, the Regional Office Librarians and the WHO field projects.

In the new WHO Headquarters Building completed in 1966 the Library is provided with accommodation for fifty readers and approximately 125 000 volumes. The main reading room with space for forty readers and the bulk of the collection of the books and monographs is reached through a catalogue hall, while behind it a stack room containing bound volumes of periodicals and the remainder of the collection is open to access by all readers. The loan service is provided with an automatic book lift to all floors of the main building. The accommodation is completed by a documents room for four readers and a periodicals room accommodating six readers and the current numbers of some 2 000 periodicals.

3.3 PUBLICATIONS

Publications of the WHO Library :

- Bibliography on bilharziasis, 1949-1958, 1960, 158 p.**
Title, preliminary matter and subject indexes in English and French.
- Bibliography of hookworm disease (ancylostomiasis), 1920-1962, 1965, 251 p.**
Title, preliminary matter and subject indexes in English and French.
- Bibliography on the epidemiology of cancer, 1946-1960, 1963, 168 p.**
Title, preliminary matter and index by anatomical site in English and French. Also published (1964) in Russian.
- Bibliography on yaws, 1905-1962, 1963, 106 p.**
Title, preliminary matter and indexes in English and French. Also issued (1964) in Russian.
- Library acquisitions, V. 1, no. 1- ; May 1947. Monthly.**
Title and headings in English and French.
- Medical education ; annotated bibliography, 1946-1955, 1958, 391 p.**
Also issued in French, 1960.
- Publications of the World Health Organisation, 1947-1957 ; a bibliography, 1958, 128 p. Also issued in French.**
- Publications of the World Health Organisation, 1958-1962 ; a bibliography, 1964, 125 p. Also issued in French.**
- Publications of the World Health Organisation, 1963-1967 ; a bibliography, 1969, 152 p. Also issued in French.**

Other publication

- Catalogue of World Health Organisation publications, 1947-1967, 1968, 146 p.**
Also issued in French and Spanish.

4. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IBRD/IMF)

(World Bank Group)

19th and N Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., USA

4.1 GENERAL

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, U.S.A., in July 1944, founded the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank of IBRD), and drew up the articles of Agreement for the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which came into force on 27 December 1945. The aim of the Bank as an international co-operative organization, associated with the United Nations as a specialised agency, is to assist in reconstruction and development of its member countries by facilitating investment of capital for productive purposes and thus to raise the standards of living of the peoples of the world. The Fund was established to promote international co-operation on monetary problems and the balanced expansion of world trade through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration in this field.

The Joint Bank-Fund Library was established as the Library of the International Monetary Fund in 1946, and became the Joint Bank-Fund Library in 1947 when it began also to serve as the Library for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It has also functioned as the Library of the Bank's affiliates, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association, since they were established in 1956 and 1960, respectively. The Joint Library is administered directly by the International Monetary Fund and is a Division within the Fund's Department of Administration. The Library's facilities, however, are provided on an equal basis for the staffs of all the organisations which the Library serves.

4.2 INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Documentation

The following categories of World Bank Group documents are publicly distributed :

Annual Reports ; Summary Proceedings of Annual Meetings ; Quarterly Statements of Loans, Credits, and Investments ; Articles of Agreement and By-laws ; Loan and Development ; Credit Agreements ; Guarantee and Project Agreements, if applicable ; and General Conditions on Loans and Credits (the loan and credit agreements are registered with the United Nations and published in the U.N. Treaty Series).

Documents of a restricted nature are, by agreement, provided for appropriate international development agencies.

Selected reports of applied and original research in fields relating to the Bank's lending operations are listed in the Catalog of Studies prepared by the Bank's Economics Department. Copies of some of the items listed may be obtained on request.

4.3 PUBLICATIONS

The Information and Public Affairs Department has the general responsibility for planning and executing information activities in support of the operations of the World Bank Group. They prepare the annual reports of the World Bank Group for publication, in co-operation with the other Departments concerned, news announcements, and information booklets and leaflets ; assist in the preparation of speeches and the production of books and Occasional Papers published or distributed by The Johns Hopkins Press and other publishers.

