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**President:** Mr. Muhammad ZAFRULLA KHAN  
(Pakistan).

**AGENDA ITEM 14**

**Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

1. Mr. EKLUND (Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency): This is the first time I have the privilege of presenting to the General Assembly the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency,<sup>1/</sup> on behalf of its Board of Governors and General Conference. May I at the outset seize the occasion to mention that 2 December 1962 will be the twentieth anniversary of the memorable day on which the world's first controlled nuclear chain-reaction was achieved by a team of scientists led by Enrico Fermi.

2. It is appropriate to start my address by alluding to the thought expressed at the Agency's General Conference in Vienna last September by the Secretary-General's representative, Dr. Ralph Bunche—that the Agency's fortunes are linked with those of the United Nations, and with its success in establishing and maintaining peace. Peace, you will agree with me, is not simply the absence of war, but that attitude of nations and Governments out of which discernible, concrete deeds of peace are born; of these the most pressing and desired is a general cessation of nuclear tests, to be followed by disarmament, and the certainty that atomic energy will henceforth be used solely for peaceful purposes. Thus, the full achievement of the purposes of the Agency depends upon the solution of these problems by the United Nations.

3. The year that has passed has witnessed, once again, the tremendous progress in scientific and technological achievements that is such a typical feature of our time. New steps have been taken in exploring outer space. The achievements in nuclear research were less spectacular, but just as important. It is my firm belief that, although scientific discoveries may sometimes create new problems, they will ultimately help us to solve political problems by relieving us of the fear of the unknown. Promising advances in applied nuclear energy made during the year indicate that the efficiency and useful life of nuclear power stations may be greater than was previously assumed. This may bring nearer the break-even point with conven-

tional power. But the technology of conventional power also makes progress, and the cost of that power is decreasing. Thus, the target for competitive nuclear power continues to be a moving one. This illustrates the interdependence of technological progress and its advance in different directions.

4. I shall now deal briefly with an aspect of the Agency's activities that is of special interest to the Assembly; namely, the question of safeguards to prevent the diversion of the Agency's help to military use. From a purely technical point of view, this is becoming a more pressing problem. At present, the installed capacity of nuclear power reactors is some 3,000 MW; by 1966, it is expected to reach approximately 7,000 MW; by 1970, 15,000 MW. By 1970, fissile material will be produced in considerable quantities in many parts of the world, and not only in the present big nuclear Power countries. The next year or two, while the number of installations is still small and the growth rate slow, will be crucial for developing and testing an international safeguard. I stress the word "international" because this safeguard system has been elaborated and can be applied by an international body in which all Member States, recipients as well as suppliers, are represented and take part both in formulating the policy and supervising its application.

5. Science has often provided a basis for constructive co-operation between people of different ideologies and stages of development. You know that the two international conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy organized by the United Nations in Geneva in 1955 and 1958 were a good example of this, and that they showed how the scientific community could benefit from the exchange of information on a world-wide scale at periodic intervals. I am glad to report that the General Conference has recommended unanimously the convening of a further conference of this kind, and I am happy to see a draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1] to implement such a conference being tabled today in the General Assembly. On a more modest scale, scientific meetings organized by the Agency during the year have also provided a forum for constructive scientific co-operation.

6. World co-operation is also evident in the Development Decade which is to provide the means for the developing countries to achieve an economic breakthrough in the next eight years. The goal of each developing country is self-sustaining economic growth, and such growth depends to a great extent on the creativeness and ingenuity of scientists and technologists. Of prime importance to the developing countries is their need for energy and power plants; and a unanimous resolution of the last General Conference looks towards closer co-operation between the Agency and the United Nations, as well as other organizations concerned with the production and economics of all forms of power. A developing country embarking on a

<sup>1/</sup> Annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1961-30 June 1962, Vienna, July 1962, and supplement (A/5163 and Add.1).

new power programme must consider not only the atomic energy alternative, but also the conventional means—coal, oil and hydroelectric power. The great capital cost and foreign exchange component of power stations, especially nuclear power stations, makes it imperative for a country to examine these alternatives carefully. This is why experts on conventional power have been included in the recent Agency missions to evaluate the possibility of nuclear power plants, so that each country could have a clear picture of its power problems and how they could be solved most economically.

7. A concrete example of international co-operation is being set by Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia, who plan to undertake an elaborate joint study on how to arrange the nuclear fuel in certain reactor types under the auspices of the Agency. Projects of a similar nature should be undertaken in developing countries also. I should emphasize in this connexion that because of the costs and the relatively limited number of experts, even in areas as developed as Europe, nuclear power development projects are undertaken on a regional or international basis.

8. One of the most important tasks on which we are now engaged in the Agency is preparing a long-term plan for its activities. It is hoped to have this plan ready for the General Conference in 1963. Within the framework of the Development Decade, the Agency is ready to assist its member States in power questions, in research and development, and in training people, an activity in which an extended effort will have to be made by the Agency.

9. Against the background of a population expansion due to reach the 6,000 million mark by the end of the century, provision of food and water are aims of primary importance. Mindful of this situation, the Agency has embarked upon projects in which isotopes are being used to increase the availability of these essential commodities. The tracing of water resources, grain disinfection and food preservation are important for all member States but especially the developing countries. A regional rice project has been undertaken in eight countries of south-eastern Asia, to increase the efficiency of the utilization of fertilizer for rice. Rice, we hope, will grow better and will be cheaper. With the help of the Special Fund, a project for nuclear research and training in agriculture has been started in Yugoslavia. The quest of arid zones for water may be met by the study of new methods of water desalination.

10. I shall mention only a couple of concrete examples of what could be achieved by the use of isotopes in agriculture. The Agency is at present applying the sterile male technique to control the tsetse fly in the Mediterranean. If this method could also be applied to eradicating the tsetse fly in Africa, the beneficial consequences of such a project would be very considerable indeed. For example, three southern States of the United States have spent in one year \$6 million to eradicate the screw-worm in cattle. The savings made are estimated at \$100 million.

11. It is also in the context of the Development Decade and the industrialization of less developed countries that the General Conference unanimously adopted the resolution, asking the Agency to achieve, by a joint effort with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, a higher degree of co-ordination and efficiency in matters of power in general and of economics of power in particular.

12. Turning now to the Agency itself, it would not be out of place to mention here that the membership of the Board of Governors has been increased by two seats reserved for Africa and the Middle East. I am pleased to report that if there has been a trend in the Board of Governors and in the Secretariat in the past year, it has been towards greater emphasis on scientific and technical matters, and less on the administrative and political questions that inevitably accompanied the setting-up of the Agency. This manifested itself also at the last session of the General Conference which completed its work more quickly than in previous years. What is perhaps more, the Conference's main resolutions were adopted unanimously.

13. If this encouraging trend continues, the Agency will be in a better position to help nuclear science to play a catalytic role in the general scientific advance of the developing countries. It is our hope that the research reactors and nuclear science facilities that are reaching completion in many parts of the world, will become focal points for the more general scientific development of the countries concerned. In this way the Agency should be able to play, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the inter-governmental organizations concerned, an increasing part in over-all scientific development.

14. A resolution adopted by the General Conference points also towards close co-operation between the Agency and the United Nations. It refers to a question on the agenda of the General Assembly, namely, the economic and social consequences of disarmament. There is perhaps no section of the national economies which is likely to benefit more profoundly from the peaceful redeployment of resources than that with which our Agency is concerned. Noting this point, the General Conference asked me to give full co-operation to the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of the task you have entrusted to him of keeping under review the basic aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

15. Finally, I shall briefly refer to another aspect of the Agency's co-operation with the United Nations which is proceeding quietly and effectively, namely, that with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. In the past year we have contributed to the new comprehensive report of the Committee, submitted a survey on radioactive contamination of food in Austria, analysed samples in our laboratory, and helped to train scientists from developing countries in analysing and sampling techniques. We have also awarded research contracts, organized scientific meetings on the subject of contamination and radiation effects, and jointly with the Committee given technical advice to the World Meteorological Organization in setting up a system for world-wide measurements of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere, pursuant to the resolution [1721 (XVI)] adopted by the General Assembly last year. The scientific and technical support we have given to the United Nations in this matter is, I think, a good example of the relationship that exists between our two organizations, and which might be extended to other fields.

16. The PRESIDENT: I am sure that the Assembly would wish me on its behalf to express to the Director-General of the Agency our sincere thanks for the report which he has just presented.

17. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America): My delegation expresses its gratitude to Mr. Eklund for his presentation of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This is especially significant because it also marks the completion of the first period of service of Mr. Eklund, whose energetic and able direction has been demonstrated from the very outset. We are pleased to note the progress being made in so many facets of the Agency's work. It is sometimes difficult to comprehend the enormous development of atomic energy in the peaceful service of mankind. The Agency is participating in a most consequential and significant way in this development. Its notable activity in aiding the developing nations to acquire more quickly the skills and capabilities necessary for this new era is one of its major achievements. This report on the work of the Agency makes it evident that the IAEA is extremely well qualified to provide objective analysis and guidance and to contribute to the solution of many problems that require the combined efforts of the countries concerned.

18. A number of Member States, together with the United States, have co-sponsored the draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1] calling for the organization of a third conference for the peaceful uses of atomic energy to be held in the fall of 1964. This proposal is essentially self-explanatory. In summary, it notes in its preambular paragraphs the conditions which justify the call for, and timing of, the next conference. In the operative paragraphs it reasserts the interests of the General Assembly in this vital subject and declares that it would be advantageous to all involved to convene such a conference. Provision is then made for the Secretary-General, with the assistance of appropriate United Nations bodies, to take the necessary preliminary steps to bring about a conference considerably more limited in size and in cost than those of 1955 and 1958.

19. Almost five years have elapsed since the 1958 International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. At its sixth regular session in 1962 the General Conference of the Agency expressed the hope that a third conference would be held in Geneva in 1964. The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee endorsed the holding of such a conference under United Nations auspices in 1964.

20. In the careful evaluation of the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy prepared by the Secretary-General in 1960,<sup>2/</sup> it was clear that the range of the applications to peaceful uses had grown so tremendously that the conference structure had become quite large and exceedingly complex, a problem of concern to the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee. For some time the various United Nations organs involved in the convening of conferences have generally tried to confine the size in the interest of more effective results and in recognition of the desirability of achieving reasonable economy. We believe that the proposed third conference can be kept within reasonable bounds and that consequently it should also require a smaller budget than its predecessors.

21. Toward this goal, which would be more modest and yet no less useful, the United States suggests certain practical limitations and restraints for the consideration of the Secretary-General.

22. We believe that the Secretary-General should select specific topics which would be considered in detail by the technical committees of the conference. As illustrations for the sort of specific topics we have in mind, we cite four examples; first, operating experience with nuclear power plants; secondly, the status of novel types of thermal nuclear powerplants; third, the status of development of breeder reactors; and finally, the topic of nuclear fuel development. We cite these four, not as proposals, but simply for illustrative purposes. There will, of course, be other relevant topics which we believe should be considered in a small number of general review papers in plenary meetings of the conference to be arranged for this purpose. We believe that the Secretary-General might establish a limit to the number of papers which can be accepted for the conference. Possibly they should not exceed a total of 500.

23. We suggest that the combined number of plenary and committee meetings be limited in the number of approximately twenty-five. We suggest that a total of approximately 2,000 delegates should attend the conference. We do not believe that the travel and subsistence expenses of these delegates should be borne by the conference. Papers accepted should be provided by the contributors at their own expense in the four languages of the conference, English, French, Spanish and Russian. The United Nations should be responsible and bear the expense of duplicating and distributing the required number of copies. As Members will recognize from previous experience, the publication of the proceedings of the conference has caused heavy expenditure. We would hope, therefore, that the Secretary-General might review various alternative possibilities relating to the most economical manner in which the publication of conference proceedings might be arranged.

24. These suggestions for consideration by the Secretary-General are made with a view of producing a sound, economic and productive meeting. They are not intended to lessen either the stature of the project or our firm belief in its importance. The distribution of scientific and technical knowledge that exists today is far more efficient than it was when the last conference was held. We believe that practical limitations can now be brought about without in any way reducing the usefulness of the conference as a device to promote increased co-operation and exchange of information concerning the uses of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

25. Without in anyway wishing to prejudge the nature of the recommendations which the Secretary-General will lay before the eighteenth session of this Assembly, we commend the twelve-Power draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1] to your attention.

26. Speaking as a representative of the United States, let me also express my delegation's whole-hearted support for the amendment submitted by the delegation of Australia [A/L.404], which decides to invite Member States to participate in the third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

27. Man is in a constant struggle to elevate his standard of living and to add to his sense of well-being. For this he looks more and more to science and technology. It is through this avenue that he eagerly anticipates the arrival of products and techniques to help him to achieve a more secure and a more satisfying life. He hopes for more and better food, better shelter and clothing, better health and longer life, and more leisure

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/4391 and Add.1.

time to engage in the cultural and recreational activities that help to round out human existence.

28. The basic aim of the International Atomic Energy Agency is "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to promote health and prosperity throughout the world". To pursue this objective the Agency has developed international programmes in both research and technical assistance in such widely diverse areas as studying the role of nuclear reactors for supplying energy for peaceful purposes, and the production of isotopes for use in both medical and agricultural research.

29. Let us briefly examine these two rather broad fields of application. In the area of power reactors, it is clear that for the present time, fission type reactors are of principal interest and offer the best chances of meeting expanding needs. Where large capacity installations can be used, and where chemical or fossil fuel costs are above average, nuclear power reactor systems are becoming increasingly attractive economically. Power sources of more limited size are often needed in remote areas, such as small communities remote from main transportation systems. In such areas fuel transport costs are usually very high. With additional technological advances, small power reactors may well answer this problem.

30. The importance of nuclear power to future generations means that all possible steps should be taken to support research aimed at developing and constructing safe and economical nuclear power reactors, particularly those which breed additional fuel. As a corollary to this, it is quite evident that training courses and facilities must be provided to assure an adequate supply of trained operator and maintenance personnel.

31. The processing and utilization of isotopes has become a major field in the application of nuclear energy to peaceful uses. Isotopes are, as this Assembly knows, elements that have been "charged" in a reactor until they become radio-active; that is, they emit energy in the form of rays. These emitted rays can be utilized in numerous ways. They can produce changes in living things, thus providing the means for treating cancer, for producing variations in plants and animals and thus developing new agricultural strains. They are also used as "tracers" to help identify various processes and physical conditions. They have been used as control and monitor devices, including the detection of flaws and inherent failures in materials; as indicators of changes in the materials being passed through pipe lines; as "tracers" to detect the way in which chemical fertilizers are absorbed into plants or the assimilation within the body of certain chemicals; and as aids in the diagnosis and control of certain diseases.

32. The two Geneva conferences in 1955 and 1958 were devoted primarily to describing activities in the various fields of the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and to establishing and expediting exchanges of scientific and technological information between scientists and engineers from the various countries that attended.

33. The first conference, in particular, opened to the various countries of the world the technology that had been developed, more or less unilaterally, during the years preceding 1955. There were both surprising similarities and significant differences in the approaches and solutions to the many diverse problems involving the applications of atomic energy for peace-

ful purposes. The net effect of the conference was to stimulate greatly current research, but even more important, the rate of conception of new ideas in many fields.

34. From this platform, at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly [1013th meeting], President Kennedy issued a call for a United Nations Development Decade. The General Assembly unanimously approved resolution 1710 (XVI) thereby putting its stamp of approval on the need to strengthen, co-ordinate, concentrate and enlarge the co-operation among the Member States to accelerate the attack on the barriers to economic and social progress, especially in the developing and emerging nations of the world. Since then many plans and programmes have been initiated or intensified. It may be too early for a frank appraisal of the genuine possibilities of this Development Decade. But it is not too early to recognize candidly that, unless there are miraculous interventions of new thought and inspiring ideas, there will remain in many places a huge gap between hope and realization. The trend is and will be upward, but the rate and tempo must be increased.

35. It is for such lofty and inspirational ideas as came from the lips of Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Nobel prize winner and Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, that we must look for the "leap-frogging" that is indispensable to the advance we must make against poverty, ignorance and disease. Approaching, as the Chairman of the Agency has said, the twentieth anniversary of the first controlled, self-sustaining chain reaction which took place in my home community of Chicago on 2 December 1942, Dr. Seaborg once again called attention to the spectacular developments yet to come in the peaceful uses of atomic energy resulting from the fast pace of technology.

36. To the layman, his description of the potentials of the peaceful use of the atom is simply fantastic. He spoke of making polar regions livable; of new, long-life nuclear batteries to propel vehicles, economically competitive electricity; of enormous gains in agriculture through the use of isotopes and the lengthening of life-line through the broadening application of isotopes to diagnosis and treatment in medicine and to the exploration of the mechanism of disease. He also foresaw more spectacular feats such as deepening the Straits of Gibraltar or opening the Sierra Nevada passes.

