

*The European Atomic
Energy Society*

1954 - 2004

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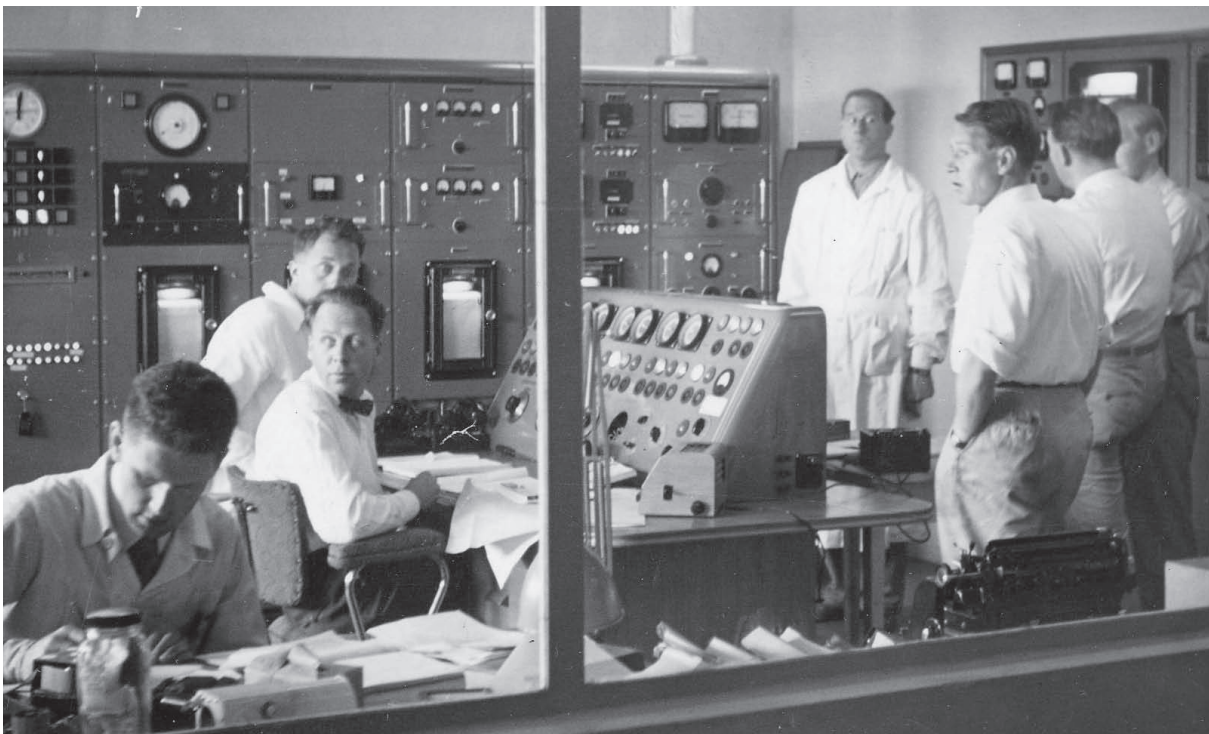
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Kjeller, May 2005

The Discussion that Led to the European Atomic Energy Society

The idea that would develop into the EAES was launched during the Kjeller Heavy Water Reactor conference in 1953. This first open international conference on nuclear energy was organised by the Joint Establishment for Nuclear Energy Research (JENER) at Kjeller. JENER was a cooperative undertaking between the Institute for Atomic Energy (IFA), Norway, and the Dutch and Norwegian Research Councils.

The JENER establishment had at its disposal the JEEP I reactor. The reactor was designed and built by IFA, and went critical in July 1951, being the first reactor outside the five major

nuclear countries. It was based on Norwegian heavy water and Dutch uranium oxide, which was fabricated into metal rods by the British. Reporting of subsequent experimental work at JEEP I represented a major part of the Kjeller-conference, which was attended by 80 experts from 18 foreign countries. At the end of the last technical session, in the afternoon of August 13, 1953, the discussion that led to the founding of the EAES on June 15, 1954, in London, took place.



*IFA's JEEP I reactor going critical, July 30, 1951.
(Gunnar Randers at center control position)*

The record of the final discussion at the Kjeller conference has been reproduced from the Proceedings of the Kjeller Heavy Water Reactor Conference, JENER Publication No. 7, pages 229 to 231. The editors, G. Jenssen, Norway and J.A. Goedkoop, the Netherlands, tried to stay close to an exact transcription of the magnetic tape recording. The participants in the discussion were; Gunnar Randers, director of JENER, Odd Dahl, the designer and builder of JEEP, Setvan Dedijer from the Institute for Research of Matter in Belgrade, John V. Dunworth, a senior physicist at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Establishment at

Harwell and Lew Kowarski, then with the French Commissariat á l'Energie Atomique, one of the men who even before the outbreak of World War II had been trying to build a heavy water reactor.

The transcript of the discussion is reproduced in Annex I.



Dr. Kowarski (France), Dr. Dunworth (UK) and Dr. West (USA)

At the Combined Meeting in France in June 2000, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Society, a distinguished veteran, Dr. Bertrand Goldschmidt, France, provided his personal account of the creation and early years of the Society. This excellent account, including a broad outline of the technical, political and

societal factors relating to nuclear developments in the 1940s and '50s, deserve recognition and appreciation, and is attached to this report.



J. Horowitz (France) and Dr. S. Dediđer (Yugoslavia), at the Kjeller Conference in 1953.

Establishing the European Atomic Energy Society

“A secret Society - with no secrets”

The shape of the future EAES materialized in an exchange of letters between Gunnar Randers and John Cockcroft, chief scientist of the British atomic establishment at Harwell, during the end of 1953 and early 1954. These two pioneers had worked together during the war, on radar. Eventually an interim working group meeting was called, in March 1954, to discuss the organisation of and the statutes for the new society. The members of the interim working group were: J.V. Dunworth, UK, J.M.W. Milatz, the Netherlands and G. Randers, Chairman.

On June 15th, 1954, at a meeting at the Royal Society in London, representatives from eight European atomic energy organisations agreed to establish a “European Atomic Energy Society” (EAES). The eight nations represented were Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.



*Gunnar Randers and Alvin M. Weinberg (USA),
at the Kjeller Conference in 1953.*

Statutes

According to the statutes adopted at the constitutive assembly in London, the Society was to be governed by a Council consisting of one delegate from each member organization. A Working Group under the leadership of an Executive Vice President was established to provide secretariat functions and take care of the activities of the Society between Council meetings. The following officers were elected:

President:
John Cockcroft, UK

Executive Vice President:
Gunnar Randers, Norway

Vice President:
Bertrand Goldschmidt, France

Mr. Randers, as Executive Vice President, subsequently selected EURATOM, Oslo as the cable address of the Society. However, no copyrights were claimed when the “real” EURATOM was established some one and a half year later!