The publications are listed in two leaflets : Free publications of the IFRD and Sale publications.

**5. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

Place de Fontenoy, Paris, France

5.1 GENERAL

Unesco is a specialized agency of the United Nations since 4 November 1946. By the terms of its constitution, Unesco is called upon to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge, give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, and collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples".

Two decades after its constitution came into effect, three main aspects can be seen in Unesco's work : international intellectual co-operation ; operational action in the service of development ; and moral action.

Unesco's first concern was to organize international intellectual co-operation through the communication of knowledge, the comparing of experiences and the exchange of ideas. This has been achieved mainly by building up a vast network of specialists - educators, scientists, artists, writers, journalists - belonging to national associations and international federations with which Unesco collaborates regularly. It is further expressed in major conferences, frequent meetings of experts, steady efforts to standardise documentation, the preparation and application of international research programmes and through numerous publications. Finally, it assumes the form of international rules and recommendations to which States are invited to adhere or conform.

5.2 ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Since its inception Unesco has always been concerned with problems of documentation in all the major branches of its activity, e.g. Education (educational documentation), Science (scientific and technical information), Social Sciences (documentation on the social, economic and human sciences), Culture (libraries, archives, museums, cultural centres) and, in recent years, Mass Communications (press, publishing, radio, television, cinema).

In all these branches of documentation Unesco endeavours to develop the appropriate service in its Member States and at regional and international level, with special reference to the vocational training of documentalists, librarians, archivists, museum curators, journalists, etc., promotion of studies and research, mechanisation and automation in documentation work, standardisation of methods and techniques, planning the

development of the services, co-ordinating efforts of national, regional and international bodies, provision of experts, award of fellowships.

5.2.1 Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives

In 1967 the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives (DBA) was established and placed directly under the Assistant Director-General for Communication.

It is composed of the following four units :

5.2.11 Division for the promotion of research and international co-operation in documentation

The Division is responsible for promoting studies and research in documentation and for co-operating with national, regional, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations dealing with libraries, archives and documentation in general. It provides the Secretariat for the International Advisory Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archives which meets every two years and consists of eminent documentalists, librarians, archivists, educationists, scientists, engineers and humanists representing member countries on a wide geographical basis.

The Division works in close co-operation with the International Federation for Documentation (IFID), the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and the International Council on Archives (ICA).

The Division provides information to Member States, interested organizations, documentation centres, libraries, archives, specialists in these fields regarding modern trends in this field of Unesco's activities and issues the following periodicals :

The Unesco Bulletin for Libraries : a bi-monthly journal containing original articles and information on matters concerning libraries, bibliography, documentation and archives, is published in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Bibliography, Documentation, Terminology : a bi-monthly bulletin containing short notes on the most important activities relating to documentation in education, science, culture and communication, is also published in four languages.

In addition, the Division publishes reports on surveys, carried out under contract, manuals on various aspects of documentation, library and archive work, such as Methods of teaching librarianship and Bibliographical services throughout the world.

It also fosters the international exchange of publications by inserting exchange offers in the Unesco bulletin for Libraries and through the medium of two Unesco conventions, one on the exchange of publications and the other on the exchange of official publications and government documents between States.

5.2.12 Division for the development of documentation, library and archives services

The task of the Division is to help Member States to develop their documentation, library and archives services. Aid is given to the planning of documentation, library and archives services, the building up of an information infrastructure, the development of national, public, school, university and special libraries, national and regional documentation centres and archives services, the organization of training of documentalists, librarians and archivists. In this sense, expert meetings on the national planning of documentation and library services in relation to social and economic development were held in Latin America (Quito, 1966), in Asia (Colombo, 1967) and is foreseen in Africa (Kampala, 1970) and Arabic countries in 1971.

The Division contributes to the organization of training courses and seminars and, in co-operation with Member States, sets up pilot projects in the fields mentioned above. In order to help the training of librarians an audio-visual course was prepared in Spanish and tested in five Latin American countries. A French version of this course is being prepared to be utilized in the French-speaking African countries.