37. If the past were not a prologue, one would question the predictions of this world-renowned scientist, but, instead, one must find credence in his expression that what he outlined might be too conservative. To quote him directly:

"We are in a scientific age that is moving at such a rate that I do not think one can adequately predict what may happen within twenty years."

38. In an era of such awesome potential, we must counsel together to make real these possibilities for good. A third conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy is a desirable vehicle for this purpose. In this Decade so hopefully proclaimed, we shall need the best of science and technology to reach even the modest goals that have been set. It is a blessed duality that, at this moment in time, when poor, hungry and disease-ridden populations seek the better life, science is in a stage which bolsters the hope, and strengthens our common search, for a happier and more secure world for all peoples.

39. Mr. CHERNYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): During the past year, the International Atomic Energy Agency has, in my delegation's view, performed useful work in the field of the training of nationals of the less developed countries. A number of countries were given technical assistance in the form of experts and equipment for atomic laboratories and scientific centres. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation, however, the Agency is still not fulfilling the basic tasks laid down in its Statute. It has not become, as it was designed to be, a centre for international co-operation in the peaceful use of the discoveries of atomic physics and technology in the interests of the economic development of the less developed countries. The Agency does not always comply adequately with requests for assistance, of which many countries stand in need.

40. It may be asked what are the real reasons why the Agency has not yet fulfilled the tasks entrusted to it.

41. In my delegation's opinion, the main reason is that various Western Powers are trying to subordinate the activities of IAEA to their own narrow interests and in so doing are disregarding the interests of most of the Agency's members, especially those of the less developed countries. The Western Powers are in the first place attempting to use the Agency in order to establish their control over the development of atomic energy in countries which turn to the Agency for assistance.

42. This is the real reason why the Agency has so far not received a single request for the delivery of any significant amount of the uranium at its disposal.

43. International co-operation in the peaceful use of atomic energy is seriously hampered by the atomic arms race, which is still continuing. Until the question of general and complete disarmament is settled, the main efforts and material resources of science will be concentrated on the military, not the peaceful, uses of atomic energy. It is therefore impossible to over-estimate the enormous significance which a solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament would have for the Agency's work.

44. The Soviet delegation, which attaches great importance to the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, has submitted for the General Assembly's consideration at its present session the item "Economic programme for disarmament" and also a draft Declaration concerning the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament [A/5233]. The adoption of the Soviet proposals would serve the cause of the rapid economic and social development of the less developed countries and would create a real basis for broad international co-operation in the field of science and technology within the framework of the United Nations.

45. The Soviet Union delegation welcomes the resolution,<sup>3/</sup> unanimously adopted by the General Conference of IAEA at its sixth session at Vienna, on the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and expresses the hope that IAEA will play its part in the elaboration of an economic programme for disarmament.

46. It is well known that the Soviet Union is sharing with other countries its experience in the field of the

peaceful use of atomic energy. The Soviet Union has helped various countries to build and put into operation twenty-five atomic units, including ten reactors, seven particle accelerators and eight physical and radiotechnological laboratories. Between the years 1955 and 1962, 1,500 specialists were trained in the Soviet Union for work in these centres. The Soviet Union is providing all of this assistance without any political or military conditions.

47. The Soviet Union is likewise prepared to co-operate within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Soviet Government has announced its presentation to IAEA of a quantity of uranium. We have placed at the Agency's disposal a large number of qualified experts. Holders of IAEA fellowships from many countries are studying in the educational institutions and atomic laboratories of the Soviet Union. At the last session of IAEA's General Conference, the Soviet delegation, together with the delegations of the other socialist countries, proposed a concrete programme for the work of IAEA in the next two or three years. These proposals provide for the creation, in the less developed countries, of six medical centres which would use radioisotopes in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases, as well as six physical laboratories. Moreover, the Soviet programme provides for the offer to the less developed countries of 300 fellowships for the training of specialists at institutions of higher education and atomic centres.

48. The Soviet delegation considers that the Agency can and should be a centre for international co-operation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The proposals of the Soviet Union, which were submitted to the session of the General Conference held at Vienna in September 1962, conclusively show that the Soviet Union wishes the work of the IAEA to be directed towards the quickest possible performance of the tasks laid upon it by its Statute and towards co-operation in the use of the most recent discoveries of atomic physics, for the strengthening of peace and the enhancement of the well-being of the peoples of all countries.

49. The International Atomic Energy Agency must carry out its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, which aim at the strengthening of peace and the fostering of international co-operation. The Soviet Union will make every effort to ensure that the Agency, in its work, is guided by these principles. It is only on their basis that broad international co-operation in the field of atomic energy, in which the peoples of all countries of the world are interested, will be possible.

50. The Soviet delegation supports the draft resolution [A/L.401] which takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [A/5163 and Add.1] for the past year.

51. As Members are aware, at the last session of IAEA's General Conference a resolution<sup>4/</sup> was adopted, at the initiative of the Soviet and United States delegations, recommending the holding in 1964 of a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The Soviet Union supports the recommendation for the holding of such a conference under the auspices of the United Nations, and feels that all countries wishing to do so should be able to take part in the conference, which could make an important

<sup>3/</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions adopted by the General Conference during its sixth session, document GS (VI)/RES/130.

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., resolution GC (VI)/RES/129.

contribution to the further development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. For that reason the Soviet delegation, together with a number of other delegations, is submitting for the consideration of the General Assembly at its present session a draft resolution [A/L.402] concerning the convening of a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1964, and hopes that this draft will be adopted by the Assembly unanimously.

52. So far as the amendments to the draft resolution are concerned, the Soviet delegation will vote in favour of the Czechoslovak amendment [A/L.405] and against the Australian amendment [A/L.404].

53. Mr. CZERNETZ (Austria): The Austrian delegation is pleased to welcome warmly, for the first time, to the United Nations General Assembly the distinguished Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund, after his assuming office on 1 December 1961. My delegation also wishes to thank him for his interesting report on the Agency's activities during the past year which he has just presented to us.

54. This report covers the fifth year of the Agency's existence and reflects the real efforts that are being made in the various fields. My delegation is of the opinion that the present programme is a realistic one, a programme which, in the course of the Agency's existence, has been adjusted to the realities in the peaceful uses of atomic energy today. It clearly shows that the International Atomic Energy Agency has now found its proper place and function in the development of atomic power for peaceful purposes.

55. On the occasion of its fifth anniversary the Agency was able to present to the public a fine record of activities, especially in the field of technical assistance and training. In the first five years of its existence, not less than 1,800 candidates have been selected by the Agency for placement under its fellowship programme, and some 1,500 trainees have attended courses carried out with two mobile laboratories.

56. With great satisfaction it has been noted that the Agency's own functional laboratory at Seibersdorf, in the outskirts of Vienna, came into operation last year, and Member States are beginning to make use of its services.

57. Since Austria has, in the neighbourhood of the Agency's laboratory, a reactor centre with a 5 MW Astra reactor, Austria envisages, in response to the inquiries by the Director General, the possibility of putting facilities of this centre at the part-time disposal of a long-term training programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This programme might start as early as sometime during the coming year.

58. Austria has gladly agreed further to collaborate with the Agency in this field and is prepared to receive in 1963 a certain number of fellowship-holders for a full year's training in the Austrian Atomic Studies Centre at Seibersdorf.

59. The studies undertaken with regard to the possibilities of establishing nuclear power projects with the Agency's help are a further significant step in the Agency's activities. Although, as the report states, these projects are still at an early stage, it shows what an increasingly important role the Agency can play in promoting the development of atomic power in the not-too-distant future.

60. The Austrian delegation to the sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency has therefore devoted special attention to this programme and has proposed accordingly to consider the establishment of a Joint Power Division. Such an institution, which in the opinion of the Austrian delegation should be attached to the Agency, will have the important task of assuring a closer co-operation and co-ordination among the Agency, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the World Power Conference. Furthermore, by providing advice to developing countries on power questions, it could prevent investments which might prove later to be of doubtful value. It is highly appreciated by my delegation that the General Conference has adopted two important resolutions in this field.

61. The Agency as a technical organization has, in the course of the previous years, gained considerable experience with regard to the application of nuclear energy, and it seems to us that this organization could be considered as being the most appropriate organ for the co-ordination of the scientific efforts carried out by a number of international bodies, especially with regard to the application of nuclear energy.

62. In this connexion it may be mentioned that the rapid development of the numerous applications of nuclear energy seems to justify the convening of a third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

63. After a careful study, my delegation believes that the Agency's report shows that this organization is doing a work perhaps less spectacular than originally expected, but nevertheless a very important one. The economic use of atomic power in competition with conventional power resources has not been possible as soon as many may have expected. But there is no question that atomic power will play an important economic role in the future. It is the present task of the International Atomic Energy Agency to pave the way for this development, for a development for the benefit of mankind.

