(a) By sending to the UAR 2 to 3 sufficiently qualified technicians (dressing engineers and hydrometallurgists) to organize the research work (for a period of six months);

(b) By having the scientific research work on preliminary samples of ores carried out by one or more Member States with sufficient experience in that field, it being understood that 3 to 4 technicians from the UAR could take part in the work (for a period of at least six months).

The better procedure, it is felt, would be the former, since it would make it easier for the UAR to carry out further work in this field. The Agency could later offer to assist the UAR in designing, equipping and setting in motion, first the experimental, and then the industrial plants for the processing of uranium and phosphorus ores.

EXCHANGE AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

By February this year, IAEA had received and considered nearly 300 nominations from 31 countries for nuclear science fellowships. More than 200 of the candidates - from 29 countries - had been selected for placement in centres of training in 21 countries. Over a hundred fellowships had actually been awarded, and more than forty of the fellows were already receiving training.

This wide scheme of training in the science and technology of nuclear energy stems from IAEA's statutory obligation to "encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy".

The obligation is fulfilled through the Agency's exchange and fellowship programme. The programme covers three types of training:

1. General techniques training: to develop skills in the use of some fundamental techniques in the field of nuclear energy;

2. Specialist training: to prepare specialists in the theoretical and experimental aspects of the science and technology of nuclear energy;

3. Research training: to provide advanced training, including active participation in research work; this is for persons potentially qualified to develop and carry out research programmes in the basic sciences and engineering.

The duration of training varies from some weeks to five or six years. The long-duration training is given at universities or educational establishments of university level, and is of special interest to Member States lacking personnel with the requisite university education.

Programme for 1959

Under its 1959 exchange and fellowship programme, the Agency will be in a position to award over 400 fellowships. Some of these will be paid out of the Agency's operating fund, while 130 fellowships have been offered directly to IAEA by Member States for training at their universities or institutes.

There are two new features in the Agency's 1959 programme. One provides for fellowships for scientific research work. These fellowships will be awarded only to persons with special experience and knowledge in this type of work; such fellowships will enable candidates to carry out their own research work in leading scientific centres, using technical equipment not available in their own countries. It is intended that these fellowships should be of two years' duration.

The other feature is exchange of specialists. Under this arrangement, visiting professors will hold special courses in the theoretical and experimental aspects of nuclear physics, radiochemistry, etc., and visiting scientists, engineers and other specialists will give courses in special techniques applied definite research problems. Besides, at the request of Member States, experts and consultants will be sent to advise on problems related to the development of technical and scientific personnel in universities and other institutes.

Safety with Isotopes (Continued from page 12)

rules for workers exposed to radiation, and now the International Atomic Energy Agency has published the English version of its Draft Manual for the Safe Handling of Radioisotopes. Why should we have both, especially when a lot of careful thinking and a great deal of time has gone into the correlation of these manuals?

"This is the first important example of one organization duplicating the work of another but it is the sort of thing that always happens. We should make up our minds which organization is the most important, then give it the work of co-ordinating all the international nuclear work and approving the programme of the other groups.

"If this does not happen there will be two or three sets of standards in existence and we will find ourselves creating the very conditions we are trying to resolve in other fields .....

"Really the organization that should be given the supreme job of co-ordination should be the International Atomic Energy Agency for that is the only body which is truly international."