5.2.13 Computerized documentation service

A new unit called the Computerized Documentation Service (CDS) was set up in 1970, subject to the approval of the General Conference of Unesco, with the task of developing a computerized service to be operational in 1971.

The CDS, making use of the computer configuration available at Unesco, and applying procedures and methods compatible with those of the computer-based documentation services of other members of the United Nations family, will process some 30 000 Unesco documents and publications, which will be analysed and indexed and the information thus extracted will be converted to a machine-readable format, input into the computer and stored on magnetic tape and disk for future retrieval and dissemination. A master negative microfiche will be created for all documents thus processed, making possible the distribution of the documents on demand, in either positive microfiche form or enlargement. The service will be in the future extended to process external documents and publications necessary to the implementation of the Programme of Unesco, especially in the field of education and research in documentation. CDS will also function as a demonstration and training centre to advise documentalists and information specialists, particularly from developing countries, on the application of systems development and modern technology to information control.

5.2.14 Unesco library and documentation service

The Division consists of the Central Library, the Archives and specialized documentation centres on education, social sciences and mass media.

Its main function is to provide information and lending services to assist the Secretariat staff to plan and implement the programme and to administer the Organization. It is responsible for ordering publications for all field programmes under the United Nations Development Programme and all headquarters units. Libraries and documentation centres attached to regional and field offices provide also assistance to field experts and encourage a greater use and wider dissemination of Unesco documents and publications in Member States.

5.2.2 Department of Science Policy - Division of Scientific Information

5.2.21 Unisist - World Science Information System

A study was undertaken jointly with ICSU in 1969-1970 on the establishment of a world science information system (UNISIST). The study concludes :

- that the establishment of such a system for the purpose of ensuring easy access for the world community to the collective store of knowledge from which scientific and technical information will be extracted and processed effectively is feasible ;

- that the system should be considered as a philosophy, an organization and a movement. It is based on the general principle that, as science has come to play a vital rôle in the life of all human beings, the material on which it feeds (i.e. scientific information) is of utmost importance to world society and the future of mankind. The responsibility, therefore, for handling the flow of scientific and technical information lies upon society as a whole, regardless of socio-cultural, economic or political differences ;

- that the System will be multinational, multidisciplinary and multifunctional. It will be conceived as a flexible international network which should integrate, on a voluntary basis, the existing separate and loosely connected scientific information services with a view to achieving through international co-operation, a more efficient and widely utilized system, on a world-wide basis. With respect to scope, the System will adopt, at least initially a pragmatic approach, following the existing practices as reflected in the major science information services of the world ;

- that as an organisation, the System will require some kind of inter-governmental machinery which will co-ordinate and catalyse the efforts made towards harmonisation of information transfer methods and the creation of a favourable climate for a co-operative arrangement between nations.

According to the study, UNISIST will offer numerous advantages. Through integration and co-operation at all stages of information transfer, it will reduce unnecessary and costly duplication in information processing. It will also remove barriers of an administrative (e.g. customs, copyright) technical (e.g. lack of standardization) and socio-cultural (e.g. language) nature, as well as overcome economic problems such as the lack of adequate funds, equipment and training personnel, which in fact prevent many from having easy access to existing stores of scientific and technical information. The System will also alleviate the uneasiness felt by scientists on account of information surfeit and lack of evaluation.

As a first step towards the establishment of the System, an inter-governmental conference, subject to the approval of the General Conference, will be convened in 1971, in close co-operation with ICSU. It is expected that the conference will make recommendations concerning the mechanism and procedure by which Member States could play an active rôle in the implementation of the System. These recommendations will be submitted for approval to the General Conference.

Specialists will be sent to Member States, at their request, to assist them in the preparation of groundwork for implementation of the World System. Meanwhile, other measures will also be taken to encourage the development of numerical data and information analysis centres as potential components of the World System. This work will be done in close co-operation with the ICSU Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and the World Federation of Engineering Organisations (WFEO).

