

$k_0 \text{D}_2\text{O} / k_0 \text{H}_2\text{O} = 1.8-2.05$ at 35° and $1.86-2.12$ at 40° has been obtained in $40-80\%$ D_2O , respectively. Thus the observed solvent isotope effect accords well with the reported values and further establishes that the enol form of acetone is the proper route of this particular redox process.

9 October 1984; Revised 14 December 1984

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NEWS

THE INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR SAFETY ADVISORY GROUP [INSAG]

Vienna, 14 March 1985.—The international Nuclear Safety Advisory Group (INSAG) met for the first time at the Headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency from 11–13 March, 1985. This group is composed of 13 eminent experts from nuclear safety licensing authorities, nuclear industry and safety research and development of OECD, CMEA and developing countries.

The Director General of the IAEA in opening the meeting stressed that the group will provide a forum for exchange of significant information in the field of nuclear safety and will help to identify important current safety issues. However, it will neither formulate safety standards nor carry out any regulatory activities. The members of INSAG presented specific

highlights of the nuclear safety trends in their countries from the regulatory, industry and research point of view. Several issues with important safety implications and for which advice from INSAG could provide practical value to the nuclear community were identified during the following discussion. The group selected among them three issues, source term, incident feedback and human element as first items for further work. A large number of experts from all over the world took part in the activities in this meeting.

The next meeting for the group is scheduled for 7–9 October 1985. (IAEA, PR 85/6, International Atomic Energy Agency, Wagramerstrasse 5, P.O. Box 100, A-1400, Vienna, Austria).