The first paragraph of the Statutes of the Society reads as follows:

1. *Aims of the Society*

1. The main aim of the Society is to promote co-operation in nuclear energy research and engineering. To achieve this the Society will

- a) promote the arranging at regular intervals of international meetings for scientists and engineers working in the field of peaceful application of nuclear energy,
- b) promote the circulation of reports and other information of unclassified nature,
- c) work for standardization of nomenclature and symbols in nuclear energy,

- d) promote the study of hazards and safety measures arising from the application of nuclear energy,
- e) promote publications of nuclear energy works, and possibly encourage the establishment of an international journal in the field,
- f) establish a centre of information on availability of nuclear energy materials and equipment”.

The Statutes of the Society are reproduced in Annex II. They were amended at the Council meeting in May 1994, enclosed in Annex III.



The first President of EAES John Cockcroft with Niels Bohr at the inauguration of the JEEP I reactor at Kjeller, in November 1951.

Activities of the Society

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The period from the beginning of the nineteen fifties to the mid sixties was a dynamic time in the history of nuclear energy. The world-wide optimism and belief that nuclear energy could provide abundant, cheap electric power, triggered ambitious development programs in several countries. There were, however, strong diverging opinions on technological solutions and routes to follow. The major countries focused on rather different reactor concepts, and were reluctant to exchange or publish detailed information on their development programs.

These uncertainties with respect to reactor concepts and availability of basic data, led to increased activity also in smaller countries. Financial constraints limited large scale programs in these countries, but concentrated efforts were encouraged and pursued, as well as cooperation with other countries. The overriding issue however, was the need of information. This became a focal point of the new Society.

THE FIRST YEARS

Following its founding in London in June 1954, the Society launched its mission with impressive momentum and enthusiasm. During the first twelve months the Council met twice and the Working Group five times. The main issue was the implementation of the ambitious aims of the Society.

The first year of the Society coincided with the planning of the United Nations International Agency and the first Atomic Energy Conference in Geneva. Members of the Society kept each other informed on developments and exchanged views on these developments. Further, the President and the Executive Vice President kept frequent contact with the organisers of the Geneva conference, providing suggestions and recommendations. The Society had planned to launch a European nuclear conference in

Rome in October 1955. However, due to the timing of the Geneva conference, the planned European conference was postponed until May 1956, when it was arranged at Monte Fauto, Italy.

The issue of information exchange was, from the very beginning, the major item on the agenda, both for the Council and the Working Group. The arranging of small technical symposia soon became a main tool in this respect. Specific “rules” for such symposia were laid down as early as at the third Working Group meeting. The number of participants should be kept low, typically around 20, and the participants were to cover their own expenses. Proceedings of the symposia should be sent to member organisations. However, no publicity should be made of the Symposia. The Executive Vice President should be consulted if individuals or organisations outside the member organisations were to be invited.

In his report to the Council on the activities during the first year, the Executive Vice President, Mr. Randers, on behalf of the Working Group, submitted the following recommendation: “The Working Group has also discussed the future programme of the Society. The Working Group finds the symposia very useful and would strongly advise continuing this programme. The Working Group regards the Society as an informal meeting place for the Atomic Energy Commissions. This kind of more or less informal contact has proved beneficial to all members.

The Working Group sees no reason at present to suggest changes in the general lines along which the Society has worked during its first year. It recognizes that changes may be necessary as the Society grows and other Agencies develop”.

The first symposium was arranged in Harwell, UK, 23rd - 24th March 1955. 15 representatives from six member countries took part, and in addition, a somewhat larger group from the UK. The symposium dealt with "Radiological Safety and Siting Problems of Nuclear Reactors". Another five symposia were arranged during 1955, followed by eighth during 1956, ten during 1957, nine during 1958 and ten during 1959. A list of topics covered by the symposia during the first five years of the Society is presented in Annex IV.

Preparations for the second Geneva conference in 1958 were repeatedly being discussed by the Council during 1956 and 1957. Since Cockcroft and Goldschmidt were both members of the consultative committee of the Secretary General of UN, Council members were kept well informed on the planning of the conference. The Council recommended that the planned exhibition should be a kind of illustration of the contributions to the conference and not a commercial fair, that contributions should be restricted to new results, that contributions with respect to isotopes should be kept to a minimum, and that some emphasis should be put on problems regarding the safety of reactors and their siting.

Another regular item on the agenda of the Council during these years concerned relations between the EAES and other international organisations, notably OECD, in organising symposia. John Cockcroft, summing up the general feelings at the Council meeting in 1958, noted that "the intimacy of the Society, which gathers national organisations, the equivalent of which does not exist in all OECD countries, its character of a club, the opportunities it gives for meetings between colleagues bent on similar tasks: these are precious components, the Council feels, that other international organisations could not possibly provide." Should needs arise for voicing opinions of the EAES to such international agencies, this could better be done through national bodies. The Council, however, provided openings for participation of technical experts from other

organisations to selected symposia.

THE 1960S AND THE 1970S

Information distribution and exchange continued to be a major activity of the Society, in particular arrangements of symposia. Actually, the Council, at its meeting in October 1959, decided that the maximum number of symposia each year should be limited to 10-12, so as to permit sufficient preparation. Again, the Council confirmed that participation of industries or any other national organisation should be consented only if the appointed experts could effectively contribute to the symposium, either by written reports or by actively taking part in the discussions.

Further, the Council adopted a policy that symposia organized by the Society should differ from those of others, e.g. IAEA-sponsored congresses. These covered much wider fields than the restricted, specialised symposia of the Society. It was suggested, that when a particular symposium was organized by e.g. the IAEA, EAES should prepare symposia on specific aspects, not sufficiently analysed there. Thus, during the first part of this period, EAES symposia were organised on a wide range of technical issues; during, 1962, for instance, six in all. However, from the mid sixties to the mid seventies, the annual number of symposia was reduced to between two and three, and at the end of the period only one symposium was arranged per year. This development must, of course, be seen in light of the increasing number of symposia and conferences arranged by other organisations during this period.

It should also be noted that, in addition to technical issues, administrative matters were gradually introduced. Actually, from 1968 until 1983, five symposia on personnel and finances were arranged, and another three on public relations. The personnel symposia dealt with issues like employment conditions, salary policies and mobility of staff between and within research centers. These activities were due

to the active work of the two subgroups; the Public Relation Correspondent Group and the Personnel and Social Relation Group, which also reflected the changing role of national nuclear research organisations during the 1970s. Furthermore, issues related to the use of digital computers, as code development and data gathering, were discussed. Much of this work was taken over by ENEA from the late sixties.

In line with these developments, issues related to diversification at nuclear centres were discussed at two symposia, and one symposium was devoted to the future of neutron irradiation facilities in Europe. Furthermore, the Three Mile Island event got appropriate attention, and the Rasmussen report (WASH-740) and its implications were thoroughly discussed.

The future of the EAES itself was discussed at the Combined Meeting in 1964. The unanimous conclusion was one of strong support for maintaining the Society in its established form, pointing to the needs for and benefits from such an informal, yet effective and constructive forum.