5.2.22 Scientific and technical terminology

In order to facilitate the location of dispersed sources of scientific and technical terminology, assistance is given for the establishment of an international clearing house for the exchange of information on such sources, as well as for the publication of bibliographies of keywords, classification schemes and thesauri. Assistance is also provided to existing regional centres in the field of scientific and technical translations such as the Information Service on Scientific Translations into Spanish established with Unesco aid as a pilot project in Buenos Aires (1966), with a view to improving information on and accessibility to scientific and technical translations.

Efforts will be continued to promote the harmonisation of scientific and technical thesauri for information retrieval. On the basis of the expe-

riment will be studied with a view to arriving at a methodology for the construction of multilingual thesauri.

5.2.25 Primary and secondary scientific publications

The Division, in co-operation with ICSU and WFEO, is working on the creation of associations of editors of journals in science and technology, either by region or discipline, with the ultimate aim of establishing a world federation of associations of editors of scientific and technical periodicals. Studies on scientific and technical periodicals and abstracting journals have been prepared and will be continued with a view to improving the collaboration between both categories of journals. Work will also be undertaken in co-operation with appropriate organisations (e.g. ICSU/Abstracting Board) to lay down the groundwork for establishing a world register for scientific journals, abbreviations and codes, intended to facilitate the exchange of scientific information.

6. WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

6.1 GENERAL

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was established in October 1952 as a specialised agency of the United Nations, as a successor of the International Meteorological Organisation (set up in 1878 at Utrecht) "with a view to co-ordinating, standardising and improving world meteorological activities and to encouraging an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries in the aid of human activities". The activities of the Organisation include water resources development programmes, studies of natural energy sources (wind and solar), storm and other weather observations on a world-wide basis, standardisation of instruments, and sponsorship of such projects as the International Geophysical Year. Another of the major objectives of the Organisation is to encourage research and training in meteorology, and to assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

6.2 INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION ACTIVITIES

6.2.1 The WMO Secretariat prepares, edits and arranges for the issue of the documentation for sessions of constituent bodies and of the approved publications of the Organisation.

6.2.2 Documentation for sessions of constituent bodies is normally distributed on a limited basis to Member countries concerned and to designated participants to the session. The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies do also receive this documentation.

6.2.3 WMO Publications are distributed to official addressees in Member countries and put on sale to the public in general. Copies may be obtained from the WMO Secretariat as explained in the enclosed Catalogue.

6.2.4 A number of documents and publications are issued in the four official and working languages of the Organisation, i.e. English, French, Russian and Spanish.

6.2.5 To meet the requirements of the Organisation in this connexion, the Secretariat establishment includes sections on Languages, Publications, Typing and Replication integrated into a Division for Conferences and Publications for the overall direction and supervision of the services concerned.

6.2.6 A substantial part of the printing work is done by offset methods within the Secretariat. Metal type printing is ordered to outside printers under contract.

6.3 PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the WMO are grouped in series ; the main ones are listed below :

Basic documents, including the Convention and the Regulations of WMO ;

Official records, including the proceedings and reports of the World Meteorological Congress and of the Executive Committee ;

Reports of sessions of Regional Associations and Technical Commissions, as well as the Annual Report of WMO ;

Technical Publications, including guides, manuals, monographs, progress reports and Technical Notes and Training Publications ;

World Weather Watch Planning Reports, Status Reports and lists of Projects ;

WMO/IHD Reports issued in connexion with the International Hydrological Decade;

Miscellaneous publications including proceedings of seminars, symposia and other technical Conferences.

Detailed references of all these publications can be found in the Catalogue of WMO Publications.

7. UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(UNIDO)- Rathausplatz 2, 1010-Vienna, Austria.

7.1 GENERAL

UNIDO was established by the General Assembly on 1 January 1967 as an autonomous body within the United Nations to promote and accelerate the industrialisation of the developing countries and to co-ordinate the activities undertaken by the United Nations family in this respect. Its main functions are to :

- a) encourage, promote and recommend national, regional and international action to achieve more rapid industrialization of developing countries ;
- b) contribute to the most effective application in the developing countries of modern industrial methods of production, programming and planning, taking into account the experience of countries with different social and economic systems ;
- b) build and strengthen institutions and administration in the developing countries in the field of industrial technology, production, programming and planning ;
- d) disseminate information on technological innovations originating in various countries and assist the developing countries in the practical application of such information ;
- e) assist, at the request of developing countries, in the formulation of industrial development programmes and in the preparation of specific industrial projects ;
- f) aid in the regional planning of industrialization of developing countries within their regional and sub-regional economic groupings ;
- g) offer advice and guidance on problems relating to the exploitation and efficient use of natural resources, industrial raw materials, by-products and new products of developing countries ;
- h) assist the developing countries in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel needed for their accelerated industrial development, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned ;

1) propose measures for the improvement of the international system of industrial property, with a view to accelerating the transfer of technical know-how to developing countries.

The guidelines for UNIDO's work programme, established by the Industrial Development Board, emphasize operational activities in the field and the central co-ordinating rôle of the Organisation in industrial development for the United Nations system. The organisation of UNIDO in three substantive divisions and the Technical Co-operation Division with the necessary supporting administrative services is designed to promote the purposes of the Organisation along these guidelines. The Technical Co-operation Division is entrusted with the co-ordination and administration of the technical assistance programme, the implementation of country projects and the maintenance of contact with the field. The substantive divisions, i.e. the Industrial Technology Division, the Industrial Services and Institutions Division and the Industrial Policies and Programming Division, provide the back-stopping and the technical support for field activities.

7.2 ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The objectives of UNIDO in the field of industrial information are geared towards expanding and broadening the flow of industrial information from existing sources all over the world to developing countries.

The activities of UNIDO are at present restricted to advisory activities, collection of selected documentation and data, supply of information in response to specific demands, dissemination of information on industrial development through periodicals and other publications and technical assistance.

The clearing-house approach, adopted by UNIDO, is aimed at setting up a centre, to which industry in developing countries can refer all types of requests for information, and at providing answers to these inquiries by directing them to competent sources of information.

So, the UNIDO Industrial Information Service provides practical assistance to developing countries by answering, without charge, their inquiries on problems in industry. The Service can be used by officials and technical personnel of public and semi-public bodies concerned with industrial development, as well as industrial enterprises of all kinds.

A pilot project was started for the introduction of a computerized information retrieval system, using the IARA computer facilities and a magnetic tape data recording unit located in UNIDO. For this project, selected UNIDO documents were classified, subject-indexed, abstracted and analyzed by the documentation unit.

7.8 PUBLICATIONS

Information on industrial development is disseminated regularly through two periodical publications :

The Industrial Research and Development News, contains information on new industrial development projects, implementation of industrialisation, programmes and transfer of technology to developing countries, as well as on the organisation and operation of industrial research institutes, the functions of industrial development banks and similar activities.

The UNIDO Newsletter disseminates information on UNIDO activities.

The publication of a journal called Industrial Development Abstracts is also foreseen.

8. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Kirntner Ring 11, Vienna, Austria

8.1 GENERAL

The International Atomic Energy Agency, an autonomous inter-governmental organization, operating under the auspices of the United Nations, was established on 26 October 1956 in New York. The objective of the Agency is "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". To this end, it encourages and assists research on the development and application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, the exchange and training of scientists, the diffusion of technical information, the production of nuclear power and the adoption of standards of safety. IAEA makes provision for necessary materials, services, equipment or facilities in consideration of the needs of the developing areas of the world. It has wide powers of inspection and control in the interest of protecting its activities from serving military purposes.

8.2 INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION ACTIVITIES

One of the objectives of the Agency as set out in Article VIII of the Statute reads :

"Each Member State should make available such information as would, in the judgement of the member, be helpful to the Agency".

"It (the Agency) shall take positive steps to encourage the exchange among its members of information relating to the nature and peaceful uses of atomic energy and shall serve as an intermediary among its members for this purpose".

