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FIRST COMMITTEE
VERBATIM RECORD OF THE SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH MEETING
Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 7 October 1955, at 3 p.m.

Chairman:

Sir Leslie MUNRO

(New Zealand)

Peaceful uses of atomic energy [18]

- (a) The International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Progress in developing international co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy: reports of Governments.

Statements were made by:

Mr. Pastore (United States of America)

Note:

The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol A/C.1/SR.757 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

5-24318

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY [Agenda item 15]

- (a) THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (b) PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY: REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

The CHAIRMAN: The members of the Committee have before them the matters which we are to discuss today. I have in my hands a letter from the Secretary-General, who refers to his report. In this letter, he says that for obvious reasons his report on the Conference is in the main factual and that only to a very limited extent has he found it possible to give the Members of the United Nations a picture of the significance of the debates of the Conference and of the documents presented.

The Secretary-General informs me that he understands that Mr. Homi Bhabha, who was President of the Conference, will be in New York next week. The Secretary-General feels that the personal comments of Mr. Bhabha on the Conference and its result would be most useful for the work of the Committee. He therefore suggests that this Committee consider inviting Mr. Bhabha to present at an early date his oral comments on the matters covered in the Secretary-General's report.

The invitation to this distinguished gentleman is a matter for the Committee. As I hear nothing to the contrary, I imagine that the Committee, at the appropriate time, will be very happy to hear a statement from Mr. Bhabha.

It was so decided.

The CHAIRMAN: In resolution 810 (IX), the General Assembly at its ninth session invited the interested specialized agencies to be represented at the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, and a number of the specialized agencies participated in that Conference. Under the

(The Chairman)

agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, representatives of the latter are entitled to attend meetings of the main Committees of the General Assembly in which they have an interest and to participate without vote in the discussions. Certain of the specialized agencies have expressed the wish to attend the meetings of this Committee on the present item, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

The next matter to which I wish to refer is the fact that I have received a letter from the permanent representative of India in which he informs me that his delegation desires to raise at the appropriate time, before the beginning of the actual debate, a point of procedure in regard to the discussion of the two sub-items which appear on the agenda in the paper before you. He says that his delegation considers these to be two different topics, although related, and that they should be discussed separately.

He has made it clear to me that he does not necessarily want to press this matter at this very moment. Of course, this is a matter for the Committee to decide. It has been raised with me and I think that before we commence the general debate it is proper that we should hear the representative of India on the point.

Mr. Krishna MENON (India): Mr. Chairman, as you have said, we left it entirely in your discretion as to the appropriateness of the occasion when this matter was to be raised. The question itself is extremely simple and, we hope, not controversial.

The present item arises from the activities of the General Assembly in regard to this problem last year. At that time, under its resolution, which was headed, "International co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy" two decisions were made, which were marked "A" and "B". It was out of those two decisions that the present sub-items have emerged.

(Mr. Krishna Menon, India)

This year, sub-item (a), which is the report of this Conference, was asked to be inscribed as appropriate by the Secretary-General. He had general charge of this Conference and due to his initiative and organization the Conference was held and we have a report from him.

It will be recalled, particularly by those delegations which took a leading part in the formulation of section B of resolution 810 (IX), that it was said last year that this Conference had nothing whatsoever to do with the question of the agency or the setting-up of any machinery under the United Nations. It was a conference of scientists and others who were competent to deal with this matter, and its main purpose was, as was set out, to collect, collate and disseminate information and knowledge. Therefore, that particular item dealing with the Geneva Conference on atomic energy is not concerned with the second matter.

The second matter, namely, the setting up of an agency, comes under the sub-item that was proposed by the United States. It is called "Progress in developing international co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy: reports of Governments". That is a very important matter dealing with the setting up of machinery, the nature of its relations to the United Nations, its functions and its constitution. All these are matters separate from the matter of the Conference. We recognize that in any discussion on atomic energy as such there would tend to be a degree of mention of one sub-item when the other is being discussed.