64. Allow me now to ask the question whether it is not the case that we, all of us, are so sceptical that we tend, in our critical mood, to overlook the truly positive elements in the stormy and sometimes very dangerous development of our international life. Do we not tend to overlook or underestimate even our own achievements because we are almost afraid to find something which is really positive beyond doubt? My Government feels great satisfaction about the extremely valuable work of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

65. Let me point out how very great the advantage is to the whole world that nuclear scientists from all countries are co-operating in the field of the peaceful use of atomic power. The closer they co-operate, the more they exchange scientific data and experiences, the more they get used to intimate scientific relations and the more nuclear science and technique become common knowledge the world over, the closer we may be to a solution of the difficult problems of a universal and effectively-controlled nuclear disarmament. Therefore I venture to say that, in its scientific work, the International Atomic Energy Agency is also contributing to the creation of technical preconditions to true world peace as well as to the creation of a better and more peaceful international climate.

66. My country is very happy that it had the honour of being chosen as the seat of the International Atomic Energy Agency. We are extremely glad, as a small and neutral country, to be able to contribute in this way to the paramount cause of peace, which can only be realized by international co-operation and by securing human rights everywhere. The International Atomic Energy Agency certainly deserves the full support of the General Assembly and all Member States of the United Nations Organization.

67. Mr. OKAZAKI (Japan): The Japanese delegation counts it a privilege to associate itself most warmly with the preceding speakers in paying high tribute to the International Atomic Energy Agency. The progress of the Agency's work during the past year, as set forth so lucidly in its sixth annual report and in the supplement to that report, can only be described as brilliant. It is very refreshing to be able to discuss as an item the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is such an outstanding example of international peaceful co-operation in an infinitely important field of human activity.

68. A study of the Agency's report and its supplement clearly reveals the broad scope of this peaceful co-operative effort on the international plane. Seventy-eight States are now members of the Agency, which provides a centre for them to work together in close harmony in carrying out the Agency's important responsibilities. Co-operation with the various United Nations specialized agencies, and other international agencies, in carrying out programmes of mutual interest should also be noted. And, of course, through its publications, symposia and seminars, through its technical assistance programme, and through its fellowship and contractual arrangement with universities, scientific institutes and laboratories, the agency contributes further in a very substantial way to this highly important international activity.

69. In dealing with questions concerning atomic energy we must remind ourselves that this awesome force has an enormous potential for human welfare and betterment. We should not dwell only upon the dreadful capacity of this force for the destruction of humanity.

70. The International Atomic Energy Agency, in its various programmes of work, typifies the beneficial aspect of atomic energy. To realize the great importance of those aspects, one has only to note the programmes of the Agency in such fields as nuclear power, reactor, fuels and materials, the use of radioisotopes and radiation in medicine, agriculture, industry and hydrology, and the vitally important aspect of protection against radiation.

71. In the light of such consideration, the Japanese delegation has noted with great interest the reference, in the supplement of the Agency's report [A/5163/Add.1., para. 20], to the possibility of holding, in 1964, a third international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We welcome this most impressive initiative which has been taken by the Agency, an initiative free from any overtones of political ideology. The Japanese delegation believes that the two earlier conferences on this important subject, held in Geneva in 1955 and 1958, served unmistakably a very useful purpose. Accordingly, we feel that it would be equally useful and most timely to initiate arrangements now for a third conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, to take place in 1964. It should be noted that,

by 1964, six years will have elapsed since the last conference was held on this subject.

72. For these reasons, the Japanese delegation has the honour of co-sponsoring, with a number of other delegations, the draft resolution which is now before us [A/L.402 and Add.1]. We attach great significance to this draft resolution as a means of giving effect to the initiative taken by the Agency and of promoting actively thereby the expeditious and effective application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes.

73. In order to score a resounding success at the proposed conference a considerable amount of time is required for the thorough preparation which such a challenging undertaking demands. This necessitates the co-operative efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Agency, with the Member States and the various specialized and other international agencies concerned. We believe that the keynote of the contemplated conference might well be the opportunity which it will provide to share knowledge and information among all the countries at varying stages of development in the field of atomic energy.

74. In particular, we feel that the conference should be thought of as a harmonizing centre at which the many countries that are not as yet very far advanced with regard to the peaceful application of atomic energy may draw upon the knowledge and experience available at the conference to aid them in their own further development in the field. It seems appropriate in this context to take note of the fact that the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas will be held in Geneva in February, 1963. This Conference may be expected to provide useful examples for the proposed International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in 1964.

75. For all these reasons, the Japanese delegation wishes to appeal to the representatives assembled here to support unanimously the draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1] now before us.

76. Mr. HAJEK (Czechoslovakia): In discussing the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency as it appears in its report for 1962 which is now before us, [A/5163 and Add.1], the Czechoslovak delegation notes with satisfaction that in its activities in the past year the Agency has achieved some positive results. In the first place we consider as useful the work of the Agency in the field of education and training of young scientific and technical workers, particularly from the developing countries. The assistance of the Agency to Member States in the field of the exchange of scientific information, through the publication of various kinds of scientific material, as well as through the organization of a number of international scientific conferences and meetings, most of them well organized and of good scientific quality, has also been positive.

77. However, these results cannot fully satisfy us. A substantial intensification of co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual understanding and benefit, which has not been sufficiently developed so far, would no doubt contribute to a further improvement of the successful work of the Agency. The Czechoslovak delegation deems it necessary to point out again that it considers the granting of technical assistance in the field of the uses of atomic energy to the developing countries as the main objective of the Agency's work,

while all other activities must be subordinated to this main task.

78. However, it seems to us that in spite of the existence of the Agency for six years, the main concept of its work has not yet been made fully clear. We cannot agree with the procedure where resources that could be allotted to technical assistance, particularly to developing countries, have been used for other purposes which do not bring about such benefits as would have been drawn from the direct technical assistance we have in mind and which we have stressed.

79. I would like to draw particular attention to the development of the Agency's own research facilities in costly laboratories. According to the experience and consideration of the Czechoslovak delegation, this is not, after all, the task of the Agency itself, and in spite of the amounts that are being allotted to this work, the Agency cannot have sufficient resources to organize its own research fully. It is in the general interest that the Agency should not waste its resources in this direction, but should accord greater attention to more intensive and co-ordinated utilization and development of co-operation with national research centres, which are in many cases much better equipped in every respect.

80. Similarly, we take a critical position toward the system of the so-called safeguards, and we have, more than once in the past, expressed this critical attitude. The practical introduction of these measures which, in spite of our opposition, was carried out in several instances—and some of them have been quoted in the report—fully confirmed our reservations. If we take into account these two fields of the Agency's activities, we cannot agree with the statement contained in the annual report that the activity in the field of technical assistance decreased as a consequence of the insufficient size of the voluntary contributions of the members. In order to ensure the further development of the Agency's work, we consider it useful to draw, at least, attention to these shortcomings which we quoted. We hope that the Agency will be successful in overcoming them.

81. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has consistently developed the programme of the peaceful uses of atomic energy in a number of fields of science and technology, and we have been, and are also at present, interested in the Agency's work. We are willing to co-operate with all countries in the field of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, particularly to render effective assistance to developing countries, within our powers and capabilities. The Czechoslovak Government decided to increase the number of scholarships for the students from developing countries and it is also willing to help the Agency in organizing a scientific symposium on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1963, and to support all other beneficial actions of the Agency. Our positive point of view with regard to the Agency's activities has been shown as a result of our conviction about its usefulness for the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and consequently all our suggestions have been aimed at the improvement of its work.

82. The necessary prerequisite for the successful work of the Agency is a long-term programme for the solution of key problems of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, a programme that would take into account the needs of all Member States, particularly those of the developing countries.

83. In considering such a proposal we are inevitably led to the conclusion that the Agency is necessarily interested in having its work secured against all disturbances and obstacles created by the arms race which, unfortunately, diverts such an amount of material and scientific effort towards the purposes of destruction, threatening at the same moment the whole future of mankind and the bright perspectives opened by peaceful atomic research and development. Therefore, the Agency should find its way to contributing to the attainment of general and complete disarmament and to co-operate with the elaboration of the economic programme of disarmament which is being discussed now at the seventeenth session on the initiative of the Soviet delegation.

84. With these considerations in mind the Czechoslovak delegation supports the draft resolution [A/L.401], submitted by Canada, Pakistan and Poland, calling on the General Assembly to take note of the report.