In order to discharge this responsibility, the Agency has included in its organization from the beginning a Division of Scientific and Technical Information and a programme of scientific publication.

At present the four sections of the Division of Scientific and Technical Information are the Library, the Computer Section, Scientific Conferences and INIS (International Nuclear Information System).

The Division of Publications works through a Publications Committee chaired by the Director of the Division of Scientific and Technical Information. The Division of Research and Laboratories, through its various scientific international connections, is also active in the dissemination of nuclear information.

8.2.1 The Library

The Library collects and organizes information available from Member States and also purchases books, periodicals and reports dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy and allied subjects. The Library now has a collection of over 22 000 books. This figure has been maintained by a policy of retiring library material as soon as the information it contains is out of date. There are 1 207 subscriptions to periodicals and 111 028 technical reports of which 68 335 are on microfiche. There are also 463 films which are used not only for Training Courses given by Agency staff but which are loaned regularly to institutions in the various Member States.

The Library maintains exchange agreements with scientific institutions in many Member States and through these agreements the Library acquires many internal publications, which would normally be rather difficult to obtain. The services of the Library are available to staff members and to technical experts who are giving advice to Member States. These services are also directly available to scientific institutions and governments in Member States.

The Library publishes monthly an acquisitions bulletin which lists the new material received in the Library. This bulletin is entitled New Books in the IAEA Library and is computer produced. Items announced in the bulletin may be borrowed by scientific institutes and governments of Member States through our interlibrary loan service. The Agency's library will attempt to obtain a document which has been requested by a scientific institution that might have had difficulty in acquiring it, provided that the document is concerned with the peaceful application of nuclear science. The Library will then make this document available to the interested party either through the microfiche service or as a loan.

The Film Library receives gifts of films dealing with the peaceful application of atomic energy from Member States and makes these available on loan to institutions throughout the world. This collection of films has increased considerably and the services of the Film Library are now well known. A cumulated listing, the IAEA Film Catalogue is issued annually in September.

The Library supplies photocopies of journal articles following normal interlibrary loan policy and, whenever necessary, the Library lends its monographs and reports. The Library has also acted as an intermediary between establishments by obtaining material from one country and passing it on either directly or indirectly to another.

The first computer application in the Library was the production of a list of journal holdings. This is now in the process of being up-dated with very much more information added, so that it may be used for journal ordering and, hopefully, at a later date for automatic circulation of journals.

In order to be able to offer increasingly sophisticated services, the Library has automated some other of its routines. It is now possible to obtain for any subject requested a list of the catalogued material from 1969 to date. A book catalogue of the material received in 1969 with indexes will soon be published. This will be cumulated annually. A list entitled Conference Proceedings in the IAEA Library has recently been published. It is expected that these three lists will be up-dated regularly in the future and will be printed at least once a year.

8.2.2 Scientific Conferences

Each year the Agency convenes about 12 major scientific conferences or seminars and about 30 to 40 smaller meetings. The larger scientific conferences involve 150 to 300 participants (occasionally more), and deal with one or another of the various aspects of atomic energy and its applications. About half of these meetings are held at Agency Headquarters and the others at suitable locations at the invitations of the governments concerned.

These conferences provide many opportunities for the exchange of scientific information. The Agency has recently instituted a procedure to give financial assistance towards the travel of a limited number of participants from developing countries.

The seminars have partially-educational character. Experts in particular subjects lead discussion, and groups of 50 to 100 participants exchange information on the problems that they face. Seminars are often arranged on a regional basis.

Small Agency meetings, such as panels, study groups and research co-ordination meetings, are attended by experts invited by the Agency, generally on the nomination of Member States. They provide opportunities for the formulation of recommendations on a specific course of action and for the exchange of information in more highly specialized fields or, for example, between holders of Agency research contracts in a particular region.

In order to meet its obligation to promote international co-ordination of scientific conferences in the atomic energy field, the Agency keeps close working contact with the U.N. Specialized Agencies and other international organizations active in this field. As an important means in this context the Agency publishes a quarterly list of conferences held throughout the world, called Meetings on Atomic Energy.

