knowledge necessary for radiation control by a short courses or having 1 to 2 year training period before qualification.

As the postgraduate training courses, (1) the training suggested by the seminar on the training in nuclear medicine held by IAEA/WHO, 1974, (2) training system promoted by Japanese society of radiologist and (3) American board of nuclear medicine established in 1971 are considered.

According to the questionnaire, 27% of 101 councilors answered to have a society's own special board, 20% insisted to promote the board carried on by Japanese society of radiologist, and 48% answered jointed board system such as American board of nuclear medicine.

In all systems, the training period was 1 to 2 years.

In conclusion, almost all the doctors engaged in nuclear medicine recognized the necessity of qualification, and this improves and maintains the quality of nuclear medicine. I expect the board of the society to start the committee discussing this problem, to full up the postgradute training by making a system agreed with a actual state of nuclear medicine in Japan and nuclear medicine getting more and more prosperous.

Education and Training of the Nuclear Medicine in the World

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World wide survey on the current situation of education, training and practice of nuclear medicine was performed.

After introductory remark, above mentioned informations in Chechoslovak, Denmark, France, Austria, East Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Latin American countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Columbia, Egypt, Nigeria, Switzerland and Iran are summalized.

Special attention was, then, paid upon the American Board of Nuclear Medicine. Based on the data kindly provided by Dr. J. F. Ross, detailed analysis was made on the following subjects those include general aspects of institutional requirements for residency training program, 1) General program requirement and 2) Hospital requirement. Then relating especially with nuclear medicine following subjects were carefully analized. These are 1) Institutional requirements for training programs in nuclear medicine, 2) requirements for residency training in nuclear medicine and 3) requirements for specialty certification in nuclear medicine. Even the practical temporary solutions such as an alternative training requirements for nuclear medicine in effect until Jan. 1977 was discussed.

Regarding closely related two groups such as nuclear radiology and radioisotope pathology (RIP), current situation of training program in the U.S. was analized in detail. It is because we are also needed some crucial solutions on these relating fields of nuclear medicine. This discussion was also based on the material supplied by Dr. Ross and extended on 1) Essentials for certification in diagnostic radiology with special competence in nuclear radiology 2) Essentials of training programs in nuclear radiology 3) Radioisotopic pathology: requirements for training and 4) Radio-

isotopic pathology (RIP) requirements to qualify for certifying examination.

After experiencing 15 years continuous expansion of the members and activity, one of the major objects of the Japanese Society of Nuclear Medicine (JSNM) is the establishment of the Board of Nuclear Medicine in near future. These data compiled in this report might be of use for this mission of the JSNM.

To conclude, author is sincerely indebted to those friends outside Japan who were kind enough to provide me with valuable informations and is especially thankful to the members of the IAEA/WHO Seminar on the training of nuclear medicine held 1974 in Vienna. Author would like to express his personal thanks also to Dr. W. Seelentag, WHO and to Dr. J. F. Ross.

Training Course on Nuclear Medicine in the National Institute of Radiological Sciences

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The National Institute of Radiological Sciences was officially established on July 1, 1957 as an organized research institution affiliated with the Science and Technology Agency of the Prime Minister's Office of Japan.

The mission of the Institute is to contribute to (1) knowledge of radiation hazards to human beings, radiation protection, and diagnosis and therapy of radiation injury, (2) medical use of radiation and radioisotope in therapy and diagnosis, and (3) education and training in health physics, radiology and nuclear medicine.

To meet the third objective, the Training Division was established in 1959, when the main research building was completed and the hospital was under construction. The two-storied building for training was constructed in 1964.

Course on Radiation Protection and Safety, Course on Nuclear Medicine and Radiology (medical course), Course on Radioisotope Techniques in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutics, and Course on Radioisotope Techniques in Biology were opened in 1960, 1962, 1964 and 1965, respectively.

Every course is designed primarily for post graduate education. The total number of persons who finished the above courses is about 1900. To make up five to eight weeks term of these courses, training is concentrated with the stress placed on basic subjects. Radiation protection and safety is the object of primary importance not only in the Course on Radiation Protection and Safety, but also in the other courses.

Course on Nuclear Medicine and Radiology was opened for medical doctors who want to study nuclear medicine and radiation therapy. The six-weeks' course of 16 trainees was held twice a year. For the 2nd Course, Dr. R. M. Kniseley (Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Medicine) was sent from IAEA as a visiting professor. After the 4th course, on his advice and the actual condition of medicine in Japan, the last fourth part of the course was