

THE NEW BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1962-63, at its first meeting on 27 September 1962, unanimously elected Dr. I. H. Usmani of Pakistan its Chairman. Dr. Usmani, who obtained his doctorate in physics from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, has served in several senior administrative positions in his country and is now Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. He was a Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors for 1961-62.



Dr. I.H. Usmani (Pakistan), Chairman of the Board, 1962-63

The Vice-Chairmen of the new Board are Miss Blanche Margaret Meagher of Canada and Mr. Wilhelm Billig of Poland. Miss Meagher, the only lady Governor, is Canada's Ambassador to Austria, and Mr. Billig is Chairman of Poland's State Council for Atomic Energy.

The composition of the present Board was completed with the election of five new Members at the sixth session of the General Conference in September 1962. The Conference elected Brazil, Indonesia, Iran, Italy and Mexico as Members of the Board for a period of two years.

At present, the Board is composed of 23 Member States, of which 13 are designated by the outgoing Board on the basis of certain technical and geographical criteria specified in the Statute, while the remaining ten are elected by the General Conference in such a way as to ensure proper representation of different regions on the Board as a whole. At every annual session, the Conference elects five Members



Miss Blanche Margaret Meagher (Canada), Vice-Chairman (Photo National Film Board of Canada)

for a two-year term; thus the five States elected at the 1961 session remain Members of the Board for the current year. They are Colombia, Greece, Hungary, Pakistan and Viet-Nam.

The 13 designated Members of the present Board are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Japan, Poland, South Africa, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the USA.

The Governors serving on the Board at present are: O. A. Quihillalt (Argentina), A. D. McKnight (Australia), J. Errera (Belgium), M. D. Souza Santos (Brazil), B. M. Meagher (Canada), T. A. Marulanda (Colombia), H. H. Koch (Denmark), B. Goldschmidt (France), A. G. Spanides (Greece), L. Janossy

Mr. Wilhelm Billig (Poland), Vice-Chairman



(Hungary), H. J. Bhabha (India), B. Darusman (Indonesia), A. A. Azad (Iran), C. Salvetti (Italy), F. Uchida (Japan), M. Cabrera Maciá (Mexico), I. H. Usmani (Pakistan), W. Billig (Poland), D. B. Sole (South Africa), V. S. Emelyanov (USSR), M. I. Michaels (UK), H. D. Smyth (USA) and Buu Hoi (Viet-Nam).

An amendment to the Statute will provide two additional elective seats on the Board for the area of Africa and the Middle East. It is likely that the next Board will include these two Members, but in the meantime, the present Board has invited Ghana and Tunisia to be represented at its meetings.

IAEA PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF RADIOLOGY

The role of radioisotopes and radiation sources in the medical and biological sciences, which is assuming increasing importance in medical radiology as a whole, is a subject of primary interest to the International Atomic Energy Agency. Naturally, therefore, the Agency maintains close contact with the International Society of Radiology and especially with two commissions associated with the Society, namely, the International Commission for Radiological Units and Measurements (ICRU) and the International Commission for Radiological Protection (ICRP). Recently, the Agency participated at the tenth International Congress of Radiology organized by the Society.

The congress is organized every three years, and the latest was held at Montreal, Canada, from 25 August to 1 September, and was attended by about 4000 persons, including approximately 2000 full members. Four scientists from the Agency's staff took part in the congress as full members, and out of a total of 517 scientific papers presented at the congress, three were by the Agency participants.

The Agency also participated in a scientific exhibition, which was held along with the congress, with a display entitled "The Contribution of IAEA to Radiology". The Agency exhibit consisted of five wall panels, together with a display of IAEA publications concerning radiology. The centre panel showed, in diagrammatical form, the organization of the Agency Secretariat insofar as radiological work is concerned and indicated the services in this field which are given by the Agency to its Member States. The four side panels were devoted to illustrating some aspects of this work in greater detail. The first panel was concerned with the Agency's technical assistance, including training, in the field of radiology. It showed, for example, that in the three years up to mid-1961, 70 fellowships in radio-



The IAEA exhibit in the Scientific Exhibition of the International Congress of Radiology, Montreal, 25 August - 1 September 1962

logical subjects had been awarded to candidates from 21 countries. On the second panel were displayed the covers of 18 Agency publications of radiological interest, while the third panel was concerned with the work of the Agency's laboratory at Seibersdorf. Finally, a panel was used to illustrate some of the special projects undertaken by the Agency. The projects chosen were: the international calibration of measurements of radioiodine uptake by the thyroid gland; the preparation of atlases of isodose charts for teletherapy with high energy radiation; the use of a whole-body counter to study contamination of human subjects with very small amounts of radioactivity; and the international dosimetry experiment carried out at Vinca (Yugoslavia).