8.2.3 The International Nuclear Information System (INIS)

This is a co-operative scheme involving the Agency and its Member States to provide comprehensive indexing coverage of the world's nuclear literature.

In 1969, the Agency's Board of Governors approved in principal the start-up of the International Nuclear Information System in 1970. INIS now has computer produced announcement bulletins which are supported by abstracts and/or full texts on microfiche. These microfiches are available to any applicant for the equivalent of 65 cents U.S. per report, payable in the national currency of the Member State.

Member States, single or in groups, will be responsible for the input from the scientific and technical literature published in the geographical area for which they are reporting. They will identify items within the subject groups of INIS and will submit a bibliographic description, key words and an abstract as well as the full text for non-conventional literature. This material will be recorded on magnetic tape and the abstracts and full texts will be assembled on microfiche. INIS offers to participating Member States a once monthly magnetic tape service. These tapes may be used for international SDI and as the basis for national nuclear information services. INIS will also print a once monthly indexed bulletin directly from the tape. This will be a sales publication. Institutions may also subscribe to the abstract service on microfiche.

At present INIS is operating on a limited subject scope which, however, includes the following topics: reactors and reactor materials, uranium production and fuel cycles, nuclear techniques in food and agriculture, health, safety and waste management, isotope production, industrial applications of radiation, peaceful nuclear explosions, safeguards, legal and economic questions. It is expected that in a year or two the scope will be expanded to cover all the nuclear sciences and their peaceful applications.

8.2.4 Division of Publications

The Agency has become one of the largest scientific publishers in Europe. It issues approximately 80 000 pages of text each year. A considerable part of this consists of the proceedings of Agency conferences, seminars and small meetings.

It also publishes directories, guide books (e.g. its Safety Series), technical reports on the result of specialized studies, and four journals:

Atomic Energy Review (specially commissioned review articles on particular aspects of atomic energy)

Nuclear Fusion (contributed and review articles on nuclear fusion, plasma physics, etc)

Meetings on Atomic Energy (a world-wide list of meetings on atomic energy and space science)

INIS Bulletin (information for the press and public on developments in the Agency and in the Member States)

Copies of all Agency publications are given to the governments of Member States and to depository libraries nominated by Member States. A fully indexed annual publications catalogue, plus the fact that payment for all sales publications may be made in the national currencies of Member States, make the Agency publications readily available to all.

8.2.5 Nuclear Data Section

The Nuclear Data Section (NDS) of the IAEA Division of Research and Laboratories has primary responsibility for the promotion of the dissemination of nuclear information and for the co-ordination of individual national nuclear data programmes, with specific emphasis on neutron physics.

In this context the NDS provides data centre services to a defined part of the world, and together with three other regional data centre, the ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre at Saclay (France), the USSR Nuclear Data Centre at Obninsk and the National Neutron Cross Section Centre at Brookhaven, co-operates in a systematic world-wide collection, compilation, dissemination and exchange of neutron data and related information.

8.2.6 Computer section

The Agency has an IBM 360/30 computer, which is used in almost all of its information and documentation activities. The Library uses the computer in the preparation of its acquisitions list, its printed catalogue, its journal holdings, its film catalogue, etc.

Other Agency departments have computerised various aspects of their information activities, e.g. the Hydrology, Reactor Data, Plant Breeding Sections.

The Hydrology Section collects Tritium data and basic hydrometric data, which is published in the Technical Report Series of the Agency. The Reactor Data Unit collects information on reactors throughout the world and this is published in the form of handbooks in the IAEA series.