Although these are printed in proximity and under one general heading, I should like to draw attention to the report of the General Committee (A/2980), which says in paragraph 2:

"The General Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 18 of the provisional agenda, 'The International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General' and item 6 of the supplementary list, 'Progress in developing international co-operation for the peaceful uses of atomic energy: reports of Governments' should be included in the agenda as sub-items (a) and (b) under a general heading 'Peaceful uses of atomic energy.'"

Therefore, it is only the heading that is general. These items are separate; they relate to different topics, and we believe that the purposes of this discussion would be best achieved if they were treated as two separate matters. In any case, any draft resolutions which arise from them will be separate in the normal course of affairs here. But it is our submission that it is the practice of the United Nations -- and I could cite a number of instances in the past, whether it be the Korean question, the freedom of information, admission of new members, economic development of under-developed countries -- to have general items of this character with a large number of sub-items, which have been separately discussed and, as things have progressed, they have even become separate items. For example, the unification of Korea is now discussed as an item separate from that of rehabilitation.

As I said in the beginning, we think that this is an entirely non-controversial matter, but we wanted to raise this so that the position would be clear and we should be able to proceed with sub-item (a) in the first instance and, when that is disposed of, to proceed to sub-item (b).

You mentioned two other matters, Mr. Chairman. You said that the Secretary-General had requested the presence of Mr. Homi Bhabha in this Committee for the purpose of speaking or making a report. Secondly, you said that the specialized agencies were being invited to participate in this matter. Both these facts also throw a light on what I am saying now; that is, that neither of these parties

has anything to do with the formation of this agency. They are concerned about the report on the Conference and, therefore, that is another fact which shows that these things are separate. I would say also that as they stand, they do stand separately, and it is only by special decision that anything else can be done. I am not anticipating that a special decision will be taken; I only say this in order that we may be forewarned about the situation and in order to draw attention to the point.

I shall request the Chairman to rule that these items will be discussed separately -- allowance being made, of course, for representatives who will probably wander from one item to the other -- so that sub-item (a) may be disposed of first before taking up sub-item (b).

The CHAIRMAN: Before I call on any other representative, if any may wish to make an observation on this matter, I should say that there have been precedents, of course, for items of this character to be discussed concurrently. However, I wish to make it very clear to the Committee that the matter is one entirely for its decision. I wish, too, to say that there is one speaker on the list for today. I do not know what range of subjects he will cover, but I am not prepared myself, as Chairman, to make a ruling on this subject and, if it should be in the course of the discussion today that there is an excursion from one subject to the other, from one limb of the agenda paper to the other limb, I am not prepared to rule such an excursion as out of order. The Committee can observe for itself how the matter will proceed.

As the representative of India has very properly said, there will be, no doubt, draft resolutions on one particular subject and, in so far as they deal with that subject, and when they are discussed, they will be discussed separately. But, for the purposes of convenience today, I hope that the course which I have suggested may commend itself to the Committee's approval. However, I am entirely in the hands of the Committee.

If there is no representative who wishes to discuss this matter at this stage, I shall call upon the representative of the United States. There appears to be no objection.

Mr. PAULORE (United States of America): Before beginning my formal remarks I want to say how delighted I am to be in this environment and to serve in the presence of so many distinguished representatives of the family of nations. This is a new experience for me; yet I am no stranger to the atmosphere and the objectives of the United Nations. As a United States Senator, as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the United States Congress, and before then as the chief executive of my own state of Rhode Island, I have always believed that, with all of the inadequacies and deficiencies that might be attendant on an agency trusted with the solution of so many vexing and troublesome world problems, the United Nations, in this atomic age, is the one remaining hope where men of good will can meet in open forum, honestly and frankly discuss their problems and make in good conscience the compromises which will lead to common understanding and bring peace to ourselves and to our children.

There are three dates which have assumed great significance for the United Nations and for mankind.

On 8 December 1953, the President of the United States, in an address before the General Assembly, pledged the United States "to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma -- to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life". In an effort to lead the world "out of fear and into peace" he proposed international co-operation in developing peaceful applications of the atom, particularly the establishment of an international atomic energy agency.

On 4 December 1954, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing efforts to establish an international atomic energy agency, and decided to convene an international technical Conference.