THE 1980S AND BEYOND

Important changes occurred in nuclear environments around 1980. Several establishments omitted the word nuclear from their names, introducing energy instead. Necessarily, these changes had an influence on topics being discussed at EAES meetings. Increasingly, initiatives related to new roles of nuclear institutions appeared on the agenda. This is particularly evident in the rather active work by the subgroup on Personnel and Social relations, not only in connection with nuclear issues, but also with regard to diversification issues

However, nuclear issues dominated the discussions in the meetings of the Society. The subgroup on Public Relations maintained an impressive activity level. This subgroup was repeatedly credited for excellent work by the Council. In addition to the combined meetings,

the Council arranged Symposia, for instance on Collaboration among Research Reactors. The implications of the Chernobyl accident were thoroughly discussed by the Society, and a special symposium on this issue was organised in December 1986 in Munich.

From the early 1990s membership of the Society increased considerably. The new member organizations from Central and Eastern Europe strengthened the nuclear focus of the Society by pursuing issues of concern to their own institutions. It also appears that the organisation of Combined meetings was consolidated in this period, allowing more time for dealing with specific topics on the agenda. These topics continued to cover a wide range of interest, from public perception, maintaining and strengthening nuclear competence, to the next generation of nuclear reactors, the GIF initiative, in particular, as well as long term nuclear R&D efforts.

EAES SUBGROUPS

A major development in the work of the Society was the establishment of subgroups on specific issues. The first of these was the Public Relation Correspondent Group, created in the early seventies and abandoned in the 1990s. The group met regularly, normally on an annual basis, and its members got in touch and maintained contact whenever important events occurred. Typically, the group focused on nuclear development in their respective home countries, informing each other on the nuclear debate, media coverage, and changes in public opinion. Another important issue was to establish ways and means to keep the public informed on nuclear issues. Thus, "lessons learned" in public relations work, exhibitions, information leaflets, public seminars and educational courses, were key points on the agenda of the Group.

A subgroup on Personnel and Social Relations was active from the late 1970s to the late 1980s. This subgroup basically dealt with career development, training programs, and factors effecting work environments.

A subgroup on Research Reactor Operation was established in 1988, and is still active. The group meets once a year, alternating between respective reactor sites. Information exchange on operational experience is a regular item on the agenda, focusing on safety related issues, education and training, as well as on emerging developments in equipment and experimental work.

Another subgroup on Radioactive Waste Management was initiated in the late nineties. This group also has annual meetings with alternating chairmen and meeting locations. As implied by the name, the group's main purpose is to exchange information on developments in methods and means for the implementation of waste management programs in member countries.

MEMBERSHIP

At the founding of EAES in 1954, eight nations were represented; Belgium, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and UK. Five additional countries became members of the Society during the fifties, in order of joining: Denmark, Portugal, Germany, Spain and Austria. This membership level of 13 countries remained constant until the early eighties, when Finland and Greece joined. During the nineties, membership increased through the joining of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Slovenia and Lithuania. Russia has also been invited to join, but so far without results.

ORGANISATION OF THE SOCIETY

Bertrand Goldschmidt, in his account of the history of the Society, noted that the selection of officers occurred somewhat "awkwardly" during the first years. However, as can be observed from the list of officers, provided in Annex V, this process was substantially simplified in 1965, by the introduction of annual rotation of President and Vice President. Continuity in the work of the Society continued to be assured through the Executive Vice Presidents, serving for several consecutive years.

The Council met twice in 1954, 1955, 1957, 1958 and 1962. Otherwise, annual meetings have been adopted, and as of 1957 there have been Combined Meetings with participation of the Working Group. The locations of the Combined meetings are listed in Annex VI.

The Working Group has convened more frequently. During the initial period, up to 1963, the Working Group met 3 to 5 times per year. Since then, a schedule of 2 meetings per year has been adopted, with one of these in connection with a Combined Meeting.

SUMMARY

It is fair to state that the first fifty years of the Society have been quite successful. In retrospect, this is basically due to its informality and adaptability, introduced from the start. Possible political, financial and rivalry problems have largely been avoided. In the words of Bertrand Goldschmidt " . . . our Society had become very quickly a kind of relaxed club, with loose rules, far from the limelight and the medias, whose main aim was to create professional and personal links between all the different kinds of specialists (and even their wives at the Council) involved in one way or another in the development of nuclear energy in their respective European countries".

This adaptability is reflected in the fact that only the first of the six objectives of the Statutes - the promotion of seminars - became a focus of the Society's activities. The remaining five, relating to circulation of reports, standardisation issues, studies of hazards and safety measures, promotion of publications/journals and establishing a center of information on availability of materials and equipment, were soon abandoned and left to more official international organisations. Consequently, these aims were deleted when the revised Statutes were adopted in 1994.

Information exchange was always a major item

on the agenda, both for the Council and the Working Group. Arranging technical symposia became a major tool in this respect, allowing for in-depth discussions between experts on a wide range of important issues. Also, the subgroups substantially contributed to a sharing of experience in their respective fields of interest.

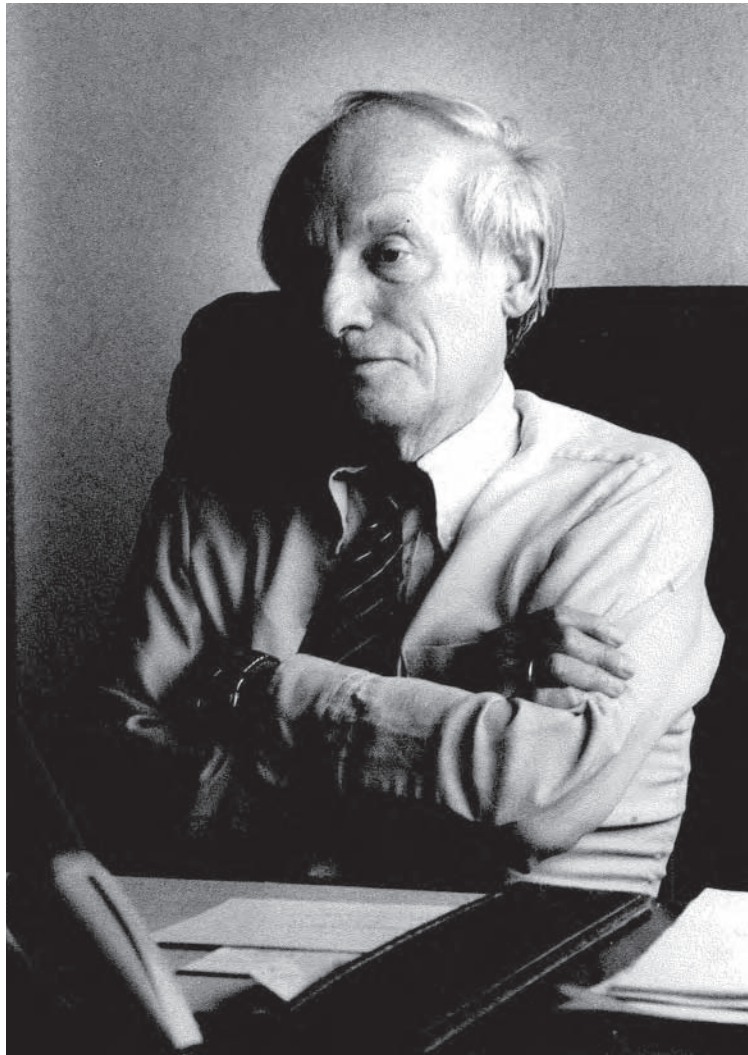
The nuclear sector experienced a period of public concern and change around 1980. Several establishments replaced the word nuclear in their names by energy. Necessarily, these changes had an impact on the work of the EAES. Issues related to diversification at nuclear centres were increasingly discussed.