85. I should like to say some words on the Twelve-Power draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1]. International co-operation in the field of the uses of atomic energy for peaceful ends is certainly of great importance and is useful, not only to the developing countries, but also to countries who have their own research facilities and great experience in this field. That was best confirmed by the course and the results of the two International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva in 1955 and 1958, and this has been sufficiently stressed by all the speakers who took part in the discussion up to now. The Czechoslovak delegation, therefore, welcomes the positive wish of the International Atomic Energy Agency to organize a third conference of this kind, as is also recommended in the twelve-Power draft resolution.

86. However, we think that the idea of wide international co-operation should be reflected directly in the text of the draft resolution to the effect that all States, irrespective of whether or not they are members of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, or some other specialized agencies, should be invited to participate in the future conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

87. We know that there are countries which are not members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, which have rich experience in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and which might therefore contribute their knowledge to a successful conference. We also assume that no political motives which, up to now, have been blocking the participation of these countries in the United Nations and the specialized agencies should prevent the conference from benefiting from the participation of all States, whether they be Members of the United Nations or not. For this reason the Czechoslovak delegation submits an amendment [A/L.405] to the twelve-Power draft resolution. It should be included as operative paragraph 4 and reads:

"Invites all States which so desire to take part in the Conference and to include as members of their delegations experts competent in the field of atomic energy."

The immense significance of the peaceful development and use of atomic energy for mankind and its future has been sufficiently stressed by all the speakers who intervened before me. Therefore, it is only logical

that no State, wishing to co-operate, should be excluded from such an important event as the planned conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Czechoslovak delegation is confident that the General Assembly not only will approve the reasons leading us to submit this amendment—and its justification and usefulness—but also will lend the amendment its full support.

*Mr. Chernyshev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

88. Sir James PLIMSOLL (Australia): I should like at the outset to express our gratification that Mr. Eklund has come here himself today to present the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [A/5163 and Add.1], and to record the high opinion which the Australian Government has formed of his work in his first year in office and his constructive and energetic approach to the problem.

89. I should like also to commend the Agency itself for its work, particularly in the field of technical assistance and in the application of the system of safeguards.

90. In particular, I should like to mention the decision of the Fifth General Conference to initiate a long-term programme for the Agency, which was mentioned by Mr. Eklund when he spoke. It is not clear yet how far it will be possible to carry the programme because of financial limitations and uncertainties concerning contributions to the general fund. But in any event, the formulation of such a programme helps to indicate the priorities that should be developed.

91. In the light of this, the Australian delegation will be very happy to vote for the draft resolution that has been introduced by Canada, Pakistan and Poland [A/L.401].

92. The other question that is before us is the holding of another conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. There have been two conferences so far and both have been a success. The first one we all remember as a landmark in this field. It meant a great opening up, to all the countries of the world, of the experience and knowledge that had been built up, particularly by the Soviet Union and the United States. It marked a free interchange, for the first time, not only between communist and non-communist countries but also within the various groupings themselves.

93. The second conference, of course, could not be so spectacular, because the fields open—hitherto unknown to most of us—did not exist. But there was, again, a useful exchange and a useful advance in our common knowledge. Therefore, we welcome at this time another conference. It is time that there should be another one; and we support, as a positive, and not as a negative, course, the efforts to limit the scope and size of the third conference. It is no longer profitable to try to cover the whole field without any restriction. We need more planning so that it can be specified in some detail, and also prepared in some detail, what exactly should be discussed. If the third conference were to follow the lines of the 1958 one, it would be too large and unwieldy.

94. This is quite apart, of course, from any questions of economy, of keeping down the costs, in view of the rather strained financial circumstances of the United Nations today. I would support in this respect the remarks that were made earlier this morning by Mr. Klutznick, the representative of the United States.

95. Hence, as I say, it is not negative, it is practical and constructive to concentrate the attention of the conference, and the agenda might be limited to the consideration of subjects, or groups of subjects, of the greatest importance. For example, Australia would like to see special attention given to power-reactor technology. We feel we have reached a stage where there might be a review today of power-reactor technology and of the prospects of different types of reactor systems.

96. I would say also, on the organization of the conference, that Australia would favour the joint organization of the conference by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations, with primary responsibility lying with IAEA. We believe that the costs of IAEA participation would not be substantial.

97. I might also urge the most careful preparation, and would stress the need for sound technical advice and for avoiding any duplication of work by other conferences, such as, for example, the Conference that is going to be held in Geneva in February 1963 on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

98. In the light of what I have said, the Australian delegation will, therefore, vote in support of the draft resolution that has been introduced by twelve Powers, [A/L.402 and Add.1]. This indicates that there is general agreement in this body, including the United States and the Soviet Union, on the conditions for the holding of such a conference. Agreement has not been reached on one point only, and that is as to who should be invited to the conference. The draft resolution does not cover that, and the Assembly is being asked to choose between two alternative proposals, one of which has been put forward by the delegation of Australia, [A/L.404], and the other by the delegation of Czechoslovakia [A/L.405]. I do not think it necessary to canvass this draft resolution here at any great length, nor did the representative of Czechoslovakia, who had spoken just before me.

99. The question is one that has been before United Nations bodies for some time in other contexts, and the arguments in the different directions will be well known to representatives here. The delegation of Czechoslovakia has proposed to invite all States that so desire to take part in the conference and to include, as members of their delegations, experts in the field of atomic energy. That is one of the draft resolutions placed before the Assembly.

100. The other, submitted by Australia, invites the States that are Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies. In other words, the Australian proposal gives the Secretary-General a clear indication of exactly which States are to be invited; those States are ones which have been accorded a status in international conferences and organizations under the auspices of the United Nations.

101. In other words, the decisions on individual States already have been made for the Secretary-General at different stages in the past. They have been made by admitting such States to the United Nations or to the specialized agencies.

102. The proposal of Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, invites all States, without specifying either what is a State or whether a particular State satisfies the conditions that most Members of the Assembly would regard as necessary for participation in the conference.

103. Hence, the Assembly has before it these two alternative amendments, and I would hope that the Assembly will vote in favour of the one put forward by Australia. If the Assembly does that then it will be following the practice that it has followed on previous occasions in international conferences; it will be following, incidentally, the practice adopted in the case of the first two conferences in this field. I think it is logical, and I certainly hope it will be decided that we shall follow that again.

104. Mr. TREMBLAY (Canada) (translated from French): It was with keen interest that my delegation listened to the statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in introducing the report [A/5163 and Add.1]. We should like to tell him how pleased we are to welcome him for the first time to this Assembly.

105. The sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was held in September last, afforded an opportunity of appraising the work accomplished by the Agency during the first five years of its existence and of making some forecasts for the future. Although the activities of the Agency have not always coincided with the initial expectations, my Government is not inclined to underestimate its achievements. Nor does it feel pessimistic with regard to the future role of the Agency.

106. One of the most important functions of the Agency is to promote the exchange of scientific and technical information and, more particularly, to encourage the holding of conferences, seminars and symposia. Thanks to the co-operation of Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited, the Canadian Government has been happy this year to be the host at one of these meetings, held jointly by the Agency and UNESCO. There is no doubt that these conversations are of the greatest value to scientists from all countries. They allow of a very useful exchange of ideas and experience and they contribute to the advancement of our knowledge in the various fields of nuclear physics.

107. In that respect, the recommendation by the sixth General Conference of the Agency for the holding of a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy<sup>5/</sup> appears to us to be particularly opportune. Canada is happy to be among the sponsors of the draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1], the purpose of which is to follow up this recommendation.

108. According to the terms of its Statute, the Agency is responsible for establishing and administering safeguards, or protection systems. My delegation is happy to note that during the year 1962 the Agency carried out its first three inspections: that of the reactor Nora in Norway, that of the Triga Mark II reactor in Finland and that of the four different types of nuclear reactors in the United States which that country laid open for inspection.

109. I spoke just now of the need to look to the future in order to prepare the Agency's programme for the next five years. In that connexion, the Board of Governors has already undertaken some useful programming, in which scientists of my country are collaborating. Canadian experts are participating in studies for the purpose of determining the role of the Agency in connexion with the use of nuclear power for practical purposes.

110. In conclusion, I should like to say how glad we are, as a member of the Board of Governors of the Agency, to have the privilege, together with the representatives of Pakistan and Poland, of sponsoring the draft resolution [A/L.401] requesting the General Assembly to take note of the report that the Agency has submitted to us.

111. I wish to express our thanks once again to Mr. Eklund and to assure him that my country intends to lend its full support to the work that the International Atomic Energy Agency is performing.