On 8 August 1955, the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was convened in Geneva.

During the period covered by these three dates, we have seen the dawn of a new era. We have hastened the day when fear of the atom will disappear and be replaced by confidence in our mastery of its immense potential for improving conditions of life for all mankind.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

Already we have charted a new channel of peaceful discussion. We have embarked on a new approach to one of the many difficult problems that must be solved if, as President Eisenhower said, "the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear and make progress towards peace". Here is a great opportunity for the great Powers to co-operate in a project dedicated to human aspirations.

The International Conference, concluded so successfully at Geneva, was an important milestone in this new era. The Conference was unique in several respects. It was, as noted by its President, Mr. Bhabha, the largest conference "ever organized by the United Nations". Indeed, it was probably the largest scientific conference ever held anywhere.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

But this was more than a scientific conference; it was an experiment in recreating an open world. Men of genius of many nations were brought together to exchange the fruits of more than ten years of relatively isolated efforts. It was held in a spirit of co-operation which we hope will be as lasting in its influence as the actual exchange of scientific information that took place.

The Secretary-General, in his report, has noted that there was an absence of politics. It is somewhat unusual that an absence of politics should be significant in a scientific conference. But in the difficult era from which we are now emerging it is significant as proof of the possibilities of co-operation among all Powers, great and small.

Everyone associated with the conference, from the hard working United Nations Secretariat to the distinguished scientists of the seventy-three participating nations, deserves credit for its tremendous success. Although it dealt largely with the promise of the future, the conference brought to light a number of important developments which are realities of the present. One of these is atomic power generation. The participants had an opportunity to hear and read surveys on the world's estimated future energy requirements. They stressed the need for new sources of energy and explored the contribution that nuclear energy might make to satisfy all of these future needs. The conference put into better perspective the actual prospects for nuclear power, and showed what remains to be done to realize these prospects. It made clear the fact that while atomic power will not cure all of the world's problems it will become a major source of energy, particularly in areas of the world where the costs of conventional fuels are still high. In some areas of the world conventional power will continue to be more economical for many years to come, and this, of course, is especially true in my own country.

The practical utilization of atomic energy for the large-scale production of electric power requires the expenditure of large sums of money for research and development and, later on, for capital investment. As was made clear at the conference, the United States hopes that the initial costs can be reduced by countries sharing with one another what they have learned and what they have developed. The United States has decided, ^{as a matter of} national policy, to make the benefits

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

of technological findings resulting from our large expenditures on nuclear energy available to the rest of the world. Thus we would help to reduce the outlays necessary on the part of other countries.

From the comments made at the conference it seems reasonable to expect that ultimately the world's supply of uranium ore will be sufficient to permit world-wide development of this tremendous force for the production of adequate power. The important role of thorium in connexion with breeder reactors was also emphasized at the conference. These are heartening developments because they indicate that ultimately many countries will be in a position to exploit their own resources for the utilization of atomic energy.

Conference participants also made clear that many problems remained to be solved in connexion with the peaceful applications of atomic energy. Some of these problems are administrative and legal in nature. There are also industrial, technical and social problems attendant upon the development of any new industry. There are problems in the field of health and safety. Complete solutions to all of these problems were not forthcoming at the conference. This was, of course, to be expected. What was remarkable, however, was the evidence that so many difficult problems have been solved during the first decade of the atomic age.

One of the most inspiring results of the conference was the proof that the development of the peaceful atom has been expedited by the scientists of so many countries. The frequent similar presentations by scientists of several different countries showed that, working separately on similar problems, they achieved similar results and, oddly enough, were vexed by similar difficulties. This, of course, is the nature of science. The conference shows that the genius of scientific discovery knows no national boundaries or national limitations. The information released at the conference is now in the public domain. The free flow of knowledge has been greatly stimulated.