Nuclear issues, however, still dominated the discussions in the meetings of the Society. Topics addressed covered a wide range of interest, from public perception, maintaining and strengthening nuclear competence, to the next generation of nuclear reactors, as well as long term nuclear R&D efforts, the Generation IV initiative, in particular.

From the early 1990s, membership of the Society increased considerably. The new member

organizations from Central and Eastern Europe strengthened the nuclear focus of the Society by pursuing issues of concern to their own institutions.

Through its 50 year history, the Society has established working methods which seem to function to the satisfaction of its members. To conclude, in the words of John Cockcroft, “- - these are precious components which other international organisations could not possibly provide”.



*Prof. Jacop A. Goedkoop,
the Netherlands*

Annexes



*The French Delegation at the Kjeller Conference in 1953.
(Horowitz, Raievski, Grimeland, Weill, Breton)*

Transcript of the final discussion at the Kjeller Heavy Water conference in August 1953

Edited by G. Jensen, Norway and J. A. Goedkoop, The Netherlands

The session chairman then called upon Mr. RANDERS for some closing remarks he wanted to make.

Mr. RANDERS: The serious business of this meeting is drawing to a close and I think I would like to thank everybody who has contributed during these sessions here, both the short and the long contributors. I must say I have really admired the preciseness of all the speakers. I have very seldom seen a conference which ends formally sharp on the dot of the time that was planned for the ending, and most speakers seem to have been able to keep very well within that time and at the same time bringing us very much of interest.

We want to thank you all for that. You may have noticed perhaps that the words have been flowing faster and perhaps more easily to-day more than the previous days. This may come from the fact that we are warming up, but, personally, I think that perhaps it comes partly from the fact that the field of neutron physics is slightly more familiar ground to cover in a conference; we have more or less the tradition from many years of physics conferences - people know how to behave in a physics conference. No, I don't say that people didn't know how to behave in a nuclear energy conference but you might say there is no tradition in that field. We don't really know how in the future international meetings on nuclear energy, are going to turn out, and this brings me to the last point of the program. I am sorry to be the one who spoils the timetable but it will not take very long.

I promised on the first day that we would come back to the question of what kind of contact one should try to obtain for the future among the people working in the field of nuclear energy. In the meantime, I have discussed it with some people here and I understand that others have discussed it a little, and as far as I can see, everybody seems to agree that we should perhaps try to take some kind of minimum measure to assure that at least we have an opportunity if we want to use it later for keeping contact and increasing contact with each other in the field of nuclear engineering and nuclear power. What we have been thinking of is that it would be useful to have some kind of loose organization, or you might not even call it an organization, but some kind of society on the line with many other societies, which would assist in taking care of a few problems that will arise in any case, for instance questions like standardization, the nomenclature in nuclear energy problems and standardization of symbols to be used. We have already a start at. A quite varied mixture of different symbols meaning the same thing. This will be a very great help if in the very beginning of this work, it could all be settled. Also, there might be people who might think it would be a good idea to have some kind of publication in this field in the future. We do have NUCLEONICS in the United States. Maybe NUCLEONICS would be the right thing to build upon, maybe it would be the right thing to make a European NUCLEONICS. After all, it wouldn't hurt to have two of them. At least seems there is not in Europe any suitable place to publish to-day works in this field. You have the question of meetings like this. Until now people working in the field of nuclear energy have fallen between two chairs - they're not really working in the field which the normal meetings of the physical societies are concerned with and they're not really yet - or, you might say, they are not in the normal engineering field, so that it seems that it might be desirable to have meetings of this general type. They may develop in one direction or another but this doesn't seem to be an impossible starting point. Further, you have the problem which most of you here have run up against, the fact that you know that there are lots of information available which you cannot obtain because you don't know where to get them, you don't know how to get them. They may not even be published in a way that they are easily accessible if they are not secret in any way, so that the job of collecting, publishing, and circulating information in the field of nuclear energy could also be taken care of. Now, in order to achieve these, one might suggest to organize something which one might call an International Nuclear Energy Society.

This, of course, we are not in a position to do in five minutes this time. I have a feeling that it has to get started somehow and I'm just going to make a suggestion which does not really tie us up in any way, except in the way that we should agree here whether we want it or not. I think that this meeting could, if we want to, formally agree that such an International Nuclear Energy Society is a desirable thing, that this is a thing we want to try to organize and that this society should take care of the points I mentioned. They were standardization of symbols and notation, they were making perhaps a journal for publishing articles in this field, there was arranging of international and other meetings, and it was the collection and circulation of material. I think that this meeting in agreeing that such a society is desirable does not do

anything that could in any way be criticized or resented; on the contrary, I think it would be a highly correct thing to do. That would be the first point, which I formally suggest that we take up and agree on after those of you who would like to make comments have made your comments. The second point then has to do with the practical way of achieving this, and there I would suggest that each of the countries (I think we are probably nineteen countries here) that are present, sometime before this evening, when we meet again, find one of their members who is willing to act as a kind of a contact man in their country. This does not mean that this man is elected as an official representative of that country. It means that we have a man to whom letters could be written when one gets that far that further steps are planned so I would suggest as a second point that each delegation here picks out one contact man and that we get the names of those to-night at the dinner. Well, this is all I will say for the moment. I believe this could be a very useful thing that could help a lot the work quite a bit in very many countries and probably all over the world, and it could save us in some respects some difficulties that are sure to arise at a sooner or later time. I would be very glad to hear if anyone here has any positive or negative comments on this suggestion.

(There was applause. The discussion was from this point on led by Mr. RANDERS)

Mr. RANDERS: Of course I might say that I do not necessarily expect each delegation to get up and say "hurray" to state that they are for this. I expect that those who do not voice any objections really agree on the limited proposal, which I proposed.

Mr. DEDIJER: I would like to say a few words about this. Mr. Weinberg spoke about the countries which invest hundreds of dollars per head per year in atomic energy, and most of the countries here invest tens of dollars a year per head. Now the country I come from invests just a few cents per head per year and one of the results of that is that we did not participate, or participate extremely modestly in the scientific and engineering part of this conference, but no country, I feel, can turn its back toward the future, particularly not atomic energy in the future - and our problem is exactly to find what we can do along this field.

Now, because of the small investments we make, we must be sure and choose the right direction and spend those few cents exactly on the spot where it's needed. That is one of the reasons we see very great value in this type of conference because we learn a great deal about what we could do in this field with the modest means at our disposal and in that sense I want to give full support to the proposal made by Prof. Randers and which I think rose up in many discussions which have been held before this conference and at the conference itself.

