

Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General, in accepting the gift on behalf of the Agency, said that studies with it would form part of an extensive programme being carried out with other international organizations and in collaboration with scientists in many countries as part of peaceful collaboration in the Hydrological Decade. He expressed thanks on behalf of the Agency and all who would profit from the use of this mass spectrometer, a notable addition to other equipment already received through the generosity of Member States and in used at the laboratory.

## **EQUIPMENT TO ASSIST TRAINING COURSE**

The Agency in conjunction with the International Labour Organization has organized a course starting in April at the ILO Centre in Turin on the repair and maintenance of nuclear instrumentation.

In order to increase the practical value of the course the U.K. Government has donated nine new items of specialized equipment to the value of approximately \$6 000. All of it was tested beforehand at the UK Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. The gift is additional to the UK voluntary contribution to the General Fund, and it will remain available for any future similar courses or for such other purposes as the Agency may find valuable, especially in the field of technical assistance.

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## **TWENTY YEARS FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE**

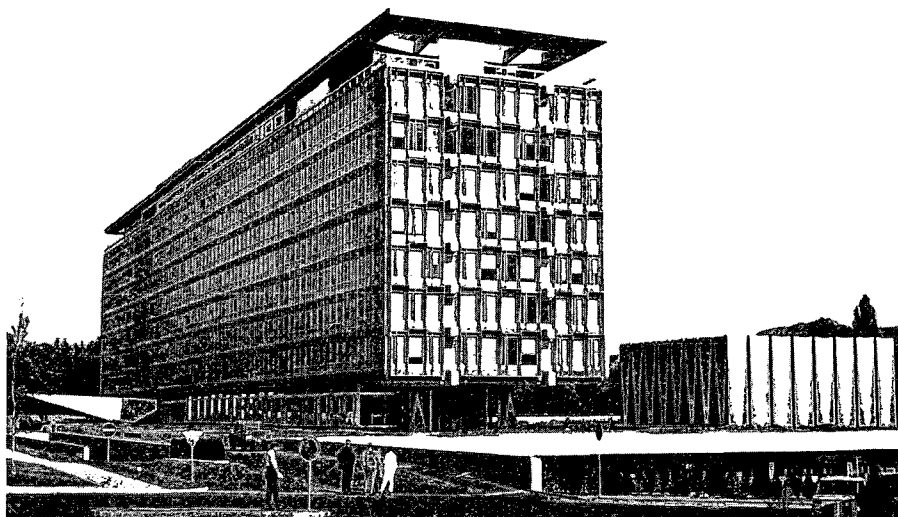
After 20 years of fighting to improve world health and to combat disease the World Health Organization can claim some impressive achievements.

Malaria has been stamped out in large parts of Asia, Africa, Europe and America to the benefit of more than 450 million people. A massive programme for examination of yaws affecting 150 million people has led to 46 million being treated with long-acting penicillin. At present a world-wide drive against smallpox has been launched with the aim of eradicating the disease by 1977.

While this has been going on WHO has also been carrying out programmes to ensure that the full advantages gained by reducing disease can be maintained. For this purpose better health services and improved environmental conditions must be established. Support has accordingly been given to less spectacular tasks which will produce equally useful long-term results. These include aid to schools for encouragement of interest in the professions

In the drive to eliminate smallpox WHO is attempting to ensure vaccinations of entire populations. Here Tibetan travellers are submitting themselves to treatment in Bodnath, Nepal. (WHO Photo, Philip Boucas)





The New WHO headquarters in Geneva (WHO Photo, C. Blaser)

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connected with health, for assistance to health workers to study in other countries — for which purpose about 30 000 fellowships have so far been awarded, to the nursing services, to mother and child welfare services, to improving water supply and waste disposal systems and to medical laboratories. Many other subjects come within the range of the world-wide work ranging from protection against radiation to medical librarianship.

Successes have been achieved but the war is far from won and there are still some menacing problems. WHO is concerned at the fact that the incidence of cholera is being reported from countries which have not seen a case previously for 50 years; venereal diseases, after great reductions in the early fifties, are increasing in many areas; pollution of water, air and soil has become greater; insect species known to have developed resistance to insecticides have more than trebled in the last 10 years.

Nevertheless, thanks largely to WHO's efforts the prognosis for health in the world of tomorrow is good. Dr. M.G. Candau, Director General of the Organization, believes that application of scientific discoveries will improve the health of the inhabitants of every country, enabling individuals to enjoy the greater leisure and longer life indicated for the future.

In a number of ways the Agency's work in the life sciences is of immediate interest to WHO, who have placed a number of research contracts for work connected with radioisotope techniques. The two organizations have collaborated both in scientific meetings and in the preparation of publications

to increase the information available to doctors and health authorities. WHO have themselves published books on the treatment of injuries due to radiation and on the training of radiation physicists, while recent publications include "Public Health and the Medical Use of Ionizing Radiations", and "Planning of Radiotherapy Facilities", both in the Technical Reports series. "Risk Evaluation for Protection of the Public in the Event of Radiation Accidents" was produced on behalf of the two organizations. In all these there has been much collaborative work and there have also been joint meetings of expert committees. WHO has shown active interest in Agency research and scientific meetings dealing with subjects such as protection against radiation, the use of radioisotopes in research, diagnosis and treatment, activation analysis, radiosterilization, dosimetry, malnutrition studies, goitre research and others.

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## REACTORS OF THE WORLD

A full list of power reactors operating or under construction in Member States was published in Bulletin No.1 this year (Vol. 10). Amendments since then are:

### A. POWER REACTORS IN OPERATION

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Net Output (MWe)</i>	<i>Criticality</i>
<i>Fed. Rep. of Germany</i>				
<b>KWL</b>	Lingen	BWR	240 (incl. 80 from conventional superheat)	February 1968

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### B. POWER REACTORS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

#### *France*

<b>BUGEY-1</b>	Bugey near Lyon	GCR	<b>540</b>	1970/71
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#### *Fed. Rep. of Germany*

delete KWL details