Many reports presented at the conference described applications of the atom in medicine, in biology, in agriculture and in industry. The need for increased knowledge of the use of the atom to cure many of man's ills and to ease his work load was made apparent. I am confident that our doctors and scientists will develop additional applications in these fields for the greater benefit of mankind.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

The United States, Soviet and British representatives, among others, reported what their countries are doing to aid others in this field. It was clear from these presentations that the countries with the most highly developed atomic energy programmes cannot be satisfied with the present rate of dissemination of knowledge in this field. The fruits of their research and labours must be made available to the rest of the world with greater speed and with greater effectiveness.

Our next task is to contribute further to establishing a sound basis for expanding the peaceful applications of atomic energy and disseminating the results to all peoples. Further co-operation in the exchange of information is essential to additional progress. As Admiral Strauss, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, announced on 16 August of this year in Geneva, the United States believes that another similar conference should be convened to maintain and to ensure, if possible, the momentum we attained at the Geneva Conference.

That is why, as Secretary Dulles stated in his opening address on 22 September, the United States believes that a second international technical conference should be held in three years, or earlier, if developments in the peaceful use of atomic energy warrant. We have, accordingly, in co-operation with the United Kingdom Government, submitted a draft resolution which makes that a recommendation. The United States also believes that the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of the Advisory Committee established at the last session of the Assembly, should set an appropriate time and date for the conference.

A major step leading to our goal of establishing a sound basis for the peaceful utilization of the atom is the creation of an international atomic energy agency. President Eisenhower placed great stress on this step in his statement to the United Nations on 8 December 1953. Last year my colleague, Mr. Lodge, reported to you on our early progress towards achieving this goal. This year I am happy to say that enough progress has been made to warrant the hope that general agreement on a statute for the agency will be reached early in 1956.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

The General Assembly resolution (810 (IX)) of 4 December 1954 noted that negotiations were in progress and expressed the hope that the agency could be established without delay. Following the suggestion of the General Assembly resolution, the eight States which had been conferring on the establishment of the agency renewed their discussions. A draft statute was prepared which was generally satisfactory to all the eight States. A copy was given to the Soviet Union on 29 July of this year. We have just received, on a confidential basis, Soviet comments on the draft statute of the agency, and we are giving careful consideration to these suggestions.

As you all know, on 22 August copies of the draft statute were distributed by the United States, acting on behalf of the eight States, to all States Members either of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies. We are awaiting their comments and their suggestions.

The statute, as its title states, is only a draft. We do not regard it as a final document in its present form. And in the same spirit that this idea was originally advanced, we welcome constructive suggestions.

In our discussions of the agency we have been motivated by the desire that an international agency shall come into being as rapidly as possible in keeping with the intent of the resolution adopted unanimously by the General Assembly last December. To facilitate this objective it was obviously necessary to postpone a decision on a number of matters until after the agency had come into existence. The statute provides a broad constitutional framework which would allow for growth in any direction which might prove desirable. The one major limitation on the function of the agency is, of course, that it must concern itself solely and strictly with peaceful uses of the atom.

Thus we have not in the agency statute taken up such possible controversial problems as the location of the headquarters of the proposed agency. Nor have we attempted to decide in advance the extent to which it will initially carry out all of the functions for which it is being established. Those are the types of questions which can only be decided by the members of the agency and its board of governors after the agency comes into being.

General Assembly resolution 810 (IX) of 4 December 1954 likewise transmitted "to the States participating in the creation of the agency, for their careful consideration" the record of the General Assembly discussions last year. The States engaged in these discussions have carefully considered the various suggestions which were made and, we believe, have incorporated the most important suggestions into the statute. In particular, we have provided in the draft statute for representation on the board of governors of the agency

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

of States which will be primarily beneficiaries of, rather than contributors to, the agency. It is my understanding that this is the suggestion put forward last year by the representative of Pakistan and endorsed by the representative of Burma and many others.

Since the agency statute is now available to all the Governments represented here, I do not think it would be appropriate to go into any further discussion of the details of the statute. The statute is of necessity rather long and complicated and most Governments have not yet had sufficient time to study it and to communicate their comments to the United States. We urge every Government to communicate its comments, as soon as possible, to the United States, which is acting on behalf of the sponsoring States. This was the procedure suggested in the notes delivered to your Governments because we believe that it will bring about the most rapid progress. We shall then seek to reconcile the various suggestions and incorporate as many of them as possible in a revised draft of the statute.