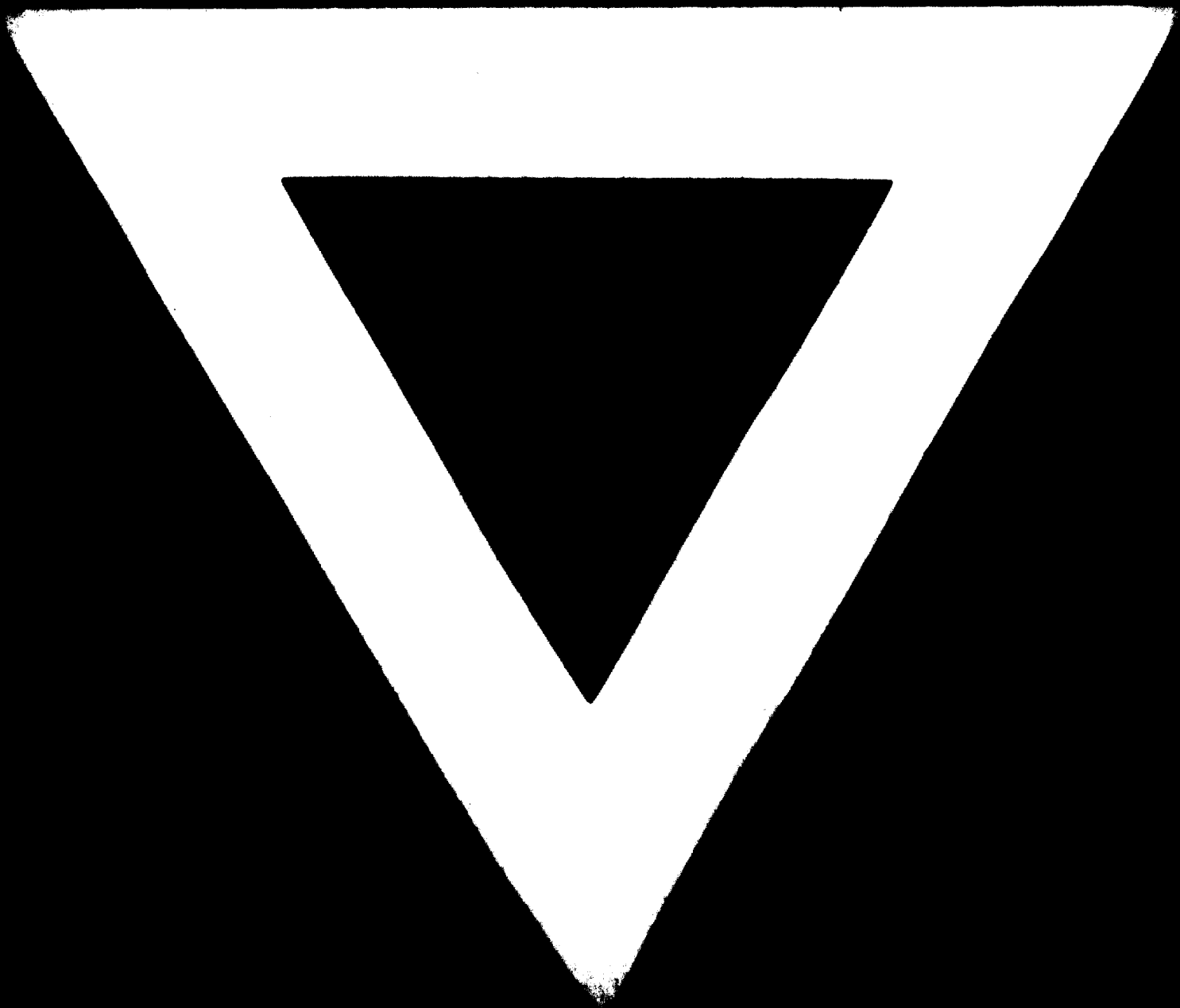
INIS is a computer-based system, and with the exception of microfiches, all of its printed output is computer produced. The Nuclear Data Section is also a computer user for the preparation of its documentation.

The computer has become an integral part of the information and documentation activity of the Agency and its rôle is constantly growing in the information area.

The IAEA has an arrangement with the European Nuclear Energy Agency under which the services of the ENEA Computer Program Library at Ispra (Italy), are made available to Member States of the IAEA. The Library collection includes 759 programmes designed for calculations related to nuclear reactors.

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