*Mr. Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan) resumed the Chair.*

112. Mr. CSATORDAY (Hungary): When the 1960-1961 annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [A/5163 and Add.1] was before the General Assembly at its sixteenth session, a number of delegations dealt with the problems whose comprehension and solution are the primary conditions for the Agency to fulfil its functions as defined in the Statute. Several speakers severely criticized the wrong tendencies visible in the life of the Agency and the useless sides of its activity. The sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency this year has produced the best evidence that the debate of the General Assembly last year had pointed to symptoms bearing on the life of the Agency.

113. Perhaps the report of the Agency for 1961-1962 does not bear out clearly enough that the Agency has reached a new stage of its development. In 1962 the question has been raised more often: what are the basic objectives of the Agency, and what are the prospects for its future? These questions have come up, indeed, not only in the International Atomic Energy Agency itself, but also in other international organizations handling the problems relating to atomic energy. Developments both within and outside the Agency have pressed for an answer to the questions. The International Atomic Energy Agency is engaged in working out long range plans. In our days, significant events are in the making in the field of the atomic and technical sciences. Their consequences are unpredictable as yet but their appearance already makes itself felt. It is possible that the Third World Scientific Conference to be held in Geneva in 1964 will give clearer answers to many scientific and technical problems of the peaceful use of atomic energy than did the first such conference in 1955. It is not likely, however, that the Conference would give an answer to the problems of a political and economic character which, as regards the future of the Agency, have priority over the purely scientific and technical problems.

114. In May 1962 an American report was published entitled "Report of the Advisory Committee on the United States policy toward the International Atomic Energy Agency". The report, which was prepared by eight well known American specialists, was discussed in August 1962 by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the United States Congress. According to the report, a reappraisal was made of the policy pursued thus far by the United States towards the International Atomic Energy Agency, and proposals were made for future changes in this policy in connexion with all major aspects of the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The conclusions and recommendations of the report were reflected in the views exposed during the debates of the sixth General Conference of the Agency.

<sup>5/</sup> Ibid.

115. It is not our purpose to dwell upon the report at length; we wish only to deal with two of its principal conclusions which are significant for the future and the basic objectives of the Agency. One of them is in fact only a theory. The view which originated in 1956 and 1957 is spreading in the West again, namely, that nuclear power reactor projects are under way all over the world, and that the principal role in assistance to such projects will be played by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Consequently, we should link the future of the Agency with the development of nuclear power. If nuclear power is going to acquire tremendous economic importance soon, and if in about 1966 or 1967 we reach such a stage of development that nuclear power plants will come into operation throughout the world, even in the less developed countries, then the International Atomic Energy Agency has to be prepared for these tasks. That is the theory. Preparation means that the main functions of the Agency would consist of the tasks of "safeguards and control," international regulations, etc. In plain language it means that, by advancing the old theory, the Western great Powers hope to shape the immediate future of the Agency, on an even wider basis, in the same manner which has been the object of sharp criticism on the part of a wide range of Member States during the past five years of the existence of the Agency. The necessity and feasibility of this theory has been most violently refuted by life itself. The theory is contradicted by facts, political, economic and technical. Without exception, everyone recognizes the fact that in 1954 to 1957 it was absolutely wrong to assume that mankind had arrived at the inception of a large-scale production of nuclear energy. It is easy to understand, to our great regret, that the first and foremost obstacle to the realization of wide range nuclear power projects is of a political character: the lack of general and complete disarmament. The bulk of world production of fissionable materials is used today, not as fuel to operate nuclear power plants, but for the purpose of nuclear blasts. Most of the reactors existing in the world produce today not electric energy but plutonium. As long as the question of general and complete disarmament remains unsolved, it is very doubtful that fissionable materials will be used for world-scale production of energy.

116. In addition to this main difficulty in the way of the development of atomic energy there are a good many technical difficulties. According to certain estimates several decades will be needed to achieve a technical level to make nuclear power stations a lucrative business. As for today, experiments are taking place to discover which are the most suitable types of nuclear power stations. Such experiments, however, require enormous investments, immense economic resources and highly developed conventional industries. Therefore, only the greatest Powers can afford such experiments. How can we earnestly advise the developing countries, which are in the first stage of general industrialization, to contemplate building nuclear power plants? Still, such advice has been given more than once just by the authors of this theory. For the time being there are many other technical problems awaiting solution, for example the disposal of radioactive wastes, which have been substantially documented in the above-mentioned American report.

117. As can be seen, the designing of programmes for nuclear power plants on a world scale is not a requirement of our days. For this very reason it is at least a puzzling question as to how far it could be

in the general interest or in the interest of the developing countries which are primarily interested in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, that the problems of safeguards and control and related questions should acquire decisive significance in the future of the Agency. I do not wish to expound the position taken by my Government on the problems of the safeguards system of the Agency; my delegation dealt with it in detail last year. I only wish to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that this problem has been discussed several times in meetings of the Board of Governors in 1962, but only in one respect. The point was to find out how certain reactors could be exempted from the nominally applied safeguards at the time when the United States was pressing for the application of the safeguards system. In 1962 the Agency has got so far as to prove through its own practice that safeguards are absolutely unnecessary. It is therefore incomprehensible, or rather it is only too understandable, why the leading Western Powers should make the future of the Agency dependent on this requirement which has been obsolete from the very moment of its inception.

118. The Hungarian delegation is of the opinion that the International Atomic Energy Agency cannot, within a reasonable time, become a commission agency for nuclear power projects and fissionable materials. The future of the Agency must be built upon more realistic, more modest, but feasible and still important objectives. We think that the Agency could engage in other activities than mere brokerage. It could organize, for example, as far as possible, the propagation and utilization of the scientific and technical results achieved in different countries. The Agency could do much to promote the mutual and large-scale utilization of the industrial and agricultural achievements of scientific research by co-ordinating in some way or other the research work on in various countries. Since only a small number of highly developed countries can afford to conduct research in all fields of the science of nuclear energy, the Agency could arrange co-operation between States and ensure that the results achieved are made available to the developing countries, first of all to those in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

119. While examining the activity of the Agency from this point of view, we have to attach great importance to the programme of technical assistance to developing countries. We think technical assistance should be regarded as one of the main tasks of the Agency in the future as well. We interpret technical assistance widely. We think it comprises continuous information on technical achievements, assistance in the obtaining of instruments and equipment and in training facilities for scientists, just as much as the sending of experts to developing countries. Although technical assistance was the most useful sphere of activity of the Agency in the past, all is not in perfect order in this respect either. The trouble is that technical assistance is lacking in clear conceptions and in reasonableness. The Agency has no clear conception as to where to send and how to use the available resources. Technical assistance is incoherent and hence less effective. I have to note that the Agency has, more than once, given technical assistance without any technical foundations. Allow me to mention a striking example. In 1962 the Board of Governors was requested by a country to send an expert—one single person—who was to have worked out detailed plans for research and for the training of national specialists in the fields of nuclear physics, radioisotope techniques, radio-

active analysis, radiochemistry, classical physics and neutron physics. Every one knows there is no such all-around expert.

120. We think that the guide-lines of the programme of technical assistance, as well as the ways and means of its distribution, have to be revised. The aim is to create consistency and expediency in the field of technical assistance. The Hungarian People's Republic is ready to co-operate in such a programme. We do not believe that technical assistance is the only alternative for the Agency in the face of a future built upon hypothetical foundations, but we should like to stress that we should not repeat the mistake we once made in 1957 by establishing the Agency upon hypothetical foundations. Let us build the future of the Agency upon realistic foundations, for which we should fix as a starting point those spheres of activity, including technical assistance, which have proved to be useful in the opinion of the great majority of member states of the Agency.

121. The Agency is now engaged in preparing its long-range programme. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has lent support to this effort from the very beginning. So far we have no reason to doubt but that the final programme, after careful study and thorough discussion, will benefit the Agency. It would be too early to leap to conclusions as to the programme itself, yet my Government has decided to contribute towards its success, already at its preparatory stage, not only in word but in deed as well. Therefore, in common with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian People's Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, my Government submitted to the sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency a draft resolution for the expansion of the programme of technical assistance. It declared its readiness to co-operate in providing facilities in accordance with the schemes outlined in the annual report of the Agency, by establishing medical centres, physics laboratories, by granting long-term and short-term fellowships and placing at the Agency's disposal medical equipment such as therapeutical cobalt bombs, diagnostic apparatuses, laboratory and other equipment. What the socialist countries have undertaken to furnish in concrete facilities, instruments, and equipment, for the purpose of technical assistance amounts to one third of the approximately \$2 million to be spent by the Agency on technical assistance within the next two to three years.