Because of the effort we have made to incorporate the suggestions made here last year, we have reason to hope that basic differences of viewpoint will be few and that these can be resolved by negotiation. If this should be the case, it should be possible to reach an agreed statute early in 1956.

The draft statute contains provisions to give effect to the recommendation of the General Assembly that an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations be negotiated once the agency is established. Mr. Lodge stated the United States position on this question on 5 November 1954, as follows:

"It is our belief that a relationship should be established between the agency and the United Nations similar to that of the specialized agencies. The exact terms of the relationship must, of course, await creation of the agency itself." (A/C.1/PV.707, page 21)

The resolution which the United States co-sponsored on that date recommended that such a relationship be established.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

The resolution (810 (IX)) as finally adopted by the Assembly on 4 December 1954, suggested that "once the agency is established, it negotiate an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations". The United States consented to the omission of the reference to a specialized agency type of relationship because we agreed that the resolution should not prejudice the nature of the relationship between the agency and the United Nations. However, I should like to make it clear that this did not indicate any change in our position. It is still our belief, as stated by the United States representative at the recent meeting of the Economic and Social Council, that the most appropriate form of relationship between the United Nations and the agency would be one similar to those of the specialized agencies.

The creation of the agency will, of course, not solve all our problems; it is perhaps the most important step, but only one of many steps toward our goal. Last November Mr. Lodge stated in this Committee that:

"There is so much to be done that it would be inconceivable for the international agency to carry on all the activities from the outset."

(A/C.1/PV.707, page 16)

The Geneva Conference has highlighted existing accomplishments and it revealed how much remains to be done. It is even clearer than a year ago that the programme is so great that it can be achieved only through a combination of national programmes, of regional programmes and of international programmes.

In recognition of this need for a combination of programmes, Mr. Dulles announced last year, in his opening address to the General Assembly, that the United States was prepared without delay to assist other countries in acquiring the basic knowledge and experience in this field. Among these steps was the conclusion of bilateral agreements which would make it possible for the United States under our laws to provide assistance and materials in the field of nuclear technology. In addition Mr. Dulles outlined plans for a programme of training in reactor technology, health, safety and medicine, and the use of isotopes, as well as plans to make available unclassified technical information.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

The United States has conducted extensive negotiations with representatives of foreign governments concerning agreements for co-operation in the research reactor field. Agreements concerning research reactors have already been negotiated with twenty-four nations. More extensive agreements for co-operation have been reached with those nations with which we have a prior relationship in the atomic energy field, namely, Belgium, Canada and the United Kingdom.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

To speed the advance of atomic knowledge and man's progress, President Eisenhower on 11 June 1955 proposed two programmes, which reflect the spirit and intent of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the desires of the American people. He said:

"First, we propose to offer research reactors to the people of free nations who can use them effectively for the acquisition of the skills and understanding essential to peaceful atomic progress. The United States, in the spirit of partnership that moves us, will contribute half the cost. We will also furnish the acquiring nation the nuclear material needed to fuel these reactors.

"Second, within prudent security consideration, we propose to make available to the people of such friendly nations as are prepared to invest their own funds in power reactors, access to and training in technological processes of their construction and operation for peaceful purposes."

Plans to implement these two programmes are going forward rapidly. The sole purpose of these programmes is to spark man's creative and inventive skills, to pool those skills, and to put them to work for the benefit of all. As the contributions to the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy reveal, research reactors are invaluable tools for the acquisition of necessary reactor techniques, information, and experience, and for medical research and therapy. They are indispensable in the training of personnel and valuable in the production of useful radioactive isotopes. They are basic to any long-range programme for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Under an "Agreement for Co-operation", the United States will provide the recipient country with reactor fuel and reactor materials not readily available in the commercial market. In August, the United States Atomic Energy Commission announced a sale price of \$28 a pound for heavy water, for use as a moderator and coolant in certain types of research reactors. We have already agreed to sell heavy water to Australia, France, India and Italy. We shall make available normal uranium metal at \$40 per kilogramme.