I think the limited scope which was proposed by Professor Randers on this stage is very good because we have the experience of the C.E.R.N., where I think a lot of work was achieved but was achieved going very slowly and thinking every step ahead. I would support this proposal that we have an unofficial society, nuclear energy society, but I think there's a little hole in the proposal, and that is that somebody should call this society, whatever it is, to get these people together, and I think that since our hosts - and I consider hosts, not only Norwegians, but also the Dutch who are taking part in JENER - since they took the initiative for this coincidence, I think it would be good if one representative of each would enter into a small committee to call this society for a future date. Since two never makes a good committee, I suggest that Professor Randers names another member so we will have a small committee of three which will be the initial committee to write letters and to exchange agreements and to call for a meeting when they feel it's necessary. Sorry I took a little longer time, but I thought I should express the viewpoint of my country, and there are quite a few like that here, I think, which are on a lower level than a great majority of the countries, I mean in investment and experience in this field.

(Applause)

Mr. RANDERS: Does anyone else want to say anything about this question? As I said before, the silence I take as agreeing so far as people have talked up to now. I think that Mr. Dedijer's proposal - of course, it is true, in principle it fills a hole, it is true: if there shall be one man in each country to receive a letter, there must be somebody to send this letter, and the idea is quite correct as Mr. Dedijer says that a small committee would have as a job simply to find out how to get about the first steps of formally organizing this society which would probably only mean making some very rough points on which the society probably should work and to distribute these and at a later time call a conference or by writing try to get an agreement among the interested nations about how this should be organized in detail. This little committee suggested by Mr. Dedijer should therefore. Not be considered as any official board or direction of this society, which is not yet formed. It should be a little working group, you might say, which would do some of the rough work to begin with. I believe that it is perhaps immodest to accept the generous proposal of Mr. Dedijer. I think the complete proposal is a bit immodest because asking that I should appoint somebody, I don't think that is quite correct. I would be very happy to be a member of this small working group of three people and I would be very happy to have one Dutch representative there. The third representative, if I might myself make a suggestion, I would say that if you follow the same line of thought as Mr. Dedijer has started - he has taken the two small countries who are actually working with a pile for the moment, - then, you might say, going one step further, you get immediately to a slightly bigger country, namely France. And maybe as a suggestion, it would not be too far out of the way to suggest that France had one working member in this commission. One should not probably discuss too long who is a member because this commission is not a very important commission. It is simply to sit and do secretarial work, I would say, and if we get into the trouble of discussing who should be a member, we would get to the difficulties of finding that there ought to be representatives from different parts of the world which has not very much sense since we simply have to look at similar societies and see what of their functions we would put down on paper and propose should be used in this society. I don't know if my proposal that the third representative should be a French scientist, if that is agreed to.

Mr. DAHL: Should I express my opinion as a party in the matter, since I am after all a Norwegian. I think a man from France should be very ideal, if we could get these three men, that is all right. But, then again, we should try to emphasize that this should not be inside or outside any given system and just to emphasize this openness that we are trying to get, I think that if Great Britain somehow could manage to have as a fourth member a man on this very preliminary planning committee or information committee assembly committee, whatever you call it, I think it would, in my opinion, suit the spirit of the future.

Mr. DUNWORTH: I am here speaking as a private individual rather, than as a representative of the U.K. I would like to suggest that as this is a democratic organization, that at the start of it, the working party, if any country does have some knowledge of atomic energy it should be enabled to volunteer a member to the working party if it wishes to do so strongly, and I would like to leave it myself with that proposal. I think obviously Professor Randers is taking the leading part in this, having made this announcement and having organized this first international conference and therefore if any person or any country decides to appoint a member to this working party, I would suggest that they get in touch with him.

Mr. RANDERS: I would myself like to agree very heartily with Dr. Dunworth. I think it is perhaps the best way of solving the problem. Before Dr. Dunworth spoke, I agreed with Mr. Dahl. Now this is usually my way of having it - I think it is quite true as Mr. Dahl said that, in order to emphasize that this is not any association which is of such a nature that there is any reason that Americans and English couldn't join without any difficulties for security or anything, then I think it would be a good idea to have definitely an Englishman or an American in there and the same with Canada, of course. Then we get into the complications in that we would then have to start selecting a large group here and I would say I think that Dr. Dunworth's suggestion was a very wise one. Obviously, it would be a great help for those working in this committee if the other countries were willing and liked positively to send a representative. My thought was that it was a bit ambitious perhaps to ask all these countries to send a man and use the money for sending a man and asking him to take the time for this in the beginning stages. But I would agree heartily with Dr. Dunworth. Those countries, which are willing and want to do so, we would be very happy to see members from these countries in this working committee. And I would suggest, as I did, again that these countries contact me who are interested in having a member in this initial committee. In the meantime, I would then ask formally if this meeting would agree to the desirability of planning to organize the International Nuclear Energy Society.

(Applause)

Mr. RANDERS. Well, I think we can say that this has been approved by the meeting. Then, the second point, may I expect that as a first step each delegation will give me the name of one man who is willing to act as a temporary contact man.

Mr. KOWARSKI: I wanted only to remind that from my experience in C.E.R.N., working parties should be kept to a certain minimum of members. If they are not, they are no longer working parties. My own experience is that five is about the maximum practicable size. Again from my experience in C.E.R.N., I can say that one sometimes manages to squeeze in six but this is already a compromise between efficiency and some other reasons. So, I would strongly advise, whatever is the number of participating countries in this preliminary committee, end up by having a subcommittee or executive having not more than five members.

Mr. RANDERS: I think in practice there would probably be no great difficulty. As everybody knows, a letter usually is written by one man and the work is usually done by one, each type of work, and I think in practice it would come down to this fact that the main load of work would lie on two or three or four men, but that these other voluntary representatives from other countries will be kept well informed all the time, so well that they have the time to make proposals and make complaints if they see something going the way they do not like, so I think that we could keep Dr. Dunworth's proposal as a temporary measure anyway, and see how long it goes. Now since we'll be able to have our contact in the different countries, if we see that this doesn't work, it is always possible to get in contact with the different countries and get elected a smaller working group among this first larger one. Well, then I think I will not keep you sitting here longer.

(After having explained dinner arrangements for the evening, Mr. RANDERS closed the meeting)

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY SOCIETY

STATUTES

Adopted on June 15, 1954
Amended on July 22, 1954

I. Aims of the Society.

1. The main aim of the Society is to promote co-operation in nuclear energy research and engineering. To achieve this aim the Society will:

- a) promote the arranging at regular intervals of international meetings for scientists and engineers working in the field of peaceful application of nuclear energy;
- b) promote the circulation of reports and other information of unclassified nature;
- c) work for standardization of nomenclature and symbols in nuclear energy;
- d) promote the study of hazard and safety measures arising from the application of nuclear energy;
- e) promote publication of nuclear energy works, and possibly encourage the establishment of an international journal in the field;
- f) establish a center of information on availability of nuclear energy materials and equipment.

II. Membership.

2. The Society is founded by the following members:

- Belgium: Centre d'Etudes pour les Applications de l'Énergie Nucléaire.
- France: Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique.
- Italy: Comitato Nazionale per la Ricerca Nucleare.
- Netherlands: Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie.
- Norway: Institutt for Atomenergi.
- Sweden: Aktiebolaget Atomenergi.
- Switzerland: Atomic Energy Commission.
- United Kingdom: Department of Atomic Energy.

