



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency
Atoms for Peace and Development

INIS Bibliography

A Selection of Records from the International Nuclear Information System

For More Women in Nuclear:
*IAEA Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship
and the Lise Meitner Programmes*

Resources

1 The Trend of Women in Nuclear Security in Zimbabwe

IAEA (Zimbabwe), 2015, 23rd WiN Global Annual Conference: Women in Nuclear meet Atoms for Peace

Abstract:

With the increase in the use of radiation technologies, each country now has a potential risk from nuclear related offenses or malicious use of radioactive material. Despite the major advancements women have made in becoming a significant part of the workforce in all the other fields, women in the field of Nuclear Security are underrepresented in Zimbabwe. Nuclear security contributes to global security and there are a number of things that constitute this field. In the past 10 years, in developing countries, a few women have been taking part in Nuclear Security activities at Major Public events. Less than 1% of women in Zimbabwe are employed and take part in Nuclear Security related work. This study provides the trend in statistics of women employed in the field of Nuclear Security in Zimbabwe and it has identified possible factors why women are underrepresented in that field. It shows the trend of women taking part in Nuclear Security related activities for the past 10 years. Women's experiences of employment and career development in nuclear security were studied. The factors which hinder or support the career development of women employees in Nuclear Security or related work were identified. Practices which encourage and support women's involvement in Nuclear Security were explored. A statistical analysis of local authority employment, using the Ministry of Labour, census of women in science and nuclear security related studies in the Population of Zimbabwe, and other relevant sources was carried out. This was to describe the wider context of women's employment in Nuclear Security. A self-completion questionnaire to get information on personal attributes, age and preferred career paths for women was used. Solutions to the trend are suggested in the study.

2 WiN Global Annual Conference: Women in Nuclear meet Atoms for Peace

https://inis.iaea.org/search/search.aspx?search-option=everywhere&orig_q=source%3A%22Women%20in%20Nuclear%20meet%20Atoms%20for%20Peace%22

3 Advancing Women in Nonproliferation and Nuclear Security

<https://inis.iaea.org/search/53049632>

Tajikistan, 2021, International Scientific and Practical Conference 'The Role of Women-Scientists in Development of Science, Innovations and Technologies'

Abstract:

In October 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on women and peace and security reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peace-building. After more than two decades since the resolution was adopted, we can celebrate some progress, as we see more women working in international security fields, including disarmament, nonproliferation, and nuclear security. However, there is still a wide gender gap especially at senior levels across all fields. This is particularly true for women with STEM backgrounds who have been at the forefront of national and international security working in research and providing technical support to their country's nuclear, biological, and chemical programs, protecting their countries' critical infrastructure, and securing sensitive technologies and materials. The author builds her paper on the thesis that women can play important roles in national and international security. To achieve that, women should be more widely recognized as agents of change, decision-makers, and effective negotiators. She argues that women with STEM backgrounds can considerably contribute to nonproliferation and nuclear security by assuming senior positions with their respective countries and international organizations. The paper evaluates the progress, identifies obstacles, and defines strategies on women's engagement and advancement in nonproliferation and nuclear security.

4 The Role of Women-Scientists in Development of Science, Innovations and Technologies (Tajikistan)

https://inis.iaea.org/search/search.aspx?num=10&orig_q=source%3a%22The+Role+of+Women-Scientists+in+Development+of+Science%2c+Innovations+and+Technologies%22

5 Women Scientists Joining Rokkasho Women to Sciences

<https://inis.iaea.org/search/31017715>

Japan, 1999, Proceedings of International Symposium on Radiation Education

Abstract:

Women scientists generally play a great role in the public acceptance (PA) for the national policy of atomic energy developing in Japan. The reason may be that, when a woman scientist stands in the presence of women audience, she will be ready to be accepted by them as a person with the same gender, emotion and thought to themselves. A case of interchange between the Rokkasho women and the women scientists either resident at the nuclear site of Rokkasho or staying for a short time at Rokkasho by invitation has been described from the viewpoint of PA for the national policy of atomic energy developing, and more fundamentally, for promotion of science education.

6 The discovery of radium 100 years ago and the impact on the early history of nuclear science

<https://inis.iaea.org/search/31017671>

Japan, 1999, International symposium on radiation education

Abstract:

One hundred years ago, Pierre and Marie Curie reawakened the topic of uranic rays and discovered two radioelements, polonium in July 1898 and radium in December. The circumstances of these events which announced the beginning of radiochemistry are reviewed at the light of the laboratory notebooks and the publications of the authors. The role of radium in the early history of radioactivity and nuclear sciences is emphasized.

7 Early conceptions of the liberation and exploitation of atomic energy (Swedish)

<https://inis.iaea.org/search/22010296>

Sweden, 1990, Report

Abstract:

In this report the early ideas about the use of nuclear energy are reviewed and compared with the historic development. The social responsibility of scientists is also discussed in this context. Since the development of nuclear reactors historically was closely connected to the nuclear weapons program in the US, there is also a review on this latter project.

8 A brief history of the "Delayed" discovery of nuclear fission

<https://inis.iaea.org/search/21013056>

USA, 1989, Report

Abstract:

This year marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the discovery of Nuclear Fission. In the early 1930's, the neutron was discovered, followed by the discovery of artificial radioactivity and then the use of the neutron to produce artificial radioactivity. The first experiments resulting in the fission of uranium took place in 1934. A paper which speculated on fission as an explanation was almost immediately published, yet no one took it seriously not even the author herself. Why did it take an additional five years before anyone realized what had occurred? This is an abnormally long time in a period when discoveries, particularly in nuclear physics, seemed to be almost a daily occurrence. The events which led up to the discovery are recounted, with an attempt made to put them into their historical perspective. The role played by Mendeleev's Periodic Table, the role of the natural radioactive decay chain of uranium, the discovery of protactinium, the apparent discovery of masurium (technetium) and a speculation on the reason why Irene Curie may have missed the discovery of nuclear fission will all be discussed.