The August announcement also gave the value established for the lease of enriched uranium -- \$25 per gramme. The enriched uranium comes from the 200 kilogrammes that the United States has so far dedicated to the programme for international co-operation.

Recent developments have brought us closer to the era of commercial atomic power. The brighter prospect for harnessing nuclear energy to generate electricity has given great hope to many nations of the world suffering power shortages. The realization of this hope throughout the world will be accelerated by bringing to other countries the technological information required to construct power reactors for commercial use. As part of the programme announced by President Eisenhower, therefore, the United States proposes as the power reactor plans of other countries develop, to disclose classified power reactor data -- under appropriate "Agreements for Co-operation" -- to nations whose economies particularly lend themselves to the development and achievement of atomic power competitive with conventionally produced power.

The laboratories of the United States are engaged in the difficult basic research required for the economic harnessing of this great power liberated by the fission of the atom. As has just been announced by the Atomic Energy Commission, they are also engaged in the basic research required to find ways to tame the great energy liberated in the fusion of the atom. Many of our great scientists are searching for the answer to this most difficult problem.

Radio-isotopes are one of the readily available realities of the atomic age. Under applicable United States regulations, fifty-one countries are eligible to receive our radio-isotopes. These regulations are being further liberalized to permit an even wider use of these isotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry.

Our training programmes are expanding rapidly. A special course in the use of radio-isotopes was given to thirty-two foreign students from twenty-one countries in May of this year. Foreign students attended these courses in increasing numbers in June, July and August. In order to meet the requests for additional training, a second special course open only to foreign scientists will begin on 17 October.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

In June a group of twenty-three distinguished physicians and surgeons from twelve countries began a five-weeks tour of United States cancer hospitals and laboratories. During the tour these doctors became acquainted with the research and chemical uses of radio-isotopes as well as other uses of atomic energy in the battle against cancer and other diseases. A second such tour will begin this month.

The United States has established the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies for training in reactor engineering. It also has established a School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Argonne National Laboratory to provide advanced training in reactor technology. Graduates of these schools are trained to design and operate research reactors. At present, in addition to the nine American students, there are thirty foreign students from nineteen countries participating in the first course at the Argonne School. A second course will begin on 7 November when there will be sixty foreign students.

To date the United States Atomic Energy Commission has approved the presentation of atomic energy libraries to twenty-six countries. One was sent to Geneva for use by delegates to the Geneva Conference and subsequently was presented to the United Nations library there. In return for a library the United States asks only that the recipient nation or institution provide the United States with copies of its own official unclassified papers in this field.

In the course of the past year we have negotiated agreements for co-operation with, presented technical libraries to, or trained students from forty countries. I will not take the time of the representatives to read out the names of these countries, but it is, indeed, an imposing record.

These developments, together with those which other representatives here are in a position to describe, indicate that this has been a year of momentous achievement. It is, nevertheless, only a beginning. Most of us can only vaguely understand the miraculous achievement of splitting the atom. But we can easily appreciate the significance of this new tool for the eradication of disease, for making available a plentiful supply of energy to lighten man's physical burdens, and new methods for increasing food production and reducing the chronic risks of hunger and famine. Few developments in history have so stirred the imagination and aspiration of mankind.

(Mr. Pastore, United States)

It has been the fortunate lot of the American people and their Government to play a principal part in leading the way to the atomic era. The United States will continue to do all within its power to hasten the day when atomic energy will be utilized exclusively for the benefit of man.

We humbly appreciate, however, that this is not the task of any one nation or of any one group of nations. This task is universal, requiring the combined resources and skills of all nations working as partners towards common objectives. That is why President Eisenhower pledged the United States to co-operate in promoting international programmes for the peaceful application of atomic energy. It is in this spirit of partnership that we shall continue to share with other nations our advances in the peaceful applications of the atom.

The CHAIRMAN: Since no other representative wishes to speak, I propose that this meeting should be adjourned and that the next meeting should be held on Monday, 10 October, at 3 p.m.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4 p.m.