3. Invitations to join the Society may be issued by the Council (see section III) to European countries which, in its opinion, have established nuclear energy projects. In each country the invitation is to be sent to the Agency recognized by its Government to be the central Agency for nuclear energy research. If no such central Agency exists, the invitation can be sent to any organization recognized by the Government as entitled to represent the country in the Society. Invitations to join the Society can only be issued if the complete Council, and this provision of the Statutes can only be altered by unanimous decision of the complete Council.

SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE D'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE

STATUTS

Adoptés le 15 juin 1954.
Modifiés le 22 juillet 1954.

I. Buts de la Société.

1. Le but principal de la Société est de favoriser la coopération dans le domaine de l'énergie nucléaire, en ce qui concerne aussi bien les travaux de recherche que l'art de l'ingénieur. Pour atteindre ce but, la Société,

- a) Provoquera l'organisation à intervalles réguliers de réunions internationales de savants et d'ingénieurs travaillant dans le domaine des applications pacifiques de l'énergie nucléaire.
- b) Provoquera la diffusion de rapports et de documentation diverses non classifiés.
- c) Contribuera à standardiser la nomenclature et les symboles utilisés en matière d'énergie nucléaire.
- d) Provoquera l'étude des risques et des mesures de sécurité connexes des applications de l'énergie nucléaire.
- e) Provoquera la publication de travaux sur l'énergie nucléaire et éventuellement encouragera la création d'un journal international dans ce domaine.
- f) Créera un centre d'informations concernant les possibilités de se procurer tous matériaux et équipements relatifs à l'énergie nucléaire.

II. Conditions d'Admission.

2. La Société est fondée par les membres suivants:

- Belgique: Centre d'Etudes pour les Applications de l'Énergie Nucléaire.
- France: Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique.
- Italie: Comitato Nazionale per la Ricerca Nucleare.
- Norvège: Institutt for Atomenergi.
- Pays Bas: Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie.
- Royaume-Uni: Department of Atomic Energy.
- Suède: Aktiebolaget Atomenergi.
- Suisse: Commission de l'Énergie Atomique.

3. Le Conseil (voir Section III) peut inviter à faire partie de la Société les pays européens qui, selon lui, ont mis en train la réalisation d'un programme relatif à l'énergie nucléaire. Dans chaque pays l'invitation devra être adressée à l'organisme reconnu par son gouvernement comme étant l'organisme central de la recherche sur l'énergie nucléaire. S'il n'existe aucun organisme central de ce genre, l'invitation pourra être adressée à toute organisation reconnue par le gouvernement comme étant qualifiée pour représenter le pays à la Société. Une telle invitation ne pourra toutefois être formulée que si elle obtient l'approbation unanime de tous les membres du Conseil et cette présente disposition des Statuts ne pourra être modifiée que par vote unanime du Conseil.

6. Council can institute Associate membership for countries outside Europe or for countries without established nuclear energy projects.

III. Administration.

5. The work of the Society shall be directed by a Council. The Council will consist of one Delegate appointed by each Member. The Council may agree to Delegates being accompanied by advisers. In all matters requiring voting, each Delegate will have one vote.

6. There will be a Working Group to conduct the business of the Society between meetings of Council. Each Member will nominate a Delegate to the Working Group.

7. The Council will from its delegates elect annually a President, an Executive Vice-President and such other Vice-President as may be thought desirable. The Executive Vice-President will be Chairman of the Working Group.

8. The Secretariat of the Society will be provided by the Chairman of the Working Group.

9. The Council may formulate By-Laws on any matters not covered by these Statutes.

IV. Meetings of Council.

10. Council meetings will be called by the President, or in his absence the Executive Vice-President. Council will normally meet once a year. The President must call a meeting of Council if so requested by a least one third of the Members.

V. Finances.

11. The Members will cover current expenses incurred in connection with their work in and for the Society.

VI. Statutes.

12. Any Member wishing to propose changes in these Statutes shall notify the Secretariat at least three months before a Council meeting. Notice of proposed changes in the Statutes should be sent the Members at least one month before a Council meeting. No change shall be made in the Statutes except at a Council meeting and with the approval of at least two thirds of the delegates, subject to the reservation made in section II, paragraph 3.

4. Le Conseil pourra inviter, comme membres correspondants, les pays situés hors d'Europe, ou les pays n'ayant entrepris aucun programme d'énergie nucléaire.

III. Administration.

5. Le travail de la Société sera dirigé par un Conseil. Le Conseil comprendra un délégué désigné par chaque membre. Le Conseil pourra accepter que des délégués soient accompagnés de conseillers. Dans toutes les questions où un vote sera nécessaire, chaque délégué disposera d'une seule voix.

6. Il sera créé un groupe de travail pour assurer le règlement des affaires de la Société entre les réunions du Conseil. Chaque membre nommera un délégué auprès du groupe de travail.

7. Le Conseil élira chaque année parmi les délégués un Président, un Vice-Président exécutif, et tout autre Vice-Président qu'il pourra trouver nécessaire. Le Vice-Président exécutif sera Président du groupe de travail.

8. Le Président du groupe de travail pourvoiera au Secrétariat de la Société.

9. Le Conseil pourra établir des règlements pour toutes les questions qui ne sont pas traitées par les présents statuts.

IV. Réunions du Conseil.

10. Les réunions du Conseil seront convoquées par le Président, ou, en son absence, par le Vice-Président exécutif. Le Conseil se réunira normalement une fois par an. Le Président devra convoquer le Conseil si au moins un tiers de ses membres lui en font la demande.

X0 Finances.

11. Les membres couvriront les dépenses courantes relatives aux travaux faits par eux au sein de la Société ou pour elle.

XI0 Modification de statuts.

12. Tout membre qui désirera proposer des modifications aux présents statuts en avisera le Secrétariat au moins trois mois avant une réunion du Conseil. De telles propositions devront être notifiées aux membres un mois au minimum avant la réunion du Conseil. Les statuts ne pourront être modifiés qu'en séance du Conseil et avec l'approbation d'au moins deux tiers des délégués, sauf en ce qui concerne la réserve introduite dans la section II, paragraphe 3.

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY SOCIETY (EAES)

STATUTES

Amended : May 1994

I. Aim of the Society

1. The main aim of the Society is to facilitate co-operation in the field of civil nuclear energy research work, and in the exchange of views regarding forward policy options relevant to research as seen by the organisations represented.

II. Conditions of Admission

2. The Council (see Section III) may invite to become members of the Society countries which, in its view, have started on a programme dealing with nuclear energy, or on a research programme on nuclear energy. In each country the invitation must be addressed to that organisation which is recognised by the Government as being the central organisation for nuclear energy research. If no central organisation of this sort exists the invitation may be sent to any organisation recognised by the Government, possibly as reflected in its statute, as having the competence to represent its country in the Society. Such an invitation will, however, not be drawn up unless it meets with the unanimous approval of all members of the Council. This provision of the Statutes will only be able to be amended by unanimous vote of the Council.
3. The Council shall be able to invite [non-] European countries [or those] which have not undertaken any nuclear energy programme to be associated members.