122. I wish to state here also that the Agency can count upon the most generous co-operation of the Hungarian People's Republic if its activities pursue the realization of truly realistic, practical and effective programmes, and if it does not discriminate against one or another group of Member States. Unfortunately, even at the sixth General Conference of the Agency, we were confronted with a proposal which constituted an attack upon the Agency and its Statute. I have in mind an initiative undertaken by the United Kingdom Government. The proposal was to amend article XIV of the Statute of the Agency concerning financial pro-

visions, but in reality it would have entailed a general revision of the Statute. It attacked those principles which underline the whole system of United Nations technical assistance.

123. The gist of the proposal was that the regular budget of the Agency should be combined with the so-called operational budget, made up of free offers, to create a unified budget which would be paid by the Member States on an obligatory basis. Those supporting the proposal gave as explanation the allegedly serious financial situation of the Agency. The Agency is not in a financial crisis, and there are still many unexploited possibilities and means of eliminating the anomalies of the operational budget within the framework of the present budgetary system.

124. The overwhelming majority of the Member States represented at the General Conference of the Agency did not support the British proposal, and therefore the United Kingdom delegation withdrew its motion in favour of another proposal. Although the proposal met with strong opposition, it is still possible that its authors will not abandon its efforts. It may thus happen that, within the system of agencies eventually belonging under the aegis of the United Nations, a single such agency will decide in questions concerning all agencies of that system without the knowledge and consent of the United Nations General Assembly.

125. In conclusion, I wish to state that the Hungarian delegation supports the draft resolution submitted by Canada, Pakistan and Poland [A/L.401], which takes note of the 1961-1962 annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

126. In view of the complicated problems, the heavy tasks, the high responsibility and the great expectations of all peoples, which I have just had the honour of setting out, I feel that there is a necessity to seize every opportunity to promote the wide-scale and peaceful use of nuclear energy for the benefit of the whole of mankind. For this reason, my delegation co-sponsored draft resolution A/L.402, and Add.1, which is aimed at the convocation in the fall of 1964 of a new international conference with this lofty aim. In my opinion, the number of countries invited and admitted to the conference should in no way be restricted. On the contrary, an opportunity should be given to the widest possible national groupings and representatives of the widest possible geographical areas to express their views on how to make use in their own interests of the most recent achievements in scientific and technical development, as the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency also emphasized in his statement earlier today.

127. Therefore, my delegation fully endorses the amendment submitted by the delegation of Czechoslovakia [A/L.405], and believes that the limitation introduced by the amendment of the delegation of Australia [A/L.404] does not promote the basic idea of the twelve-Power draft resolution.

128. Mr. SEYDOUX (France) (translated from French): We are very glad to see Mr. Eklund holding office as Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Under his judicious guidance, the effectiveness of this Agency has been increased. The 1963 budget has been held at a level approximating that of the previous year. The number and length of the meetings of the Board of Governors has been reduced. The staff of the Agency has been stabilized, while at the same time the need to increase the num-

<sup>9/</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions adopted by the General Conference during its sixth session, resolution GC (VI)/RES/131.

ber of technical personnel has not been overlooked. We hope that this trend will continue. The reforms already effected will enable the Agency to carry out its mission in better conditions.

129. The Agency acts first and foremost in a regulatory capacity. It defines standards for protection against radiation. It establishes reactor utilization codes. In addition, it endeavours to solve the delicate legal problems posed by the international transport of radioactive materials, especially irradiated fuel elements. It also acts in a co-ordinating capacity. Thus it can be called upon to play an important part in harmonizing plans for the use of research reactors. It is indeed important to ensure that full use is made of such costly apparatus. But the principal function of the Agency is to provide technical assistance to countries that want to benefit from the advantages to be derived from the application of nuclear techniques. In the first place, the Agency serves to channel the technical assistance offered by the more advanced countries, in the form either of fellowships granted for the training of specialists or of the dispatch of experts to countries that are anxious to develop particular applications of nuclear techniques. France, for example, has received more than fifty fellowship holders this year and has placed a dozen experts at the disposal of the Agency. The Agency also, by its own means, comes to the aid of countries requesting such assistance. Its laboratories play a useful part in the training of technicians. France has decided to present the Agency's laboratories in Vienna with a compact assembly for handling radioactive elements. The Agency has not yet received any specific requests for assistance with regard to the use of power reactors. We are aware, however, that a number of Member States are contemplating calling on this Agency in connexion with the establishment of their programmes of electricity production from nuclear sources and the initial implementation of those programmes.

130. In the life of the information that can be derived from the operation of the nuclear power plants that have been built during the last few years, we are now able to take an optimistic view of the future development of the production of electricity from nuclear energy. These future prospects are all the more welcome in that the use of uranium fission as a source of power is at present the main objective of all the national nuclear programmes.

131. Nevertheless, the developing countries must be warned against the temptation to set up over-ambitious programmes. This aspect of industrial development requires heavy investment and a large number of technicians. It is certain that for some time to come the Agency will advise all countries with limited resources to give priority to other techniques of power production.

132. Lastly, the Agency has the task of organizing scientific conferences. The last major international scientific conferences were held in 1955<sup>7/</sup> and 1958.<sup>8/</sup> In the meantime great progress has been made. We consider that it would be opportune to hold another major international conference in 1964 and we hope that the Agency will be asked to make the necessary preparations for it on behalf of the United Nations. In our opinion, this conference should not be of so

<sup>7/</sup> First United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 8 to 20 August 1955.

<sup>8/</sup> Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 1 to 13 September 1958.

broad a scope as the previous ones. In expressing this wish, we are not prompted merely by financial considerations but we feel that by concentrating on the production of electricity by nuclear means the delegates would be able to enhance the value of their communications and exchanges of views. Efficiency and economy sometimes go hand in hand!

133. The sponsors of the draft resolution now before us [A/L.402 and Add.1] have certainly been inspired by similar considerations. The French delegation endorses the terms of the draft resolution and will vote in its favour. It understands, however, that the time-limit of ten days refers to the number of actual working days.

134. One important provision is, however, lacking in the draft resolution: it would be appropriate to state how the invitations to attend the conference will be sent out. The amendment submitted by the Australian delegation [A/L.404 and Corr.1] fills this gap judiciously by resorting to the time-honoured formula. The Czechoslovak amendment, [A/L.405], however, might rise to numerous problems on account of its lack of precision. It is the function of the Members of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in a conference organized under United Nations auspices, and in the preparation of which the Agency will have an essential part to play.

135. The French delegation will therefore vote in favour of the Australian amendment and against the Czechoslovak amendment. It hopes that the draft resolution, as modified by the Australian amendment, will be unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in full consciousness of the benefits that can be expected to ensue from a third conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

136. Mr. BLUSZTAJN (Poland): At the outset of my intervention, I should like to express the thanks and appreciation of my delegation for the introductory statement of Mr. Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

137. In the last six years, the International Atomic Energy Agency has been the centre of international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of the atom, and although a vast area is covered by bilateral programmes, it is undeniable that, thanks to the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, much has been done to make available to all countries the achievements of one of the greatest scientific discoveries of our times.

138. The Agency is constantly enlarging its activities in the field of training by means of an increasing number of fellowships and scholarships. My country is participating in this programme, which is of substantial importance for the development of our own national cadres, but we are not only a recipient country. We have training facilities to offer to other countries, and we hope that the Agency will take full advantage of them.

139. My country also supports the programme of the Agency aimed at equipping national atomic research centres with the appropriate facilities. In this respect, also, we have both requirements to present and offers to make. Our scientists are very interested in the conferences, seminars and panels organized by the Agency, and we note with satisfaction that these are covering an ever-larger field. We believe that much

could be gained by a better co-ordination of the activities of the Agency in this respect with the initiatives undertaken autonomously by different countries.

140. It is obvious that technical assistance must remain one of the major preoccupations of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The less developed countries are very interested in the vast possibilities offered by the peaceful uses of the atom for their economic advance. Now, according to the Agency's report, there are about twenty-five research reactors in operation and under construction in developing countries. However, the report points out that many reactor centres are experiencing difficulties in finding the scientific and technical personnel to make full use of the reactors, to operate them safely, and to plan programmes for reactor experiments. In one case it was necessary to shut down a reactor temporarily. The Polish delegation considers that the Agency should attach the highest priority to a technical assistance programme which would aim at the full utilization of the existing research reactors in the developing countries. We see great potentialities in direct co-operation between the well-established centres and the newly-operating research reactors. This may be a good complement to the assistance offered by the Agency and of help to the developing countries in overcoming, as quickly as possible, their initial difficulties.