III. Administration

4. The work of the Society shall be directed by a Council. The Council will comprise one delegate chosen by each member country. The Council shall be free to agree that delegates be accompanied by advisers. On all questions requiring a vote each delegate shall have one sole vote.
5. A working group shall be set up to deal with the running of the Society's affairs between Council meetings. Each member country shall nominate a delegate to the working group.
6. Each year the Council shall elect from amongst its delegates : a President, an Executive Vice-President, and any further Vice-Presidents it might deem necessary. The Executive Vice-President shall be President of the working group.

7. The President of the working group shall provide the Secretariat for the Society.
8. The Council can establish working Sub-Groups to consider specific issues, with each member country being free to nominate a delegate to each Sub-Group. The Council will decide when the work of each Sub-Group should cease.
9. The Council shall be empowered to establish rules for all questions not dealt with in these Statutes.

IV. Council Meetings

10. Council meetings shall be convened by the President, or in his absence, by the Executive Vice-President. The Council shall normally meet once a year. The President shall be obliged to convene the Council if at least one third of its members ask him to do so.

V. Finances

11. The members will cover the running expenses relating to work carried out by them within, or on behalf of, the Society.

VI. Amendment of the Statutes

12. Any member wishing to propose amendments to the present Statutes shall inform the Secretariat at least three months before a Council meeting. Such proposals should be communicated to the members at least one month before the Council meeting. The Statutes shall only be subject to amendment in a Council meeting and with the approval of at least two-thirds of the delegates, except in respect of the reserve introduced in Section II, paragraph 2.

EAES Symposia Arranged in the Period 1955 - 1959

1. Harwell, UK, 23rd - 24th March 1955: *"Radiological Safety and Siting Problems of Nuclear Reactors"*.
2. Rome, Italy, 31st March - 2nd April 1955: *"Production of Heavy Water"*.
3. Arnhem, the Netherlands, 25th - 27th April 1955: *"Reactor Calculations"*.
4. Saclay, October 20th - 21st, 1955: *"Control equipment of nuclear reactors"*.
5. Stockholm, November 24th - 25th, 1955: *"Reactor operation"*.
6. Harwell, December 7th, 1955: *"Research Reactors"*.
7. London, January 10th, 1956: *"Future role of U.235 from a technical standpoint"*.
8. Saclay - Le Bouchet, April 26th - 27th, 1956: *"Chemical processings of uranium ores"*.
9. Monte Faito, 21st - 26th May, 1956: *"Power reactors"*.
10. Mol, 26th - 27th June 1956: *"Radioactive Waste disposal"*.
11. Paris, 10th - 11th September 1956: *"Nuclear material accountings"*.
12. Harwell, 27th -28th September 1956: *"Chemistry of irradiated fuels"*.
13. Saclay, 27th - 28th September 1956: *"Library and reports"*.
14. Stockholm, 4th - 5th October 1956: *"Physical metallurgy and reactor materials"*.
15. Frankfurt, 10th - 11th January 1957: *"Nuclear data and fuels cycles"*.
16. Lisbon, 28th February - 3rd March 1957: *"Physical ore dressing"*.
17. Copenhagen, June 6th - 7th 1957: *"Administration"*.
18. Oslo, June 27th - 28th 1957: *"Reactor control"*.
19. Noordwijk, September 10th to 14th 1957: *"Research reactors"*.
20. Zurich, October 17th - 18th 1957: *"Basic principles of radioactivity and neutron measurement"*.
21. Mol, November 6th - 8th 1957: *"Exponential experiments and reactor calculation"*.
22. Saclay, November 6th - 8th 1957: *"Use of ion exchange resines"*.
23. Rome, November 27th - 29th 1957: *"Gas cooled reactors"*.
24. Harwell, December 2nd and 3rd 1957: *"Nuclear data measurement and apparatus"*.
25. Harwell, March 17th-18th 1958: *"The Windscale incident."*

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| 26. | Harwell, April 27th - 29th 1958 | <i>"Use of digital computers in reactor calculation".</i> |
| 27. | Marcoule, June 2nd - 4th 1958 | <i>"External Relations".</i> |
| 28. | Madrid, June 9th - 10th 1958 | <i>"Purity control".</i> |
| 29. | Delft, June 24th - 25th 1958 | <i>"Teaching in nuclear energy field".</i> |
| 30. | Cambridge, August 27th- 28th 1958 | <i>"Nuclear reactor shielding".</i> |
| 31. | Stresa, October 8th- 10th 1958 | <i>"Architectural planning of atomic centres".</i> |
| 32. | Madrid, October 9th- 10th 1958 | <i>"The administration of atomic centres".</i> |
| 33. | Harwell, December 9th-10th 1958 | <i>"Nuclear reactor data".</i> |
| 34. | Rome, April 23rd-24th 1959 | <i>"Documentation".</i> |
| 35. | Brussels, May 20th-21st 1959 | <i>"Development of the utilization of radioisotopes".</i> |
| 36. | Lidingö (Stockholm), May 25th-26th 1959 | <i>"Legal problems".</i> |
| 37. | Harwell, June 8th-11th 1959 | <i>"Experiences in the use of research reactors".</i> |
| 38. | Grenoble, September 19th-27th 1959 | <i>"Genesis of uranium ore deposits".</i> |
| 39. | Saltsjöbaden (Stockholm), October 5th-9th 1959 | <i>"Reactor materials (enlarged)".</i> |
| 40. | Paris, October 26th-28th 1959 | <i>"Building and lay out of atomic centres".</i> |
| 41. | Madrid, October 29th-30th 1959 | <i>"Solvent extraction".</i> |
| 42. | Karlsruhe, December 1st-2nd 1959 | <i>"Problems of personnel of reactor installations".</i> |
| 43. | Oslo, December 10th-11th 1959 | <i>"Nuclear ship propulsion". //</i> |

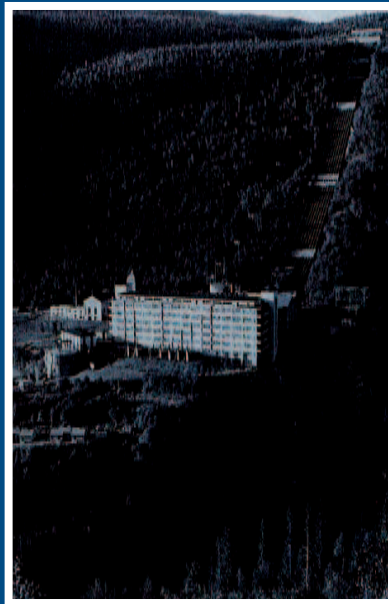
Officers of the EAES

	PRESIDENTS	EX-VICE PRESIDENTS	VICE PRESIDENTS
1954/55	Sir J. Cockcroft, UK	G. Randers, Norway	B. Goldschmidt, France
1955/56	Sir J. Cockcroft, UK	B. Goldschmidt, France	G. Randers, Norway
1956/57	Sir J. Cockcroft, UK	B. Goldschmidt, France	G. Randers, Norway
1957/58	Sir J. Cockcroft, UK	B. Goldschmidt, France	G. Randers, Norway
1958/59	H. Brynielsson, Sweden	F. Ippolito, Italy	J.M. Otero, Spain
1959/60	H. Brynielsson, Sweden	F. Ippolito, Italy	J.M. Otero, Spain
1960/61	H. Brynielsson, Sweden	J.M. Otero, Spain	F. Ippolito, Italy
1961/62	F. Perrin, France	J.M. Otero, Spain	L. de Heem, Belgium
1962/63	F. Perrin, France	L. de Heem, Belgium	U. Hochstrasser, Switzerland
1963/64	F. Perrin, France	U. Hochstrasser, Switzerland	K. Wirtz, Germany
1964/65	F. Perrin, France	U. Hochstrasser, Switzerland	K. Wirtz, Germany
1965/66	J.M. Otero, Spain	U. Hochstrasser, Switzerland	K. Wirtz, Germany
1966/67	G. Randers, Norway	K. Wirtz, Germany	J.A. Goedkoop, Netherlands
1967/68	C. Salvetti, Italy	K. Wirtz, Germany	J.A. Goedkoop, Netherlands
1968/69	U. Hochstrasser, Switzerland	J.A. Goedkoop, Netherlands	C. Cacho, Portugal
1969/70	J. Pretsch, Germany	J.A. Goedkoop, Netherlands	C. Cacho, Portugal
1970/71	H.H. Koch, Denmark	M. Higatsberger	C. Cacho, Portugal
1971/72	Sir J. Hill, UK	J. Goens, Belgium	B. Aler, Sweden
1972/73	M.A. Giraud, France	J. Goens, Belgium	B. Aler, Sweden
1973/74	V.O. Eriksen, Norway	J. Goens, Belgium	B. Aler, Sweden
1974/75	H.H. Haunschild, Germany	A. Allen, UK	B. Aler, Sweden
1975/76	J. Goens, Belgium	A. Allen, UK	R. Polaczek, Austria
1976/77	B. Aler, Sweden	A. Allen, UK	R. Polaczek, Austria
1977/78	R. Polaczek, Austria	H. von Bülow, Denmark	H. Hoog, Netherlands
1978/79	H. Hoog, Netherlands	H. von Bülow, Denmark	J. Olivares, Spain
1979/80	J. Olivares, Spain	H. von Bülow, Denmark	E.I. Schmidt, Denmark
1980/81	E.I. Schmidt, Denmark	G. Holte, Sweden	U. Colombo, Italy
1981/82	U. Colombo, Italy	G. Holte, Sweden	U. Hochstrasser, Switzerland
1982/83	U. Hochstrasser, Switzerland	G. Holte, Sweden	W. Marshall, UK
1983/84	Sir P. Hirsch, UK	N.G. Aamodt, Norway	P. Jauho, Finland
1984/85	P. Jauho, Finland	N.G. Aamodt, Norway	G. Renon, France
1985/86	G. Renon, France	N.G. Aamodt, Norway	H.H. Haunschild, Germany
1986/87	H.H. Haunschild, Germany	M. Popp, Germany	J. Simao, Portugal
1987/88	J. Simao, Portugal	R.N. Simeone, UK	H.H. Haunschild, Germany
1988/89	N.G. Aamodt, Norway	R.N. Simeone, UK	P. Dejonghe, Belgium
1989/90	P. Dejonghe, Belgium	R.N. Simeone, UK	K. Haakansson, Sweden

	PRESIDENTS	EX-VICE PRESIDENTS	VICE PRESIDENTS
1990/91	K. Haakansson, Sweden	P. Felten, France	H. van den Kroonenberg, Netherlands
1991/92	H. van den Kroonenberg, Netherlands	P. Felten, France	B. Eyre, UK
1992/93	B. Eyre, UK	G.I.W. Llewelyn, UK	M.L. Cumo, Italy
1993/94	M.L. Cumo, Italy	G.I.W. Llewelyn, UK	E. Kiener, Switzerland
1994/95	E. Kiener, Switzerland	T. Dujardin, France	J. Kjems, Denmark
1995/96	J. Kjems, Denmark	T. Dujardin, France	A. Katsanos, Greece
1996/97	A. Katsanos, Greece	T. Dujardin, France	F. Pazdera, Czech Republic
1997/98	F. Pazdera, Czech Republic	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	G. Vajda, Hungary
1998/99	G. Vajda, Hungary	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	M. Kara, Finland
1999/00	M. Kara, Finland	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	A. Tournyal du Clas, France
2000/01	A. Tournyal du Clas, France	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	J. Vilemas, Lithuania
2001/02	J. Vilemas, Lithuania	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	J. Soares, Portugal
2002/03	Montavão e Silva, Portugal	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	P. Govaerts, Belgium
2003/04	P. Govaerts, Belgium	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	R. Caro, Spain
2004/05	R. Caro, Spain	L. Veuchelen, Belgium	K. Bendiksen, Norway

List of EAES Combined Meeting

1956	Monte Faito	ITALY
1957	Noordwijk	NETHERLANDS
1959	Saltsjöbaden	SWEDEN
1960	Palma	SPAIN
1961	Estoril	PORTUGAL
1962	Cannes	FRANCE
1963	Baden-Baden	GERMANY
1965	Cadarache	FRANCE
1966	Marbella	SPAIN
1967	Algarve	PORTUGAL
1968	Taormina	ITALY
1969	Lugano	SWITZERLAND
1970	Helsingör	DENMARK
1971	Marlow-on-Thames	UK
1972	Ajaccio	CORSICA
1973	Bodø	NORWAY
1974	Friedrichsruhe	GERMANY
1975	Bruges	BELGIUM
1976	Stockholm	SWEDEN
1977	Salzburg	AUSTRIA
1978	Kijkduin	NETHERLANDS
1979	Mallorca	SPAIN
1980	Aalborg	DENMARK
1981	Venice	ITALY
1982	Wolfsberg	SWITZERLAND
1983	Bath	UK
1984	Helsinki	FINLAND
1985	Tours	UK
1986	Celle	GERMANY
1987	Cascais	PORTUGAL
1988	Bergen	NORWAY
1989	Brugge	BELGIUM
1990	Visby	SWEDEN
1991	Petten	NETHERLANDS
1992	Woodstock	UK
1993	Spoletto	ITALY
1994	Interlaken	SWITZERLAND
1995	Ribe	DENMARK
1996	Heraklion	GREECE
1997	Cesky Krumlov	CZECH REPUBLIC
1998	Balatonfüred	HUNGARY
1999	Jyväskylä	FINLAND
2000	Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer	FRANCE
2001	Nida, Neringa	LITHUANIA
2002	Sintra	PORTUGAL
2003	Genval	BELGIUM
2004	Toledo	SPAIN
2005	Oslo	NORWAY



Vemork

"Our Society was conceived, at the Norwegian Institute for Atomic Energy, in Oslo in August 1953, the father was Norwegian, nobody knows who was the mother, but let us say that she could have been the reason of the father's virility: Norwegian heavy water. The birth occurred just ten months later at the Royal Society in London".

Bertrand Goldschmidt, 2000