• *Mr. Auguste, (Haiti), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

141. The programme of the utilization of the atom as a source of cheap industrial power still occupies the main attention of the Agency, and rightly so. Although it can be said that cheap electricity produced by atomic reactors is not yet around the corner, still it seems that we are not far away from the time when this will become a practical possibility. We must get ready for the time when, thanks to the accumulated scientific and practical experience, atomic power will be able to compete successfully with the traditional sources of power. Cheap atomic power is of great interest to highly industrialized and under-developed countries alike. For the latter it may even offer a unique opportunity to overcome, in the shortest possible time, their economic backwardness.

142. The Polish delegation considers that the Agency should give the highest priority to the problems of nuclear power in planning its future activities. Allowing for the proper preparatory work, it should prove possible to organize in 1964 an international conference in order to consider the perspectives of nuclear power from both the technical and the economic points of view. This was our view before we were seized with the draft resolution on calling an international conference in 1964 for the peaceful uses of the atom. We think that it might be possible to make the problem of nuclear power one of the main topics of this conference.

143. On many occasions we have stressed the view that the fullest possible co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of the atom is to a large extent conditional upon the evolution of the international political scene. We are all aware of the enormous resources now going into the development of the destructive power of atomic weapons. We should also be aware of the fact that, as long as the atomic weapon race continues, international co-operation in the peaceful uses of the atom will be hampered and less co-operation will mean less progress. Therefore we must spare no effort to bring about a situation in which our scientists will be able to devote all their talents

to one cause only, that is to say, to science in the service of man. We must achieve, as quickly as possible, a cessation of all nuclear arms tests. We must make progress on the road towards general and complete disarmament, in the first place through comprehensive measures of nuclear disarmament. The International Atomic Energy Agency has its role to play in this regard, and we are glad to note that the last General Conference has requested the Director-General to give full co-operation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the fulfilment of the task entrusted to him by resolution 891 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, [see A/5163/Add.1, para. 23] to continue to keep under review the basic aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the problems arising therefrom on the international and national planes.

*Mr. Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan), resumed the Chair.*

144. An organization like the International Atomic Energy Agency can fulfil properly its task only in a climate which favours fruitful international scientific co-operation. However, such a climate cannot exist if important matters are settled through majority decisions without due regard to the interests of large groups of Member States. It is also contrary to the best interests of the Agency and against pure common sense to deprive, for political reasons, the Atomic Agency of the participation of important countries and thus make the contribution of many eminent scientists impossible. The Polish delegation considers that it is high time to restore the rights of the People's Republic of China in the Agency and to open the doors of the Agency to all countries that wish to participate in its work. We have in mind particularly the German Democratic Republic, whose scientific achievements in the field of the peaceful uses of the atom are outstanding and whose scientists are able and willing to contribute greatly to the fulfilment of the Agency's plans.

145. The Polish delegation pledges the support of its Government to the various activities of the Agency. We are ready to enlarge our participation in the programmes aiming at the creation of various scientific installations in the developing countries. Together with the socialist countries members of the Agency, we have declared our readiness to contribute one-third of the resources required for the implementation of such a programme. We hope that the Board and the Director-General of the Agency will give prompt consideration to this proposal and pave the way for its speedy execution.

146. The Polish delegation is glad to co-sponsor, together with the delegations of Pakistan and Canada, a draft resolution [A/L.401] asking the General Assembly to take note of the report of the Atomic Agency. The Polish delegation is also happy to co-sponsor, with many other delegations, a draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1] on the calling, in 1964, of an International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. I have nothing to add to the explanations given by the speakers who have preceded me in the debate to justify the submission of this resolution. I am sure that this Conference will, like its predecessors, become an important landmark in the history of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of the atom. The Polish delegation is convinced that this draft resolution will meet with the unanimous approval of this Assembly.

147. I would like also to state that we support the amendment presented to this draft resolution by the delegation of Czechoslovakia [A/L.405]. In our view, we would be defeating the very purpose we are pursuing if we were to adopt a procedure limiting, for political reasons, participation in this Conference to certain countries, while excluding others. By accepting the amendment of the Czechoslovak delegation, the General Assembly will give expression to its resolve to do away, once and for all, with discriminatory practices which cannot but render a great disservice to the cause of better international understanding and of the largest possible scientific and technical co-operation in the interest of all mankind.

148. The PRESIDENT: I recognize the representative of Nigeria in explanation of vote.

149. Mr. ADEBO (Nigeria): In regard to the main draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1] that is before this Assembly, the stand of Nigeria is clear: we heartily support it. It is only in regard to the two amendments [A/L.404 and A/L.405] which have been proposed for that draft resolution that I wish to say a few words.

150. We agree with the principle of calling upon States Members to join heartily in this exercise. But we believe that in this matter of atomic energy, we ought to spread the net wider. We believe that the principle of universality ought to prevail here. For that reason we prefer the amendment which suggests that the States that wish to participate should be allowed to do so.

151. We can think of at least one important State in the world which would be excluded if we adopted the Australian amendment [A/L.404]; a State whose presence at the proposed conference would be of great value to the effectiveness of any decisions likely to be taken, a State whose exclusion from the conference could only have disastrous consequences for the world. For that reason, we, of the Nigerian delegation, prefer the Czechoslovak amendment [A/L.405] which seeks to invite all States in the world which care to do so to participate.

152. The PRESIDENT: We shall now proceed to the vote, but before asking the General Assembly to pronounce itself on the various proposals, I should like to state, at the request of the Acting Secretary-General, that, in accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure and operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution [A/L.402, and Add.1], some financial implications might arise in 1963 prior to the convening of the eighteenth session of the Assembly. These expenses would relate to possible meetings of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee in regard to the preparatory work called for under sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution in question, which requests the Secretary-General to prepare plans and to proceed with arrangements for a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held in Geneva for ten calendar days in the fall of 1964. The Secretary-General would endeavour to meet such expenses within the total level of appropriations as provided by the General Assembly for 1963. It would be his intention, however, to include such expenditures in his report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, which is called for under sub-paragraph (c) of operative paragraph 3, on the total necessary funds required for such a conference so that they may be included in the United Nations' budget for the appropriate year.

153. I shall put to the vote the draft resolutions in the order in which they were submitted and take up the amendments in accordance with rules 92 and 93 of the rules of procedure. We shall vote first on the draft resolution submitted by Canada, Pakistan and Poland [A/L.401], which takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency. If there is no objection, I shall consider the draft resolution adopted.

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

154. The PRESIDENT: Turning now to the twelve-Power draft resolution [A/L.402 and Add.1] we come first to the amendment submitted by Australia [A/L.404]. Before putting this amendment to the vote, I should like to draw the attention of delegations to a slight correction which would be made in the French text. The last five words of that text should be omitted. A French corrigendum [A/L.404/Corr.1] has been distributed.

155. The Assembly will now vote on the Australian amendment [A/L.404]. A roll-call vote has been requested.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Uganda, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey.

*Against:* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania.

*Abstaining:* United Arab Republic, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia.

*The amendment was adopted by 49 votes to 11, with 26 abstentions.*

156. The PRESIDENT: In view of the decision just taken, and in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure, I would like to know whether the members of the Assembly would wish to vote on the next proposal submitted by Czechoslovakia [A/L.405].

157. I take it that in view of this decision, it is the desire of the Assembly not to proceed to vote on the other amendment.

*It was so decided.*

158. The PRESIDENT: I shall not put to the vote the twelve-Power draft resolution as a whole, as amended [A/L.402, and Add.1].

*The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 85 votes to none.*

159. The PRESIDENT: I recognize the representative of the Soviet Union for an explanation of vote.

160. Mr. CHERNYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): The Soviet delegation voted the draft resolution as a whole [A/L.402 and Add.1] on the convening of a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The USSR delegation supports the convening of such a conference, concerning which a resolution<sup>9/</sup> was adopted at the last session of IAEA's General Conference at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

161. The Soviet Union advocates the convening of this Conference within the framework of the United Nations, because it feels that the Conference might make a useful contribution to the further development of

<sup>9/</sup> See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions adopted by the General Conference during its sixth session, document GC (VI)/RES/130.

atomic energy for peaceful purposes. At the same time, the Soviet delegation voted against the Australian amendment [A/L.404] which provides that only States Members of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies or of IAEA would be invited to participate in the Conference.

162. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation the adoption of this resolution, which in essence discriminates against a number of States, is incompatible with the interests of genuine international co-operation. Under this resolution, a number of States are deprived of the possibility of taking part in the work of the Conference and of making their contribution to the further development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

163. The Soviet delegation regrets that the proposal made by the Czechoslovak delegation [A/L.405], under which all States desiring to take part in the Conference would be invited, was not supported by the majority of States.

*The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.*